

THE
DUBLIN
University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1910-1911.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1909-10.

Vol. I.



DUBLIN.

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THE
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR
1910-1911.

VOL. I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

IN Hilary Term, 1900, the Board arranged that in future the Calendar should consist of the following parts, and be published at the following dates:—

VOL. I., to be published during the Long Vacation, and to contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Courses in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

VOL. II., to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain:—the results of Ordinary and Honor Examinations held in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, and the Degrees conferred, during the past year; the additions to date of the lists in Vol. III.; and the lists of—the Students on the College Books, the Senate, the University Electors, and the College Officers.

VOL. III., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was first published as Vol. II. in 1901, and was republished as Vol. III. in 1906.*]

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALENDAR, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January, in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

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THE
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FOR THE YEAR
1910—1911,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1909-1910.

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DAYS OF EXAMINATION.

Michaelmas Term, 1910.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Friday, December 16.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Friday, October 21.

Senior Freshmen, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 18, 19, and 20.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Tuesday, October 18.

Junior Freshmen, Wednesday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 10 and 11.

Additional Examination for High Places, Wednesday, October 12.

Supplemental Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 31 and November 1.

Sizarship Examination, Friday and Saturday, October 7 and 8

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, October 13, 14, 15, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

MATHEMATICS,	Monday, October 10.
CLASSICS,	Monday, October 10.
MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, October 24.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 24.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 14.
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 19.
MODERN LITERATURE,	Friday, October 28.
LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 28.
CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Friday, October 14.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, October 17.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, October 14.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, October 28.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 31.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 19.
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 10.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Tuesday, October 25.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 12.
	CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Wednesday, October 19.
	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, October 13.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, October 22.
	LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.	Friday, October 28.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Tuesday, October 25.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	FRENCH,	Thursday, October 27.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, October 12.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 31.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 15.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH.	Wednesday, October 26.
	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, October 29.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, October 26.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Saturday, October 15.
	FRENCH,	Friday, October 28.
	GERMAN,	Tuesday, October 25.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 20.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 18.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Monday, October 24.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Tuesday, October 25.
 Greek Verse, Wednesday, October 26.
 Latin Prose, Friday, October 28.
 Latin Verse, Saturday, October 29.
 English Literature and Composition, Tuesday, November 1.
 English History and Modern Geography, Saturday, October 22.
 French, Monday, October 31.
 German, Monday, October 24.
 Hebrew, Thursday, October 27.
 Experimental Science, Thursday and Friday, October 20 and 21.
 Natural Science, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 18 and 19.
 Modern Irish, Wednesday, October 19.

Hilary Term, 1911.**TERM EXAMINATIONS.**

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary, Trinity, or Degree, Tuesday, January 10.

Junior Sophisters, Thursday, January 12.

Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Monday, January 16.

Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Thursday, January 19.

Junior Freshmen, Tuesday, January 24.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Saturday and Monday, January 21 and 23.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Senior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, January 18.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, January 18.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, January 27.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, January 25.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, January 20.
<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, January 13.
	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, January 18.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, January 18.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, January 27.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, January 25.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, January 20.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, January 30.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Monday, January 23.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, January 10.
	MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, January 24.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	CLASSICS,	Friday, January 27.
	LOGIC,	Friday, January 27.
	HISTORY,	Tuesday, January 17.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, January 30.
	FRENCH,	Thursday, January 12.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	GERMAN,	Saturday, January 14.
	MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, January 10.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, January 18.
	HISTORY,	Friday, January 27.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, January 30.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	FRENCH,	Thursday, January 12.
	GERMAN,	Saturday, January 14.
		Tuesday, January 10.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1911.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Fellowship, Monday, May 22.

Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages, Friday, May 26.

Scholarships in Mathematics and Experimental Science, Monday, May 22.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Friday, April 21, and Monday, July 3.

Senior Sophisters, Friday, April 21.

Junior Sophisters, Wednesday, April 19.

Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Wednesday, April 26.

Junior Freshmen, Monday, May 1.

Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Friday, June 30.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Supplemental Entrance, Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29.

Midsummer Entrance, Wednesday and Thursday, June 28 and 29.

Additional Examination for High Places, Friday, June 30.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below

<i>Senior Sophisters,</i>	{	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, April 26.
		CLASSICS,	Wednesday, April 26.
		MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, May 5.
		EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, May 3.
		NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, April 28.
		LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 19.
<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	{	MATHEMATICS.	Wednesday, April 26.
		CLASSICS,	Wednesday, April 26.
		MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, May 5.
		EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, May 3.
		NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, April 28.
		HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, April 24.
		MODERN LITERATURE,	Monday, May 1.
		LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, April 21.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS—*continued*.

<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	{ MATHEMATICS,	Monday, May 1.
	{ CLASSICS,	Monday, April 24.
	{ LOGICS,	Friday, May 5.
	{ HISTORY,	Wednesday, April 19.
	{ ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Saturday, April 29.
	{ FRENCH,	Wednesday, May 3.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	{ GERMAN,	Friday, April 21.
	{ MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, April 26.
	{ CLASSICS,	Thursday, May 4.
	{ HISTORY,	Wednesday, April 19.
	{ ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, April 28.
	{ FRENCH,	Monday, April 24.
	{ GERMAN,	Friday, April 21.

Michaelmas Term, 1911.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Saturday, December 16.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Saturday, October 21.

Senior Freshmen, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 18, 19, and 20.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Wednesday, October 18.

Junior Freshmen, Thursday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 10 and 11.

Additional Examination for High Places, Thursday, October 12.

Supplemental Entrance, Friday and Saturday, November 3 and 4.

Sizarship Examination, Saturday and Monday, October 7 and 9.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, October 13, 14, 16, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, October 10.
CLASSICS,	Tuesday, October 10.
MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Tuesday, October 24.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 24.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 14.
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 19.
MODERN LITERATURE,	Saturday, October 28.
LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 28.
CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Saturday, October 14.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, October 25.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, October 25.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Saturday, October 28.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, November 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 16.
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 10.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Tuesday, October 31.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 12.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Wednesday, October 18.
	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, October 13.
	CLASSICS,	Tuesday, October 24.
	LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY,	Saturday, October 28.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Tuesday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Tuesday, October 31.
	FRENCH,	Friday, October 27.
	GERMAN,	Thursday, October 12.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, November 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 16.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Thursday, October 26.
	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, October 30.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, October 26.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Tuesday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Monday, October 16.
	FRENCH,	Saturday, October 28.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, October 25.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 20.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 18.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Tuesday, October 24.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

- Greek Prose, Wednesday, October 25.
 Greek Verse, Thursday, October 26.
 Latin Prose, Saturday, October 28.
 Latin Verse, Monday, October 30.
 English Literature and Composition, Monday, October 23.
 English History and Modern Geography, Tuesday, October 31.
 French, Wednesday, November 1.
 German, Tuesday, October 24.
 Hebrew, Friday, October 27.
 Experimental Science, Friday and Saturday, October 20 and 21.
 Natural Science, Wednesday and Thursday, October 18 and 19.
 Modern Irish, Thursday, October 19.

Examinations for Special Prizes in Arts.

- Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, Prizes in—Awarded annually.
 Berkeley Medals, Friday and Saturday, March 3 and 4, 1911.
 Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Monday, April 24, 1911.
 Biggs Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibition to Students from Chesterfield School, Birr, or Galway Grammar School, or Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.
 Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Monday, October 24, 1910, and Monday, October 23, 1911.
 Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1912.
 Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.
 Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Midsummer Entrance; or if not, at the subsequent Autumn Entrance.
 Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.
 Cobden Prize and Silver Medal—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1910. Essays to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before October 1.
 Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.
 English, Old and Middle, Prize in, Tuesday, May 30, 1911.
 Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Friday, April 28, 1911.
 Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination, Wednesday, June 14, 1911.
 Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.
 Ferguson Memorial Prize—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1913. Exercises to be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17.
 Ferrar Memorial Prize, Saturday, May 13, 1911.
 Fitz Gerald Memorial Scholarship—Awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work and in his answering in the Physical part of the examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL PRIZES IN ARTS—*continued*.

Haslett Memorial Scholarship—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions to students from St. Andrew's College, Dublin.

Hebrew Premiums:—

Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 24 and 26, 1911.

Irish, Premiums in, Tuesday, June 27, 1911.

Italian, Prizes in, Monday, May 29, 1911.

Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.

Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year. Next Examination in 1913.

King Edward Prize—Awarded annually to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination in December.

Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

Lloyd Exhibition. Tuesday, October 25, 1910, and Saturday, November 4, 1911.

M'Cullagh Prize, Friday and Saturday, January 27 and 28, 1911.

Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.

Marshall Porter Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Scholarships in Classics.

Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Moderatorship Prizes—Awarded at the Degree Examination.

Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year. The Dissertation for the next Exhibition must be sent in before November 1, 1910.

Old French and Provençal, Saturday, June 24, 1911.

Oriental Languages—Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, and Persian. (The dates are fixed at the Professorial Lectures.)

Political Economy, Prizes in, Thursday, June 1, 1911.

Sanskrit, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Spanish, Prizes in, Wednesday, May 31, 1911.

Stewart (Dr. Henry Hutchinson) Scholarship in English Literature—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year. Next Competition in 1912.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Friday and Saturday, November 25 and 26, 1910, and Friday and Saturday, November 24 and 25, 1911.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1. The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, 1911.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Essays to be sent in on or before September 30, 1912.

William Roberts Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Classical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 9, 10, and 11, 1911.

Divinity School.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on October 29, 1910, and January 25, May 3, October 28, 1911.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 6, 1910, and Tuesday, March 7, Tuesday, June 6, Tuesday, December 5, 1911, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 21 and 22, 1911.

General Examination of Junior Class, Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24, 1911.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1910. *Senior Class*, Wednesday, October 26,^a and Wednesday, December 14.

Junior Class, Monday, October 24, and Tuesday, December 13.

HILARY TERM, 1911. *Senior Class*, Wednesday, March 22.

Junior Class, Friday, March 17.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1911. *Senior Class*, Friday, October 27,^a and Wednesday, December 13.

Junior Class, Monday, October 23, and Tuesday, December 12.

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 7, 8, and 9, 1911.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26 and 27, 1910, and Wednesday and Thursday, October 25 and 26, 1911.

Downes' Premiums for Written Essays, Wednesday, May 31, 1911.

Bedell Irish Scholarship, Thursday, June 15, 1911.

Carson Biblical Prize and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prize, Tuesday, February 14, 1911.

Kyle Irish Prize, Friday, June 2, 1911.

Hebrew Premiums, Saturday and Monday, June 24 and 26, 1911.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, June 21 and 22, 1911.

The Ryan Prize and the Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History awarded annually, and Divinity Composition Premium awarded in each term.

^a Students competing at this Examination are liable for the same fees they now pay for the Examination at the end of Michaelmas Term.—(*Resolution of the Board*, C 11.12 1900).

Law School.

Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. will commence on Tuesday, December 6, 1910, and Tuesday, June 13, Tuesday, December 5, 1911.

Term Examinations will be held as follows :—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1910.	{ Criminal Law, Monday, November 28. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 30. Civil Law, Tuesday, November 29. Jurisprudence, Thursday, December 1.
HILARY TERM, 1911.	{ Constitutional Law, Thursday, March 2. Civil Law, Monday, February 27. Feudal and English Law, Friday, March 3. International Law, Saturday, March 4.
TRINITY TERM, 1911.	{ Constitutional and Criminal Law, Thursday, June 8. Civil Law, Friday, June 9. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, June 10. International Law, Wednesday, June 7.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1911.	{ Criminal Law, Thursday, November 30. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 29. Civil Law, Tuesday, November 28. Jurisprudence, Friday, December 1.

School of Physic.

The following Table gives the dates at which the Examinations begin :—

Preliminary Scientific Medical and Preliminary Scientific Dental Examinations—Monday, October 10, 1910, and Monday, March 20, Monday, June 26, Tuesday, October 10, 1911.

Intermediate Medical Examination—

Part I.—Monday, Oct. 10, 1910, and Monday, March 13, Monday, June 19, Tuesday, October 10, 1911.

Part II.—Monday, October 17, 1910, and Monday, March 20, Monday, June 26, Monday, October 16, 1911.

Final Medical Examination—

Part I.—Monday, October 24, 1910, and Monday, March 20, Monday, July 3, Monday, October 23, 1911.

Part II.—Medicine, Monday, November 7, 1910, and Monday, February 20, Monday, June 12, Monday, November 6, 1911.

Surgery, Monday, November 14, 1910, and Monday, March 6, Monday, June 19, Monday, November 13, 1911.

Midwifery, Monday, November 21, 1910, and Monday, March 13, Monday, June 26, Monday, November 20, 1911.

Theses for M.D. Degree—Monday, Dec. 19, 1910, and Monday, February 27, Monday, April, 24, Wednesday, July 5, Tuesday, December 19, 1911.

Intermediate Dental—Monday, March 13, Monday, June 19, Tuesday, October 10, 1911.

Examination for B. Dent. Sc. Degree—Monday, March 6, Monday, June 19, Monday, November 13, 1911.

Examination for M. Dent. Sc. Degree—Monday, November 14, 1910; and Monday, March 6, Monday, June 19, Monday, November 13, 1911.

Examination for Diploma in Public Health—

Part I.—Monday, December 5, 1910; and Monday, March 20, Monday, June 26, Monday, December 4, 1911.

Part II.—Thursday, December 8, 1910; and Thursday, March 23, Thursday, June 29, Thursday, December 7, 1911

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Begley Medical Studentship—See Medical School.

Medical Scholarship—

Chemistry, Physics, Botany & Zoology, Monday, June 26.

Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, Thursday, June 15.

The John Mallet Purser Medal—

Awarded for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

Fitzpatrick Scholarship—

Awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Medical Examinations.

Medical Travelling Prize, and Banks Medal and Prize—Monday, June 19.

Engineering School.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1910.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Monday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	} Begin Monday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	
	Friday, October 14.

TRINITY TERM, 1911.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	} Begins Friday, April 21; and Friday, June 23 (in part).
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	
Entrance Examination,	} Begin Friday, April 21, and Monday, June 26. Monday, July 3.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1911.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	} Begin Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance,	
	Saturday, October 14.

DEGREES IN MUSIC.

Thursday, December 16, 1910.
Monday, July 3, 1911.
Saturday, December 16, 1911.

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMAS IN EDUCATION.

Friday and Saturday, September 30 and October 1, 1910.
Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29, 1911.
Friday and Saturday, September 29 and 30 1911.

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 4, 5, 6, and
7, 1911.

HOURS OF EXAMINATION.

Entrance and Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M.

The Examination for Junior Exhibitions, for Sizarships, Ordinary Term Examinations (see "Course in Arts," § 15), Catechetical Examinations, Term Honor Examinations, and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Fellowship Examinations. The hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

DAYS OF PUBLIC COMMENCEMENTS FOR THE
CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Michaelmas Term, 1910.

Tuesday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

Hilary Term, 1911.

Tuesday, February 28, at 1 o'clock.

Trinity Term, 1911.

Tuesday, April 25, at 1 o'clock.

Thursday, July 6, ,, ,,

Michaelmas Term, 1911.

Wednesday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow:—

Morning Service : 9.45 o'clock on Sundays ; and 8.30 o'clock on week-days.

Evening Service : 5 o'clock on Sundays ; and 9 o'clock on week-days.

Holy Communion : after Morning Service on days fixed by the Provost.

The Chapel is closed during vacations.

Surplices are worn on Sundays at Morning and Evening Prayer. Gowns are worn at other times.

MOVEABLE FEASTS, 1912.

Septuagesima, February 4—Ash Wednesday, February 21.

Easter Day, April 7—Rogation Sunday, May 12.

Ascension Day, May 16—Whit Sunday, May 26.

Advent Sunday, December 1.

Sundays after Epiphany, 4 ; Sundays after Trinity, 25.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ALMANAC

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1910 TO DECEMBER 31, 1911.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations *commence*.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1910, OCTOBER.

1	Sa	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open.
2	S	<i>19th Sunday after Trinity.</i> Sizarship.
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	
9	S	<i>20th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
10	M	Michaelmas Term begins. Autumn Entrance. Moderatorships, Mathematics and Classics. Prizes :—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Criminal Law Lectures begin. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Previous Dental. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Entrance Ex. to School of Agriculture.
11	Tu	Civil Law Lectures begin. Medical Lectures begin.
12	W	Term Ex., Junior Freshmen. Ex. for High Places at Entrance. Prizes :—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Jurisprudence Lectures begin.
13	Th	Junior and School Exhibitions. Prizes :—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
14	F	Moderatorships, Natural Science and Celtic Languages. Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes : Classics, Junior Sophisters. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
15	Sa	Prizes :—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen.
16	S	<i>21st Sunday after Trinity.</i>
17	M	Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Engineering Lectures begin.
	Tu	<i>St. Luke.</i>
18		Final Freshman Ex. Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen. Prizes :—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Natural Science.

1910, OCTOBER—*continued.*

19	W	Moderatorships, History and Political Science. Prizes :—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters. Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes :—Modern Irish.
20	Th	Prizes :—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Experimental Science.
21	F	Term Ex. Junior Sophisters. Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters. Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
22	Sa	Prizes :—Classics, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes : English History and Modern Geography.
23	S	<i>22nd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
24	M	Moderatorships, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Experimental Science. Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Prizes : Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—German. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Final Medical, Part I.
25	Tu	Prizes :—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. German, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes : Greek Prose. Lloyd Exhibition.
26	W	Prizes :—Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Verse. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes. Meeting of Senate for nomination of Members of Council.
27	Th	Prizes :—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Hebrew.
28	F	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i> Moderatorships, Modern Literature, and Legal and Political Science. Prizes : Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters. Logic and Psychology, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Prose. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
29	Sa	Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Verse. Divinity School Entrance.
30	S	<i>23rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
31	M	Entrance. Prizes :—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Entrance Prizes :—French. [Freshmen Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.

1910, NOVEMBER.

1	Tu	<i>All Saints' Day.</i> Entrance Prizes:—English Literature.
2	W	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin. Catechetical Lectures begin.
3	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
4	F	
5	Sa	

6	S	<i>24th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
7	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine. License in Dent. Sc.
8	Tu	
9	W	Meeting of the Council.
10	Th	
11	F	Mullins Classical Exhibition.
12	Sa	

13	S	<i>25th Sunday after Trinity.</i> <i>Ember Week.</i>
14	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	

20	S	<i>Sunday next before Advent.</i> Election of Annual Officers.
21	M	Annual Officers admitted. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
26	Sa	

27	S	<i>1st Sunday in Advent.</i>
28	M	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
29	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
30	W	<i>St. Andrew.</i> Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.

1910, DECEMBER.

1	Th	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
2	F	
3	Sa	

4	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Advent.</i>
5	M	Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
6	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
7	W	Meeting of the Council.
8	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
9	F	
10	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.

1910, DECEMBER—*continued.*

11	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Advent.</i>	<i>Ember Week.</i>
12	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.	
13	Tu	Hebrew Lectures end.	
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.	
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.	
14	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.	
15	Th	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.	
		Engineering Lectures end.	
16	F	B.A. Degree Ex.	
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degree Exs.	
17	Sa		
<hr/>			
18	S	<i>4th Sunday in Advent.</i>	
19	M	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.	
		Theses for M.D. Degree.	
20	Tu	Winter Commencements.	
		Michaelmas Term ends.	
21	W	<i>St. Thomas.</i>	
22	Th		
23	F		
24	Sa		
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25	S	<i>Christmas Day.</i>	
26	M	<i>St. Stephen.</i>	
27	T	<i>St. John.</i>	
28	W	<i>Innocents' Day.</i>	
29	Th		
30	F		
31	Sa		

1911, JANUARY.

1	S	<i>Sunday after Christmas. Circumcision.</i>
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	<i>Epiphany.</i>
7	Sa	

8	S	<i>1st Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
9	M	
10	Tu	Hilary Term begins. Term Ex. Senior Sophisters. Supplemental Exs. Candidate Bachelors. Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex. Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
11	W	Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. International Law Lectures begin.
12	Th	Term Ex. Junior Sophisters. Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Constitutional Law Lectures begin.
13	F	Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior Sophisters.
14	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—French, Senior and Junior Freshmen.

15	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
16	M	Final Freshman Supplemental Ex.
17	Tu	Honors:—Logic, Senior Freshmen.
18	W	Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Mathematics, Junior Freshmen.
19	Th	Term Ex. Senior Freshmen. Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs. for Junior Sophisters.
20	F	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
21	Sa	Entrance. Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen.

22	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
23	M	Honors:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters.
24	Tu	Term Ex. Junior Freshmen. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
25	W	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i> Honors:—Experimental Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters. Divinity School Entrance.
26	Th	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.

1911, JANUARY—continued.

27	F	Honors :—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen. M'Cullagh Prize. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
28	Sa	
29	S	<i>4th Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
30	M	Honors :—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
31	Tu	

1911, FEBRUARY.

1	W	
2	Th	<i>Purification of B. V. M.</i> Hebrew Lectures begin.
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	<i>5th Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
6	M	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin. Catechetical Lectures begin.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	Wray Prize.
10	F	
11	Sa	
12	S	<i>Septuagesima.</i>
13	M	
14	Tu	Carson Biblical, and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prizes.
15	W	Meeting of the Council.
16	Th	
17	F	
18	Sa	
19	S	<i>Sexagesima.</i>
20	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	<i>St. Matthias.</i>
25	Sa	
26	S	<i>Quinquagesima.</i>
27	M	Theses for M.D. Degree. Term Ex. Civil Law.
28†	Tu	<i>Shrove-Tuesday.</i> Spring Commencements.
1911, MARCH.		
1	†W	<i>Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent.</i>
2	Th	Term Ex. Constitutional Law.

1911, MARCH—continued.

3	F	Berkeley Medals. Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
4	Sa	Term Ex. International Law.
5	S	<i>1st Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima. Ember Week.</i>
6	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
7	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Theological Exhibition.
8	W	Meeting of the Council.
9	Th	
10	F	
11	Sa	

12	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent.</i>
13	M	Exhibitions for students from South Africa. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. Intermediate Dental.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Hebrew Lectures end.
17	†F	<i>St. Patrick.</i> Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
18	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.

19	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Lent.</i>
20	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental.
21	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
22	W	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
23	Th	Special Preliminary Ex. for Medical School. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
24	F	
25	Sa	<i>Annunciation B. V. M.</i> Hilary Term ends. Medical School Winter Session ends.

26	S	<i>4th Sunday in Lent.</i>
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

1911, APRIL.

1	Sa	
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1911, APRIL—*continued.*

2	S	5th Sunday in Lent.
3	M	
4	Tu	Ex. for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	

9	S	Sunday next before Easter.
10	M	Monday before Easter.
11	Tu	Tuesday before Easter.
12	W	Wednesday before Easter.
13	Th	Thursday before Easter.
14	F	Good Friday.
15	Sa	Easter Even. Trinity Term begins.

16	S	EASTER DAY.
17	M	Monday in Easter Week.
18	Tu	Tuesday in Easter Week.
19	W	Term Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Lectures in International Law begin. Medical School Summer Session begins.
20	Th	Law of Evidence Lectures begin.
21	F	Term Ex. Senior Sophisters. Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex. Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. B.A.I. Degree Ex. Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
22	Sa	

23	S	1st Sunday after Easter.
24	M	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. Classics, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Prizes in Biblical Greek. Theses for M.D. Degree. Engineering Lectures begin.
25	Tu	<i>St. Mark.</i> First Trinity Commencements.
26	W	Term Ex. Senior Freshmen. Supplemental Final Freshman Ex. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters, and Junior Freshmen. Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.

1911, APRIL—continued.

27	Th	
28	F	Entrance. Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Honors :—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Ecclesiastical History Prizes. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
29	Sa	Honors :—English Literature, Senior Freshmen.

30 | S | *2nd Sunday after Easter.***1911, MAY.**

1	M	<i>St. Philip and St. James.</i> Term Ex. Junior Freshmen. Honors :—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
2	Tu	
3	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen Honors :—Experimental Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. French, Senior Freshmen. Divinity School Entrance.
4	Th	Honors :—Classics, Junior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
5	F	Honors :—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Logics, Senior Freshmen.
6	Sa	

7	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Easter.</i>
8	M	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.
9	Tu	Hebrew Lectures begin.
10	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	Ferrar Memorial Prize.

14 | S | *4th Sunday after Easter.*

15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	Sa	

21	S	<i>5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.</i>
22	M	Fellowship Ex. begins. Exs. for Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental Science.
23	Tu	
24	W	

1911, MAY—continued.

25	†Th	<i>Ascension Day.</i>
26	F	Exs. for Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages.
27	Sa	

28	S	<i>Sunday after Ascension Day.</i>
29	M	Fellowship Ex. continued. Prizes in Italian.
30	Tu	Prize in Old and Middle English.
31	W	Prizes in Spanish. Downes' Prizes for Written Essays. Meeting of the Council.

1911, JUNE.

1	Th	Prizes in Political Economy.
2	F	Kyle Irish Prize.
3	Sa	

4	S	WHIT SUNDAY. <i>Ember Week.</i>
5	†M	
6	Tu	Fellowship Ex. continued. B.D. Degree Ex.
7	W	Annual Ex. International Law. Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking.
8	Th	Annual Ex. Constitutional and Criminal Law.
9	F	Annual Ex. Civil Law.
10	Sa	Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.

11	S	TRINITY SUNDAY. <i>St. Barnabas.</i>
12	†M	Election of Fellows and Scholars. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
13	Tu	LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
14	W	Ekenhead Scholarship.
15	Th	Bedell Irish Scholarship. Medical Scholarship, Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine.
16	F	
17	Sa	

18	S	<i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i>
19	M	Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. Medical Travelling Prize. Intermediate Dental. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
20	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
21	W	Final Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
22	Th	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Hebrew Lectures end. Wall Biblical Scholarship. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
23	F	General Divinity Ex., Junior Class. B.A.I. Degree Ex. (In part.)
24	Sa	<i>St. John Baptist.</i> Meeting of the Senate for nomination to Honorary Degrees Catechetical Lectures end. Prize in Old French and Provençal. Hebrew Premiums. Engineering Lectures end.

1911, JUNE—*continued.*

25	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
26	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. Medical Scholarship, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, & Zoology. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
27	Tu	Irish Premiums.
28	W	Midsummer Entrance.
29	Th	<i>St. Peter.</i> Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
30	F	Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen. Ex. for High Places at Entrance. Medical School Summer Session ends.

1911, JULY.

1	Sa	
2	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
3	M	Special B.A. Degree Ex. Final Medical, Part I. Engineering School Entrance. Mus. Bae. and Mus. Doc. Degree Exs.
4	Tu	
5	W	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
6	Th	Summer Commencements.
7	F	Trinity Term ends.
8	Sa	

9	S	<i>4th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	Sa	

16	S	<i>5th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
17	M	Library closed.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	Sa	

23	S	<i>6th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
24	M	
25	Tu	<i>St. James.</i>
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	Sa	

1911, JULY—continued.

30	S	<i>7th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
31	M	Library re-opened.

1911, AUGUST.

1	Tu
2	W
3	Th
4	F
5	Sa

6	S	<i>8th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	Sa	

13	S	<i>9th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	

20	S	<i>10th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	<i>St. Bartholomew.</i>
25	F	
26	Sa	

27	S	<i>11th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

1911, SEPTEMBER.

1	F
2	Sa

3	S	<i>12th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	

10	S	<i>13th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	<i>Ember Week.</i>
11	M		
12	Tu		
13	W		

1911, SEPTEMBER—continued.

14	Th
15	F
16	Sa

17	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	St. Matthew.
22	F	
23	Sa	

24	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	St. Michael and all Angels. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
30	Sa	

1911, OCTOBER.

1	S	16th Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	Sizarship.

8	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	Tu	Michaelmas Term begins. Autumn Entrance. Moderatorships, Mathematics, and Classics. Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. Medical Lectures begin. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Entrance Ex. to School of Agriculture.
11	W	Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Jurisprudence Lectures begin.
12	Th	Term Ex., Junior Freshmen. Ex. for High Places at Entrance. Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Criminal Law Lectures begin.

1911, OCTOBER—*continued.*

13	F	Junior and School Exhibitions. Prizes :—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
14	Sa	Moderatorships, Natural Science, and Celtic Languages. Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
15	S	<i>18th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
16	M	Prizes :—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Engineering Lectures begin.
17	Tu	
18	W	<i>St. Luke.</i> Final Freshman Ex. Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen. Prizes :—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. Natural Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Natural Science.
19	Th	Moderatorships, History and Political Science. Entrance Prizes :—Modern Irish.
20	F	Prizes :—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Experimental Science.
21	Sa	Term Ex., Junior Sophisters. Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters. Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
22	S	<i>19th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
23	M	Entrance Prizes :—English Literature. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Final Medical, Part I.
24	Tu	Moderatorships, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Science. Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Prizes :—Classics, Senior Freshmen. Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—German.
25	W	Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters. Classics, Junior Sophisters. German, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Prose. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes. Meeting of Senate for nomination of Members of Council.
26	Th	Prizes :—Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Verse.
27	F	Prizes :—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Hebrew. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.

1911, OCTOBER—continued.

28	Sa	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i> Moderatorships, Modern Literature, and Legal and Political Science. Prizes :—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters. Logic and Psychology, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Prose. Divinity School Entrance.
29	S	<i>20th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
30	M	Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Verse. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
31	Tu	Prizes :—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—English History and Modern Geography. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.

1911, NOVEMBER.

1	W	<i>All Saints' Day.</i> Entrance Prizes :—French.
2	Th	Prizes :—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen.
3	F	Entrance.
4	Sa	Lloyd Exhibition.
5	S	<i>21st Sunday after Trinity.</i>
6	M	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
7	Tu	
8	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
9	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
10	F	
11	Sa	
12	S	<i>22nd Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week.</i>
13	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	Sa	
19	S	<i>23rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
20	†M	Election of Annual Officers. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
21	Tu	Annual Officers admitted.
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
25	Sa	

1911, NOVEMBER—continued.

26	S	<i>Sunday next before Advent.</i>
27	M	
28	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
29	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
30	Th	<i>St. Andrew.</i> Term Ex. Criminal Law.

1911, DECEMBER.

1	F	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
2	Sa	
3	S	<i>1st Sunday in Advent.</i>
4	M	Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
5	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
6	W	
7	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
8	F	
9	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
10	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.</i>
11	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
12	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
13	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Meeting of the Council.
14	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
15	F	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Engineering Lectures end.
16	Sa	B.A. Degree Ex. Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
17	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Advent.</i>
18	M	
19	Tu	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
20	W	Winter Commencements. Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Th	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
22	F	
23	Sa	
24	S	<i>4th Sunday in Advent.</i>
25	M	<i>Christmas Day.</i>
26	Tu	<i>St. Stephen.</i>
27	W	<i>St. John.</i>
28	Th	<i>Innocents' Day.</i>
29	F	
30	Sa	
31		<i>Sunday after Christmas.</i>

OFFICERS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE,

July 1, 1910.

Chancellor.

Viscount Iveagh, K.P., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., M.Ch.

Senior Fellows.

Benjamin Williamson, M.A., Sc.D., *Vice-Provost*.
Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D., *Senior Proctor*.
Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Senior Lecturer*.
John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus. Doc., *Senior Dean and Catechist*.
Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D., *Bursar*.
Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, M.A., Litt.D., *Registrar*.
George Lambert Cathcart, M.A., *Auditor*.

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.
Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D., *Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers*.
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.
Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

- Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.
 John Isaac Beare, M.A.
 *Robert Russell, M.A.
 Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
 *George Wilkins, B.D.
 *Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
 *Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
 *Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
 William Edward Thrift, M.A.
 J. Gilbert Smyly, M.A.
 *George William Mooney, M.A.
 *William Kennedy, M.A.
 *Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A.
 *William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D.
 *John Fraser, M.A., *Junior Dean*.
 *Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.
 *Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.
 *Robert Malcolm Gwynn, M.A.
 *George Randolph Webb, M.A., *Junior Proctor*.
 *Robert William Tate, M.A.
 Harry Thrift, M.A.
 Hugh Canning, M.A.

Representatives in Parliament.

Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, LL.D.,	Elected. 1892
Right Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, LL.D.,	1903

Honor Examiners for the Year 1911.

In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Professor of Mathematics.
 The Professor of Natural Philosophy.
 Robert Russell, M.A.
 R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
 J. Fraser, M.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.
 The Professor of Latin.
 W. Kennedy, M.A.
 E. H. Alton, M.A.
 H. Canning, M.A.

In Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
 G. A. Exham, M.A.
 R. W. Tate, M.A.

In Experimental Science.

The Professor of Chemistry.
 The Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
 H. Thrift, M.A.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
 The Professor of Botany.
 The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
 King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

The Professor of Modern History.
 The Professor of Political Economy.
 Miss C. E. Maxwell, B.A.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.
 The Professor of the Romance Languages.
 The Professor of German.
 E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

*Honor Lecturers for the Year 1910-1911.**Mathematics.*

Robert Russell, M.A.
 R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
 J. Fraser, M.A.

Classics.

W. Kennedy, M.A.
 E. H. Alton, M.A.
 H. Canning, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
 G. A. Exham, M.A.
 R. W. Tate, M.A.

In Legal and Political Science.

The Professor of Political Economy.
 The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
 The Reid Professor.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships, Fellowships, and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for the year 1911, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships:—

Moderatorships, 1911.

Mathematics.—B. Williamson, Sc. D. (*President*); the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.

Classics.—R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. (*President*); the Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; E. H. Alton, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.—T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. (*President*); the Professor of Moral Philosophy; G. A. Exham, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The Provost (*President*); the Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy; H. Thrift, M.A.

Natural Science.—F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. (*President*); the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Botany, and the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine, A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

History and Political Science.—T. T. Gray, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professors of Ancient and of Modern History; Miss C. E. Maxwell, B.A.

Modern Literature.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. (*President*); the Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—G. L. Cathcart, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Reid Professor; the Professor of Ancient History.

Fellowship, 1911.

Mathematics (Pure and Applied).—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; G. W. Mooney, M.A.

Ethics and Metaphysics.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy; G. A. Exham, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Professor of Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Astronomy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Hebrew.—The Professor of Hebrew.

Scholarship, 1911.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.

Mathematics.—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Modern Languages.—The Professors of the Romance Languages and of German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

Arranged under subjects and schools.

[Figures added in brackets after the title or name of any officer denote the period in years for which the election is made. Officers marked (*) are elected annually.]

The following Professorships or Lectureships become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them:—

University Professorship of Anatomy and Chirurgery.	1910, June 20.
University Professorship of Chemistry.	1910, Oct. 20.
Regius Professorship of Surgery.	1910, Nov. 16.
University Professorship of Botany.	1911, April 16.
Professorship of Latin.	1911, June 4.
Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy.	1911, Oct. 16.
Professorship of Biblical Greek,	1911, Oct. 26.
Professorship of Moral Philosophy.	1911, Nov. 30.

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

First Election.		Last Election.
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Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics

[Founded 1762.]

1879. } April 19. }	William Snow Burnside. M.A., Sc.D.
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Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.

[Founded 1675.]

1904. } Oct. 22. }	Robert Russell, M.A.
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University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

[Founded 1847.]

1910. } June 30. }	Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
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Assistant:—Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.*Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

[Founded 1724.]

1901. } Mar. 23. }	William Edward Thrift, M.A.
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Assistants:—Harry Thrift, M.A.
Joseph Rogerson Cotter, M.A.
Horace Hewitt Poole, B.A.

First
Election.Last
Election.*Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of
Dr. Andrews.*

[Founded 1783.]

1906. }
Feb. 17. } Edmund Taylor Whittaker, Sc.D.
Assistant:—Charles Martin.

University Professor of Chemistry. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. }
Oct. 20. } Sydney Young, Sc.D.

Demonstrator: William Cecil Ramsden.

Junior Demonstrators: { Wm. Ringrose Gelston Atkins, M.A.
Thomas Arthur Wallace, B.A.

Professor of Applied Chemistry. (5)

[Founded in 1841 as a Professorship of Chemistry and Geology applied to the
Arts of Construction; discontinued in 1881; re-established in 1904 as a
Professorship of Applied Chemistry.]

1904. }
Nov. 19. } Emil Alphonse Werner. { 1909.
Nov. 19. }

University Professor of Botany. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1904. }
April 16. } Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.

Assistant:—Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.*Professor of Geology and Mineralogy. (7)*

[Founded 1844.]

1897. }
Oct. 16. } John Joly, M.A., Sc.D. { 1904.
Oct. 16. }

Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. (5)

[A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship
in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Com-
parative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]

1879. }
Nov. 29. } Henry William Mackintosh, M.A. { 1910.
Nov. 29. } Feb. 16.

LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Regius Professor of Greek.

[Founded 1761.]

1902. }
Dec. 18. } John Isaac Beare, M.A.

First
Election.Last
Election.*Professor of Latin. (7)*

[Founded 1870.]

1904. June 4. }	Josiah Gilbert Smyly, M.A.
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Lecturer in Classical Composition.

[Founded 1896.]

1908. Nov. 7. }	Robert William Tate, M.A.
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Professor of Hebrew. (7)

[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.]

1900. Oct. 20. }	George Wilkins, B.D.	{ 1907. Oct. 20.
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Lecturers in Hebrew.

1908. Feb. 5. }	Newport John Davis White, D.D. (5)	{ 1908. Feb. 5. Nov 20.
	*William Kennedy, M.A.	
	*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	

Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. (7)

[Founded 1856.]

1905. Mar. 2. }	Lucas White King, LL.D.
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Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. (5)

[Founded 1858.]

1908. Feb. 1. }	Mark Collins, B.A. (Lond.) ; Ph.D. (Leipzig).
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Professor of the Romance Languages. (5)

[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]

1909. Nov. 15. }	Thomas Brown Rudmose-Brown, M.A. (Aberdeen), D.Litt. (Grenoble).
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Professor of German. (5)

[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German : the Chair of French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]

1907. June 21. }	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.
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First
Election.Last
Election.*Professor of Irish. (5)*

[Founded 1840.]

1896. April 18. }	James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A.	{ 1909. July 13.
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Lecturer in Celtic Languages.

[Founded 1907.]

1907. Nov. 14. }	Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
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Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon.

[Founded 1907.]

1907. Nov. 13. }	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.
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Professor of English Literature.

[Founded 1867.]

1867. July 6. }	Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.
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Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.

[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]

1867. June 27. }	Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.
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MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Moral Philosophy. (5)

[Founded 1837.]

1901. Nov. 30. }	Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.	{ 1906. Nov. 30.
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HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Political Economy. (5)

[Founded 1832.]

1882. Mar. 25. }	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.	{ 1907. Dec. 3.
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Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1762.]

1904. Nov. 19. }	John Henry Wardell, M.A.
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Assistant:—Miss Constantia Elizabeth Maxwell, B.A.

First
Election.Last
Election.*Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology. (5)*

[Founded 1869 as a Professorship of Ancient History. Title altered in 1909.]

1904. June 4.	{	William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D.	{	1909. June 4.

DIVINITY.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

[Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity ; made a Regius Professorship, 1761.]

1888. Mar. 31.	{	John Gwynn, D.D.

Permanent Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity.

1908. Oct. 17.	{	Newport John Davis White, D.D.

Assistants :

*Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*James George Carleton, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.

Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

[Founded as a Lectureship in 1718, changed to a Professorship by a Decree dated December 5, 1906.]

1888. June 30.	{	John Henry Bernard, D.D.

Assistants :

*William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*George Wilkins, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Charles Irvine Graham, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Professor of Biblical Greek. (5)

[Founded 1838.]

1906. Oct. 26.	{	Newport John Davis White, D.D.

Temporary Deputy :

1908. Dec. 17.	{	George Wilkins, B.D.

First
Election.Last
Election.*Professor of Ecclesiastical History. (5)*

[Founded 1850.]

1898.
May 7. }

Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.

{ 1908.
May 7.*Professor of Pastoral Theology. (5)*

[Founded 1888.]

1907.
April 1. }

Charles Benjamin Dowse, M.A.

Lecturer in the English Bible. (5)

[Founded 1898.]

1898.
Feb. 5. }

Newport John Davis White, D.D.

{ 1908.
Feb. 5.*Wallace Divinity Lecturer.*

[Founded 1901.]

1902.
Mar. 8. }

John Andrew Jennings, M.A.

** Donnellan Lecturer.*

[Founded 1794.]

1908.
Nov. 28. }

(For 1909-10.) James Edward Archer, B.D.

1909.
Dec. 4. }

(For 1910-11.) Francis Ryan Montgomery Hitchcock, B.D.

Catechists—Presbyterian Church.

1886.

John Love Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.).

1903.

Samuel Prenter, M.A. (R.U.I.), D.D.

LAW.

Regius Professor of Laws. (7)

[Founded 1668.]

1908.
Feb. 29. }

Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

First
Election.Last
Election.*Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law. (5)*

[Founded 1761.]

1909.	}	James Sinclair Baxter, LL.B. (Lond.).
Oct. 21.		

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence. (5)

[The duties of this Chair were, prior to 1908, attached to the Regius Professorship
In 1908 it was re-organised as a separate Chair.]

1909.	}	Charles Maturin, LL.B.
Oct. 21.		

Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1909.	}	Ernest Lawrence Julian, B.A.
June 26.		

MEDICINE.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1898.	}	James Little, M.D.
Dec. 17.		

Regius Professor of Surgery. (5)

[Founded 1852.]

1895.	}	Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch.
Nov. 16.		

{	1905.
	Nov. 16.

Professor of Surgery. (7)

[Founded 1849.]

1906.	}	Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.
Dec. 1.		

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903.	}	Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.,
June 20.		

First
Election.Last
Election.* *Chief Demonstrator.*

Henry Mulrea Johnston, B.A., M.B. (R.U.I.). Nov. 20

* *University Anatomist.*

[Founded 1716.]

1895. } April 19. }	Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch.	Nov. 20.
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Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

[Founded 1888.]

1888. } April 7. }	Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.	Nov. 20.
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Lecturer in Pathology.

[Founded 1895.]

1895. } June 22. }	Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.
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First Assistant :—Joseph Theodore Wigham, M.D.*Second Assistant* :—William Geoffrey Harvey, M.B.*King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.^a*

[Founded 1717.]

1882. John Magee Finny, M.D.

King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.^a

[Founded 1749.]

1881. Walter George Smith, M.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.^a

[Founded 1786.]

1902. William Henry Thompson, Sc. D.

Assistant :—William Caldwell, M.A. (R.U.I.).*King's Professor of Midwifery.^a*

[Founded 1827.]

1909. Henry Jellett, M.D.

^a Appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

First
Election.Last
Election.

ENGINEERING.

Professor of Civil Engineering.

[Founded 1842.]

1887. }
June 30. } Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.*Assistants* :—Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I.,
Sc.D.

James Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. }
Mar. 15. } William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I.*Lecturer in Electric Traction.*

[Founded 1903.]

1903. }
Mar. 14. } Percy Sewell Sheardown.*Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.*

[Founded 1903.]

1903. }
May 23. } Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Reader in Tamil and Telugu.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. }
June 21. } Charles Kough, B.A.*Reader in Indian Law.*

[Founded 1902.]

1910. }
Jan. 27. } Charles Maturin, LL.B.*Reader in Indian History.*

[Founded 1902.]

1905 } Lucas White King, LL.D.

*Lecturers.**Appointed.*

1895	English Literature and Com- position,	}	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
1903	Greek,	}	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
1903	Latin,	}	J. P. Johnston, Sc.D.
1902	Mathematics,	}	R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
1901	Mental and Moral Science,	}	John Dockrill, M.A.
1909	Political Economy,	}	Charles Maturin, LL.B.
1909	Political Science,	}	John Dockrill, M.A.
1909	Roman Law,	}	E. H. Alton, M.A.
1901	English Law,	}	J. R. H. Weaver, B.A. (Oxon.)
1909	Ancient History,	}	A. J. W. Cerf, Litt.D.
1909	General Modern History,	}	Sydney Young, Sc.D., and
1909	English History,	}	W. Caldwell, M.A. (R.U.I.)
1900	French,	}	Harry Thrift, M.A.
1900	German,	}	H. H. Dixon, Sc.D.
1906	Chemistry,	}	John Joly, Sc.D.
1902	Physics,		
1900	Botany,		
1900	Geology,		

*MUSIC.**Professor of Music. (5)*

First Election.		[Founded 1764.]	Last Election.
1910. April 1. }	Percy Carter Buck, M.A., Mus. Doc. (Oxon.).		

*EDUCATION.**Professor of Education. (5)*

	[Founded 1905.]	
1905. May 17. }	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.	1909. May 17. }

*AGRICULTURE.**Professor of Agriculture. (3)*

	[Founded 1906.]	
1906. May 16. }	William Arthur Barnes, B.A.	1909. May 19. }

First
Election.Last
Election.*Public Orator.*

[Founded 1879.]

1904. April 23. }	Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.
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Librarian. (5)

1887. Jan. 29. }	Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D.	{ 1907. Jan. 29.
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Senior Assistant Librarian—Alfred Charles De Burgh, M.A.*Junior Assistant Librarian*—Samuel Edward Brambell.*Third Assistant*—William John Butler, M.A.*Fourth Assistant*.—Francis Stevenson Marsh, M.A., LL.B.
Clerks { Joseph Hanna.
 { George Ernest Haines (*Lending Library*).
** Auditor.*

1908. Nov. 20. }	George Lambert Cathcart, M.A.	Nov. 20.
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External Auditor.

1903. Oct. 17. }	Frank Leet, B.A.
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** Registrar of the Senate.*

1904. April 16. }	Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, Litt.D.	Nov. 20.
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*Tutors' Committee.**Senior Tutors*—W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.

E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Members elected annually by the Tutors on Nov. 20.

M. W. J. Fry, M.A.	|	E. H. Alton, M.A., <i>Secretary</i> .
W. A. Goligher, M.A.		

** Registrar of the Law School.*

1892. Nov. 20. }	Robert Russell, M.A.	Nov. 20.
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** Registrar of the School of Physic.*

1879. March. }	Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.	Nov. 20.
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First
Election.Last
Election.** Medical School Committee.*

Nov. 20.

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
 Sydney Young, Sc.D.
 William H. Thompson, Sc.D.

Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
 Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

And the Provost (*ex-officio*) and the Representatives of Trinity
 College on the General Medical Council (*ex-officio*).

** Registrar of the Engineering School.*

1901. }
 Mar. 16. } William Edward Thrift, M.A. Nov. 20.

** Registrar of the School of Music,*

1899. }
 Nov. 20. } Henry S. Macran, M.A. Nov. 20.

** Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.*

1907. }
 Nov. 20. } Ernest Henry Alton, M.A. Nov. 20.

** Registrar of the Army School.*

1909. }
 Nov. 20. } George Randolph Webb, M.A. Nov. 20.

** Registrar of the School of Education.*

1905. }
 Nov. 18. } Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A. Nov. 20.

** Registrar of the School of Agriculture.*

1907. }
 Nov. 20 } William Gregory Hodson, M.A. Nov. 20.

Lady Registrar.

1905. }
 Feb. 4. } Miss Lucy Penelope Gwynn.

Warden of Trinity Hall.

1908. }
 July 24. } Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A.

Curator of the Museum.

1879. }
 Dec. 20. } Henry William Mackintosh, M.A. { 1905.
 Mar. 10.

First
Election.Last
Election*Director of the Botanical Gardens and Park.*

1906.	}	Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.
Jan. 20.		

Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.

1899.	}	Fredk. Digby Darley, M.A.
Nov. 11.		

Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.

1885.	}	Charles Henry Miller, M.A.
July 7.		

Accountant.

1885.	}	A. Grahame Bailey.
Dec. 23.		

Honorary Precentor.

1905.	}	John P. Mahaffy, D.D.
Dec. 16.		

Organist and Choir-Master.

1894.	}	Charles G. Marchant, Mus. B.
April 2.		

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Walter Bapty.
Thomas F. Marchant.
Melfort D'Alton.
R. Daniel Jones.

John R. Morgan.
Charles Kelly.
T. Harris Watson.
J. E. Payne.

Chief Steward.

1893.	}	Joseph Marshall.
Nov. 3.		

Clerk of the Works.

1885.	}	George Smith.
Oct. 31.		

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin.
Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

THE PROVOST,

(Retire 1911.)

Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Litt.D.

John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D.

Benjamin Williamson, Sc.D.

William Joseph Myles Starkie, Litt. D.

(Retire 1912.)

Louis Claude Purser, Litt. D.

Robert Russell, M.A.

Edward John Gwynn, M.A.

William Alexander Goligher, M.A.

(Retire 1913.)

Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.

John Joly, Sc.D. (*Secretary*).

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.

(Retire 1910.)

Very Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D.

William John Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.

James Patrick Johnston, Sc.D.

Sir John William Moore, M.D.

A Meeting of the Senate for the nomination of Members of Council will be held on Wednesday, October 26, 1910, being the fourth Wednesday of the month, and on Wednesday, October 25, 1911.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council are held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days should fall on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings are held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commence. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting is held on the second Wednesday in December. In the years 1910, 1911 the days of meeting will be:—Dec. 7, 1910, and Feb. 15, March 8, May 31, Nov. 8, and Dec. 13, 1911.

Literary and Scientific Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1770.

President—The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION 1910-1911.

Auditor—A. P. I. Samuels (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Treasurer—W. L. Murphy (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Secretaries.

J. E. W. Flood (Sch., Sen.
Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.

J. M. Henry (Sch., Sen. Mod.)
B.A., Univ. Stud.

Librarian—V. Holmes (Sch.).

General Committee.

H. O. Holmes (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

A. Powell (Sch., Mod.), B.A.

A. C. Davies (Sch.).

J. G. Acheson (Sch.).

G. M. Kidd (Sch.).

K. K. Drury.

W. H. A. O'Grady (Mod.), B.A., *Ex-Auditor*.

Library Committee.

G. E. Murphy.

E. Donnell.

W. F. Gibson.

F. M. Meynell.

MEDALS.—SESSION 1908-1909.

Oratory—Gold, J. H. Monroe (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Silver, { A. Powell (Sch. Mod.), B.A.
A. P. I. Samuels (Sen. Mod.) B.A.

History—Gold, A. Powell (Sch., Mod.), B.A.

Silver, F. Bonyngé.

Composition—President's Gold, . C. G. Place (Mod.), B.A.

Silver, J. J. Claassens.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Library, and Billiard Room. Cap and Gown boxes are provided.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the New Debating Hall, Graduates' Memorial Building, every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June. The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

Members of the Society are Honorary Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, Edinburgh Speculative Society, and Durham Union.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1910-1911.

President.—R. Creed Meredith (Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—H. W. Lemon (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Treasurer.—D. H. Cole (Sch.).
Librarian.—R. Ll. Phillips Jones.
Registrar.—C. B. Armstrong (Sch.).

Council.

F. H. W. Kerr (Sen. Mod.), B.A. (<i>Ex-Pres.</i>).	E. M. Norton (Sch.)
J. H. F. Leland (Sch., Mod.), B.A. (<i>Ex-Treas.</i>).	P. A. M'Elwaine (Mod.), B.A., LL.B.
A. B. Craig (<i>Ex-Lib.</i>).	E. J. D. M'Elwaine, B.A.
Hans Krall (Sen. Mod.), B.A.	E. H. F. Campbell. A. Wallace (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Associate Seats on the Council.

D. P. W. Maunsell (Ex-Sch., Mod.), B.A.
 R. Magill, B.A.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1908-1909.

Composition—President's Gold Medal, . J. Bennett (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
 B.A. (Univ. Stud.).
 „ „ Society's Silver Medal, . E. J. D. M'Elwaine, B.A.
Oratory—Gold Medal, P. A. M'Elwaine (Mod.),
 B.A., LL.B.
 „ Silver, Medal, Hans Krall (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, and Library. Boxes for Academicals are available for the use of Members.

The Reading and Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars and Examination Papers.

The leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society.

The Opening Meeting is usually held at the close of October. Ordinary Meetings take place in the Debating Hall, every Thursday Evening, from November till June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are offered annually in Composition; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory; a Gold and a Silver Medal in History and Literature; and a Silver Medal in *Æsthetics*.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1910-1911.

President.

The Rev. the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Very Rev. Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.	Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.	Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., B.D.
Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.	Rev. C. I. Graham, B.D.
Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.	Rev. T. Sterling Berry, D.D.
Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.	Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.
Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.D., S.F.T.C.D.	Rev. J. A. Jennings, M.A.
	Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.

Auditor.—H. Studdart Kennedy.*Secretary.*—R. Creed Meredith (Mod.), B.A.*Treasurer.*—E. H. F. Campbell.*Librarian.*—E. M. Bateman (Sch., Mod.), B.A.*Committee.*

“ <i>Ex-Officio</i> ” Members,	The President.
	The Vice-Presidents.
	The Officers of the Society.
	The Ex-Auditor, E. L. Hunter (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
	J. Tobias (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
	W. V. Duke (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
	J. M. Hewitt (Mod.), B.A.
	J. K. Tully (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1909-1910.

Oratory—W. P. Webb (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.*Composition*—E. M. Norton (Sch.).*President's Prize Essay.*—W. P. Webb (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, 5s. 0d.

Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the Second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 7.30 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. The Society possesses a valuable Library of Theological books. Further information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at Committee Room, Graduates' Memorial Buildings, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(FOUNDED 1873.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1910-1911.

President—W. I. de C. Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.*Record Secretary*—G. H. Culverwell.*Corresponding Secretary*—H. G. Trayer.*Treasurer*—H. T. Bates.*Librarian*—J. N. Armstrong.*Council.*

G. J. Peacocke, M.D.
 F. C. Purser, M.D.
 R. J. Rowlette, M.D.
 T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
 Prof. W. H. Thompson, M.D.,
 F.R.C.S.
 W. J. Beatty.

J. C. Crosslé.
 D. H. Hadden.
 T. G. Harpur.
 A. E. Malone.
 W. McCarter.
 A. F. B. Shaw.
 J. Smyly.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

All past and present Members of the University taking an interest in Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership.

Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest—Microscopic and otherwise—are exhibited, are held, two each month, from November to April. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15 p.m.

A Silver Medal is awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper read at any of the Ordinary Meetings of the Association. All Members shall be qualified to compete who, at the date of reading such Paper, shall not have taken their full qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Members desiring to read Papers, or to exhibit objects of interest, are requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary.

Members may introduce two Visitors at any Ordinary Meeting.

Annual Subscription, Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee.

A Reference Library and Reading Room has been started in the Graduates' Memorial Buildings for the convenience of Members. Keys can be obtained from the Librarian at a rental of 1s. 6d. per annum, on deposit of 1s.

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1910-1911.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D., S.F.T.C.D.	W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
George L. Cathcart, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.	M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.	Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., F.T.C.D.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.	J. R. Cotter, M.A.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.	W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
W. G. Smith, M.D.	N. H. Alcock, M.D.
Emil Werner, F.C.S., F.I.C.	Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.	E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Hon. Record Secretary.

A. L. Fletcher, B.A., 43 Pembroke Road, Dublin.

Hon. Correspondence Secretary.

A. C. Davies (Sch.), 48 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin.

Hon. Treasurer.

Hans Krall (Sen. Mod.), B.A., University Philosophical Society.

Hon. Librarian—W. E. McClelland, Marlborough Hall, Glasnevin.*Council.*

H. H. Poole (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.	L. E. Bastable (Sch.).
T. A. Wallace (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.	H. N. Morphy.
J. Austin (Sch.).	R. O'Donoghue.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at least once each month during Term, for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m., tea being provided by the Association at 7.30 p.m. Members have the privilege of bringing one guest to each General Meeting.

This Association and the University Biological Association jointly possess a fine Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

The Association in conjunction with the University Biological Association possesses a Library and Reading Room in the Graduates' Memorial Building. A number of Scientific and Medical Journals are subscribed to; and the Association's Library includes works on Medicine and Engineering, as well as on Experimental and Natural Sciences. Keys of the Reading Room, for which a charge is made of 2s. 6d. per annum, can be obtained from the Hon. Record Secretary.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is 5s. No Entrance Fee. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the officers.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1910-1911.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

The Provost.

Emil Werner, F.C.S.
 J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
 W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
 W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Sydney Young, Sc.D.
 Robert Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
 William Tatlow, B.A.I.
 J. T. Jackson, M.A.I.
 W. Kaye-Parry, B.A.I.

Hon. Secretary.

F. A. Buckley, Engineering School.

Hon. Treasurer.

M. J. Rattray.

Committee.

A. E. Knox.
 W. J. A. Moore.

W. E. W. Crealock.
 H. J. O'Meara.

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest. Prizes are awarded annually in each Class.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the Engineering School Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB.

THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION, 1910-1911.

Patron.

The Provost.

President.

H. L. Conner, B.A.

Secretary.

R. C. Meredith, B.A.

Treasurer.

J. G. Oulton, B.A.

Librarian.

K. Wallace.

Committee.

W. E. Thrift, F.T.C.D.
 R. A. Williams, Litt.D.
 W. Caldwell, M.A.
 W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
 C. J. Dunn, B.A.I.

J. R. Cotter, M.A.
 T. W. Fitzgerald (Mod.), B.A.
 H. M. Dockrell.
 H. C. Crawley, B.A.
 C. Spiro, LL.B.

This Club has been established, with the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, for the promotion of the Science of Chess-playing in the University. General Meetings of the Club are held in the Rooms, No. 10, Trinity College, every Tuesday and Friday evening at 8 o'clock during Term, and the Rooms are always open for the convenience of Members desiring to play at other hours.

Session Tournaments will take place, and a Cup and other Prizes are given to the winners.

All Members of the University having their names on the College Books are eligible as Members.

Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Further information regarding the Club may be had on application to J. G. Oulton, B.A., 10, Trinity College, or 19, Upper Mount Street, and from R. C. Meredith, B.A., "Cloneevin," Pembroke Road.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED NOVEMBER, 1837.)

Patron.

His Majesty the King.

Vice-Patrons.

The Right Hon. Hedges Eyre Chatterton, LL.D.

The Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh, LL.D., K.P., Chancellor of the University.

President.

The Provost.

*Vice-Presidents.*The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne,
LL.D.The Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun,
LL.D.The Right Hon. William Drennan
Andrews, LL.D.The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson,
M.A.The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Johnson,
Bart., M.A.The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden,
LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the
University.

George R. Price, M.A., K.C.

*Committee.—Season 1910–1911.*The Junior Dean of Trinity College,
*Ex-officio.*J. E. L. Oulton, (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
B.A., *Hon. Secretary.*R. L. B. Howe, *Hon. Treasurer.*J. G. Bird, *Hon. Librarian.*C. F. Leeper, *Hon. Registrar.*J. H. Grove White, *Hon. Orches-*
tral Registrar.

Rev. R. A. Oulton, B.A.

H. P. Mayne, B.A.

J. B. Elliott.

R. W. Oulton.

Auditors.

Robert Macalister, LL.D.

| T. Henry Maxwell, LL.D.

Conductor.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. B.

SEASON.—OCTOBER, 1910, TO JUNE, 1911.

Members of the Band meet for Practice on Thursday, and Members of the Chorus on Friday, both at 4 o'clock. Evening Practices are also held during Term time.

Subscription :—Performing Member, . . . £1 1 0 per annum.
 Non-Performing Member, . . . 1 10 0 „
 Lady Associate, . . . 0 15 0 „
 Orchestral Associate, . . . 0 15 0 „
 Non-performing Associate, . . . 0 10 6 „

All persons who have entered the University of Dublin, of Oxford, or of Cambridge, are eligible for Membership.

Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Committee Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, on Practice Days.

COLLEGE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1906.

SESSION 1910-11.

President.

R. Y. Tyrrell, S.F.T.C.D.

*Officers and Committee.**Auditor.*—C. B. Armstrong (Sch.).*Secretary.*—R. E. Russell (Sch.).*Treasurer.*—V. Holmes (Sch.).*Librarian.*—O. Beckett (Sch.).*Council.*J. H. F. Leland (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
(*Ex-Aud.*).

D. P. W. Maunsell (Sch., Mod.), B.A.

J. Bennett (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.,
Univ. Stud.

J. G. Acheson (Sch.).

M. Fitzgerald (Sch.).

J. S. Neill.

F. Wyllie.

This Society has been established for the promotion of Classical study, and especially of original work. It possesses a considerable Lending Library for the use of Members, consisting of texts, the best known editions, books of reference, and general works on the history and literature of Greece and Rome, and including almost all books prescribed in the Classical Course.

The Society holds a suite of rooms in No. 7, comfortably furnished as reading-rooms.

Meetings are held on each Friday evening in Lecture Term: at these meetings Essays are read, followed by a discussion of any original or interesting view that arises. Lantern evenings are also held at intervals. Prizes are offered for the best Essays read during the year, and for sets of compositions and translations.

The Annual Subscription is 5s. for Members of Freshman standing, 7s. 6d. for all other Members.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY GAELIC SOCIETY.

President.

E. J. Gwynn, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden,
LL.D.
The Rev. The Professor of Irish.
L. C. Purser, Litt.D., F.T.C.D.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. I. Beare, M.A., F.T.C.D.
E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.,
F.T.C.D.
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Tuam.
R. O'Shaughnessy, C.B.
Rev. F. W. O'Connell, B.D.
Rev. J. O. Hannay, M.A.

FOURTH SESSION.

Reaótaire.

Díarmuid O'Cobéarí.

Sparránuíde.

Uiam bupnet (Scoláire).

Scríobairíde.

Robáiríde ó hAnnaíde.

Caéal Paor.

An Coimeádaíde Leabap.

Uiam ó brian.

Cómóráil.

Séumap O'Neill (Scoláire).

Riobáiríde Poblen, b.e.

brian ó Ceallaíde.

Séan mac Dudgeon.

Apt ó Peapáin.

Uiam Mac an Mlaoir, b.e.

(Sean-Reaótaire).

Auditor.

Diarmid Coffey.

Treasurer.

W. G. E. Burnett (Sch.).

Secretaries.

Robert Hannay.

Charles Power.

Librarian.

W. J. Bryan.

Committee.

J. W. O'Neill (Sch.).

R. R. Fowler, B.A.

B. A. Kelly.

J. C. Dudgeon (Sch.).

A. C. Farran.

W. J. Stuart Weir, B.A. (Ex-

Auditor).

The object of the Society is to promote the study of the Language, Literature, Art, Archæology, and Economics of Ireland.

Ordinary Membership is open to Students and Graduates under M.A. standing.

Associate Membership is open to Graduates of M.A. standing.

Annual Subscription, 5s.

Meetings are held every Tuesday during Lecture term, at which papers are read and discussed.

UNIVERSITY ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1905.

SESSION 1910-1911.

President.

Mrs. Madden.

Secretaries.

I. Colhoun.

V. Matheson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Treasurers.

M. Dougan.

|

E. Coates.

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*Committee.**"Ex-Officio"*
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Stud. (*Ex-Sec.*).

M. Coade.

B. Culverwell.

V. Disney.

K. Kyle.

J. Renton (Sch.).

K. Shipsey.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, a small Library, and a Lunch and Tea Room.

The Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and the leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society. The Library contains a selection of standard works.

Lunch and Tea may be obtained in the Lunch Room; and Members have the right of introducing Visitors.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in Michaelmas Term, and Debates take place every Wednesday during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Debates are open to women Undergraduates and others.

All Women Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

1910-1911.

Patron.

The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.

The Archbishop King's Professor.

The Rev. N. J. D. White, D.D.

President.

Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.

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Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Bac.

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J. Tobies (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

H. Studdert-Kennedy.

J. R. O'Rourke.

V. Kyrke.

A. M. Haire.

J. C. Dunham.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music among Students, especially among Divinity Students, that they may be able hereafter to take an intelligent interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The Choirmaster of the College gives instruction in part-singing to the members on two days in each week (*Monday at 2.45 p.m., and Wednesday at 11 a.m.*) in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. During these Terms, Evensong, on Wednesdays at 5 o'clock, is rendered chorally, the Members of the Association forming the Choir.

Individual instruction in intoning is also given during Trinity Term to as many of the Members as possible.

Certificates are granted to Members of the Association who attend regularly the Lectures and Services for three consecutive Terms, and pass a satisfactory Examination in Church Music in Trinity Term.

Subscription, One Shilling per annum.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

INTRODUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as “the Mother of an University,”^a under the style and title of “The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth.”^b

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanctioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this Act recites that it is expedient “that the benefits of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation,” and that all restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II.—GOVERNMENT.—The mode in which the government is constituted may be collected from the historical sketch which is to be found at the beginning of Volume III. of the Calendar for 1906-7.

The Crown, except when limited by Act of Parliament, is supreme. Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in *most* matters

^a “Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum.”—*Charta Reg. Eliz. anno regni tricesimo quarto.*

^b For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College see “Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dubliniensis,” 1875.

relating to education, as specified in detail below, they act conjointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of the College in accordance with such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows enact. (See p. 20.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,^a who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and the Senate shall meet at such time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Provost and Senior Fellows must, within one calendar month, propose to the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account, nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and, during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Provost and Senior Fellows have power to alter, amend, and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to make new rules and laws, from time to time, for the more solemn conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no

^aEach Master of Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The COUNCIL consists of the Provost; or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely, four members elected by the Senior Fellows; four by the Junior Fellows; four by the Professors who are not Fellows, and four by those members of the said Senate who have not voted nor been entitled to vote at the last election of any existing member or members of the same Council, either as Senior Fellows, as Junior Fellows, or as Professors. The members elected to the Council hold office for four years.

At every election of members of the Council, every elector of each class is entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of persons to be elected to the Council at such election of that class, and may give all such votes to any one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows. In the event of the said Provost and Senior Fellows refusing their approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of

office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or hereafter to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and of the Council.

All such new rules and regulations and alterations in any rules or regulations may be originated either by the Provost and Senior Fellows, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows without the consent of the Council.

§ III. TEACHING.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts is performed by the Junior Fellows. To Professors selected from among them is entrusted for the most part the instruction which is given in the highest departments of these Courses. Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

Under the present regulations a new Fellow is elected every year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, after an Examination held in pursuance of the Statutes.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for particular Professions. But the growing requirements of the Professional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from being carried out, and the special instruction required for the four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments of learning for the cultivation of which Professorships have been from time to time founded.

§ IV. DEGREES are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having first been granted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, must pass the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and each member of the Caput has a negative voice. If no member of the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words, *supplicates* the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates

for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken ; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,^a and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at Commencements, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule has been made in favour of members of the University who are resident in the Colonies or Foreign Countries. (See page 11.)

A meeting of the Senate for the consideration of names proposed for Honorary Degrees is held three weeks before the Summer Commencements, on a day fixed in the Almanac, to which attention is called a week before by notice on the College gate.

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor:—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors:

^a See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts. | 11. Masters in Dental Science. |
| 2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts. | 12. Masters in Engineering. |
| 3. Bachelors in Arts. | 13. Masters in Obstetric Science. |
| 4. Bachelors in Dental Science. | 14. Masters in Surgery. |
| 5. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts. | 15. Masters in Arts. |
| 6. Bachelors in Engineering. | 16. Bachelors in Divinity. |
| 7. Bachelors in Obstetric Science. | 17. Doctors in Music who are Graduates in Arts. |
| 8. Bachelors in Surgery. | 18. Doctors in Literature. |
| 9. Bachelors in Medicine. | 19. Doctors in Science. |
| 10. Bachelors in Law. | 20. Doctors in Medicine. |
| | 21. Doctors in Laws. |
| | 22. Doctors in Divinity. |

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor at latest the day before the Commencements.

A General Meeting of the Senate is held annually in Trinity Term, for the transaction of ordinary business. At this Meeting of the Senate no Degrees are conferred.

TERMS AND EXERCISES

REQUIRED FOR THE SEVERAL DEGREES.

TERMS in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College.—(See below under the head, “Course in Arts.”) He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be a B.A. of three years’ standing.

When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he has *passed* the Examination for the B.A. Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years’ standing. The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate.

The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it or on cognate subjects.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Literature must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.

A Doctor in Literature must be of the same standing as a Doctor in Science.

The other Regulations in reference to the Degree are precisely similar to those which hold good in the case of a Doctor in Science.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing. He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, it is required that Candidates shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School, "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

- I. Old Testament,
- II. Hebrew,
- III. New Testament,
- IV. Dogmatic Theology,
- V. Ecclesiastical History, and
- VI. Patristic Theology.

Candidates for the B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these Divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held in March, June, and December, and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to the Regius Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he obtains the Degree, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15s.

The Regius Professor, on sufficient reason being shown him, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following :—

Division VII.

Butler, *The Analogy*.

J. B. Mozley, *Lectures on Miracles*.

Paley, *Horæ Paulinæ*.

A. B. Davidson, *Old Testament Prophecy*. Edited by J. A. Paterson.

Pearson, *Exposition of the Creed* (Articles ii.—v., viii., ix., xii.).

Harold Browne, *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles*.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send the Regius Professor a Thesis on a subject chosen by himself, with approval of the Professor, printed or legibly written, two months before the day of Commencements. The Thesis should be accompanied with references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five years' standing. He must likewise present to the Regius Professor a *printed* Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Professor. This Thesis he must send to the Regius Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner who will be appointed to assist the Professor in deciding on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-six pounds for the Degree.

The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict. chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination. For details, see "Law School."

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing, and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree in any of the following ways:—

- (1). By passing an Examination. For details, see "Law School."
- (2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate shall be further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence they may exempt the Candidate from the Examination.
- (3). The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained under the same conditions as those existing in respect to the Degree of Litt.D. and Sc.D. Provided that the "original published work" submitted relate to legal or political studies.

Candidates for Degrees qualifying by methods (2) or (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer for their Degrees.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent five years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

For regulations see under School of Physic.

A Doctor in Medicine must have taken the M.B. Degree, and must be of M.A. standing. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent five years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B.Ch. of three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M.Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended a Winter's Course of Lectures in Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.

A Master in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine and in Surgery, and have spent two years at least in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination before the Professors of the School of Physic.

A Bachelor in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have passed all the Examinations of the School. (See under "Engineering School.")

A Master in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

A Bachelor in Music must have matriculated in Arts, but is not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course.

The Examination for the Degree will be divided into two parts:—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—

- (a) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
- (b) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
- (c) Counterpoint up to four parts (*combined* counterpoint not required).
- (d) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
- (e) The history of English Church Music from Tallis to Purcell, both included.

2. *Further Examination*—

Candidates proceeding to the second examination for Mus. Bac. must send to the Registrar of the School of Music, not later than two months before the date of the Examination, an exercise, vocal or instrumental, in not less than four movements, containing specimens of two-part canonic, and four-part fugal writing. If vocal, a portion to be for four-part chorus, and a portion for one or two solo voices, and the accompaniment for stringed orchestra. If the exercise be instrumental, it must be in strictly classical form.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate shall proceed to a further Examination, consisting of:—

- (a) Harmony up to five parts on a figured bass.
- (b) The addition of four parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
- (c) Counterpoint up to five parts, including combined counterpoint.
- (d) Double counterpoint.
- (e) Canon in two parts.
- (f) Fugal construction.
- (g) A knowledge of Bach's "Wohltemperiertes Clavier."
- (h) The history of the Oratorio, as treated by Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn.

N.B.—Exercises need not be publicly performed unless the Candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Bachelors in Music of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to the Degree of Mus. Bac. in the University of Dublin, on payment of the necessary fees (£10).

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Music. He must send to the Registrar, not less than two months before the date of Examination, a work for voices and orchestra, comprising :—

- (a) An overture.
- (b) At least one choral movement in eight real parts.
- (c) At least one solo with orchestra.
- (d) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate will proceed to a final Examination in—

- (a) Harmony and counterpoint up to eight parts.
- (b) Double and triple counterpoint.
- (c) Canon up to four parts.
- (d) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.
- (e) The instrumentation of a given passage.
- (f) A general acquaintance with the lives and works of the Great Masters.

N.B.—All the several Musical Examinations will be held concurrently, twice a year, in June and December, on days announced in the Calendar, and will be conducted partly on paper and partly *vivâ voce*.

<i>Fees.</i> —Fee for Matriculation,	£15
Bachelor of Music, for Non-Graduates,	10
„ „ for Graduates,	5
Doctor of Music	20

Regulations as to the payment of the Fees of £10 and £20 for Degrees in Music (adopted by the Board, Jan. 15, 1898) :—

A Candidate for Mus. Bac. pays £2 on presenting himself for Preliminary Examination; £3 on sending in his Exercise; and £5 on passing Final Examination.

A Candidate for Mus Doc. pays £5 on sending in his Exercise; and £15 on passing Final Examination.

A Candidate failing in any one Examination will be admitted to the next following Examination only of the same grade without payment. If he then fail, the Examination must be commenced *de novo*.

A Bachelor in Dental Science must be a Bachelor of Arts, must have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry, and passed the requisite Examinations.

Masters in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an Examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies or Foreign Countries.—A Student of the University who is engaged in any civil, ecclesiastical, or other profession in the Colonies, is allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions:—

1. That he is of the proper Standing for taking the Degree.
2. That he has passed all the Lectures and Examinations necessary for his Degree.
3. That he has transmitted in writing the Exercises for the Degree to the Regius Professor of the proper Faculty, and that they had been approved of.
4. That he has transmitted letters testimonial which satisfied the Provost and Senior Fellows of the Candidate's fitness for the Degree in regard to character.

Under similar conditions a similar privilege is extended to residents in any foreign country, the letters testimonial of character being in this case signed by the British Ambassador or Consul.

Admission "ad eundem Gradum."—Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to all Degrees they have received in their own Universities, on attainment of the standing and payment of the fees required for the same Degrees in the University of Dublin. Satisfactory evidence of character and conduct, with the credentials of the Degree sought, to be produced in every case.

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Artium Baccalaureus,—

Nobilis,	£4	0	0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0	0
Pens.,	1	0	0
Artium Magister,	9	16	6
Doctor in Scientia,	25	0	0
Doctor in Litteris,	25	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Baccalaureus,	1	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Magister,	10	0	0
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,	11	0	0
— Doctor,	13	0	0
Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,	5	0	0
— Magister,	11	0	0

Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia,	£1	0	0
Magister in Arte Obstetricia,	5	0	0
Legum Baccalaureus,	11	15	0
— Doctor,	22	0	0
S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,	13	15	0
— Doctor,	26	0	0
Mus. Baccalaureus, for Non-graduates,	10	0	0
— " " for Graduates,	5	0	0
— Doctor,	20	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Baccalaureus,	10	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Magister,	10	0	0

Fees to be Paid by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.—Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who come to take the "ad eundem" B.A. Degree must pay the ordinary Replacement Fee (£9 3s.), and the Ordinary Fee for the B.A. Degree (£1), in all, £10 3s (Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.)

Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who desire to present themselves at the Examination for the LL.B. Degree must first pay fees for the same amount as for the *ad eundem* B.A. degree.

No B.A. Degree from any other University will be accepted for an *ad eundem* degree without evidence that the Candidate has passed an Arts Course in his University analogous to that of this College. (Resolution of the Board, June 15, 1908.)

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., M.A.I., LL.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc.; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums, of the other Degrees, namely:—B.A., B.A.I., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., B.A.O., B. Dent. Sc., and M. Dent. Sc., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Science, Agriculture, Education, and Economics and Commercial Knowledge, and Licenses in Civil Engineering, and Dental Science, will be found below, under the Regulations of the several Schools.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN PARLIAMENT.

JAMES I., by his Charter dated May 12, A.D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one^a; but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

“That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

“Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

“No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

^a “That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College*, and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.”

“Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College.”

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

“Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election.”

Section 34.—“In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2s. 6d. for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland.”

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS.

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that “it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Dublin*.” Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote

Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another elector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead :

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:—*Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

THE several orders in the College are the following:—

1. THE PROVOST or Head of the College; who must be not less than thirty years of age.

2. FELLOWS; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five: one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively. This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN. SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS IN ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and DENTAL SCIENCE. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows, and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, DENTAL SCIENCE, and BACHELORS IN ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or on the College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*), but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see "Sizarships").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. *Undergraduate Fees*.—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar. The payment must be made when the result of the Entrance Examination is declared. In the case of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the day of Entrance, this payment must therefore be made *on the day of Entrance*.

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (a), (b), (c), and (d), contain all the information required by Students.

(a). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1s. 3d. Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(b). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year, and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in May, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Hilary Term Supplemental in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October.

Students who enter after the March quarter, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

(c). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship, or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term, unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the pay-

ment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3s. for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15s., in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(d). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(e). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15s., and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down*, but as a repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st

will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

(f) Students permitted to pass a Supplemental Examination in a part of the Examination in which they have failed, must pay One Guinea each for this privilege. (Order of the Board, December 8, 1902.)

Graduate members of the Army Class are allowed to continue their attendance on the Army Lectures in the month of June, without payment of the current half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, May 20, 1905.)

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (e) above, except in the following cases:—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred.
2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Orders of the Board, May 2, and June 23, 1885.)

3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A. without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.)

During the second and third year to M.A. standing, they must pay a full half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, Nov. 5, 1904.)

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. *Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.*—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows (Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28, 1890; Feb. 24, 1903):—

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact :

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE :

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are now on the College Books (*i. e.* on January 31, 1872), and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15s. for the half-year in which such replacement is made; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals, shall be replaced and retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half

deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board (June, 1877 ; March 16, 1878 ; January 20, 1883 ; June 23, 1885 ; July 1, 1886 ; and May 21, 1904):—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms

in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

11. Graduates may, in certain cases, be allowed to dine on Commons, and occupy Rooms, on payment of a half-yearly Fee of £4 4s. Applications for this privilege are to be decided by the Provost on the merits, and subject to revision each half year.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Church of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel on Sunday morning. The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulation on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays, Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at five o'clock. On week-days, Morning Prayer is read at half-past eight o'clock, and Evening Prayer at nine o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates.

The Holy Communion is administered on days fixed by the Provost.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity, the Donnellan Lecturer, or one of the University Preachers for the year.

Students in residence who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches

of the city signed by the Minister of that Church. (Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.)

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present; and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off.

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force with regard to Commons are as follows (Orders of the Board, April 28, 1877; July 8, 1878; March 20, 1886; March 26, 1887; July 5, 1890, and Nov. 22, 1890):—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M.A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specific sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund*.

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for the weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year under the name of *Commons Fund*. All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5s. a week upon all Students, actually resident in College whose names shall not

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5s. a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

Regulations with reference to Commons. By order of the Bursar, Jan. 30, 1904—

Long Commons.—During the period known as “Long Commons,” a Student may put his name on Commons on any day of the week, and will be charged at the rate of 1s. 8d. per day for the remaining portion of the week.

For the remaining weeks of “Long Commons,” his name must be on Commons, and he must pay accordingly.

All Students are expected to dine on Commons every day; but those who wish to dine with their friends on Sunday shall pay 10s. for the week instead of 11s. 8d. If the Student has the permission of the Junior Dean, in exceptional cases, to dine with his friends on Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 8s. 4d. instead of 11s. 8d.

Short Commons.—During the period known as “Short Commons” (*i. e.* the six or seven weeks of lecture term), a Student joining Commons on Monday will pay 5s. If he joins on Tuesday he shall pay 4s., and if afterwards according to rule.

If a Student desires to dine with his friends on Sunday during Short Commons, he shall pay 6s. for the week instead of 6s. 8d. If he has the permission of the Junior Dean to dine out with his friends for Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 5s. for the week instead of 6s. 8d.

NOTE.—In cases where a Student wishes to leave College, for reasons which the Junior Dean considers sufficient, such Student will be allowed to keep his name on Commons for 1s. a day during Short Commons, an 1s. 8d. a day during Long Commons up to the day on which he leaves.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College. (*Stat. Coll. cap. xvi.*)

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., must attend night-roll, which is called at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass out of College without a written order.

Exemption from attendance at night-roll may be granted on the ground of diligence and seniority. The extent of this indulgence is decided by the Junior Dean, subject to the approval of the Provost and the Senior Dean. Those who wish to remain out of College after twelve o'clock must previously obtain special permission.

Houses of Residence for Students.—The Board of Trinity College have decided to make it compulsory for all Students to reside in certain houses, in which the Board can be assured of their proper accommodation. In order to ascertain the suitability of these houses, the Board have appointed a House of Residence Committee to inspect and select houses which are suitable. The following are the members of the Committee:—the Senior Dean; the Junior Dean; Robert Russell, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.; J. Joly, sc.D.; A. Francis Dixon, sc.D.; H. H. Dixon, sc.D.; Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Any householder in or near Dublin may apply to any member of this Committee to have his (or her) name placed on the books of the Committee as willing to afford accommodation for students. These books will be accessible to students seeking lodgings.

Every house, before being entered on the Committee's books, must have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and passed by the House of Residence Committee. The householder must also satisfy the Committee as to the general suitability of the house for Students by giving suitable references in writing. These references may be addressed to any member of the Committee. Householders are not charged any fee for having their names entered on the Committee's books, but will be required to furnish an account of the accommodation they can supply, and their terms. It will be in the discretion of the Committee to remove from their books the address of any house of residence at any time.

In order to retain their names on the books, householders must comply with the following rules:—

1. To forward to the Hon. Secretary of the House of Residence Committee on November 20th, February 20th, and May 20th of each year, a list of the Trinity College Students who are at the time in their houses, or who have resided there since the last return was sent in.

2. To inform the Hon. Secretary in the months of September and December, and at Easter, what accommodation they can offer for Students. In absence of this notification it will be assumed that the house is fully occupied.

3. To notify immediately the Hon. Secretary of any case of serious illness occurring in the house.

4. To give facility to members of the Committee for inspecting the house, and to produce a recent sanitary certificate of the house if required.

On Nov. 28, 1908, Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., was appointed Sanitary Inspector for three years.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. THE mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books, on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who have passed in the Senior Grade Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland, are qualified for Entrance in Trinity College on passing a further Examination in those subjects, if any, of the Trinity College Entrance Examination which are not included in those which they have passed at the Intermediate Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized, upon due inquiry, to admit Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination at the University of the Cape of Good Hope to enter without further Examination.

All persons desirous of becoming Students in Arts must, at their Entrance, place themselves under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of Pupils are under the guardianship of their Tutors. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis, Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year, each lasting for two days. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. Those among the successful candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks at the Principal Entrance Examinations are selected by the Senior Lecturer for a further Examination for High Places at Entrance. This additional examination lasts for one day, and on the general result of the three days' examination, the selected candidates are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected.

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June), so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given.

Candidates who have passed a Public Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer are given a Large Entrance Certificate; all other candidates, who are allowed to proceed with their course, are given a Small Certificate, which cannot be used as evidence that they have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College; but such candidates will be given the Large Certificate as soon as they shall have passed a Term Examination.

The Entrance Examinations commence at 10 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations); Geometry, see below; English History; Modern Geography; Latin with Latin Composition; *and any one of the following Languages*:—Greek; French, Stendhal, *Un Episode de Waterloo* (ed. Gerothwohl); German, Schiller's *Belagerung von Antwerpen*. In Greek and in Latin students may select any two Greek and any two Latin authors. (Two books by the same author will not be accepted in lieu of two distinct authors.) The quantity of each author to be presented for examination must be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play. Candidates will be examined *viva voce* in the translation, grammar, and subject-matter of the works which they submit. The Examination in French and German will be partly *viva voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

The Course in Geometry* is that covered by Euclid, Books i., ii., iii.; and Book iv., Props. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with some additional Elementary Practical Constructions, and also some Elementary *loci*. Geometrical Methods other than those followed by Euclid will be accepted, such as regarding tangents as limiting positions of chords, &c. Some questions will be set on practical constructions, so that candidates will have to provide themselves with a ruler, set square, protractor, and pencil compasses. (A syllabus giving more detailed information may be obtained on application.)

* In learning Geometry any of the following books may be used instead of Euclid's Elements:—Baker and Bourne, Godfrey and Siddons, Hall and Stevens, Purser.

Additional Examination for High Places at Principal Entrances.

Unprescribed passages from Greek and Latin authors ; Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History ; Greek Prose Composition ; Geometry and Algebra ; and an examination *vivâ voce* in French or German concurrently with these papers, all candidates for High Places having answered in the French or German paper on the first day.

3. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Classics, Science, Modern Languages, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Twelve Exhibitions, six of £20, and six of £15, a year, tenable for two years, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland. See under 'Exhibitions.'

3rd. Sixteen Junior Exhibitions, twelve of £20 and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years. See under 'Junior Exhibitions.'

4th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener. See under 'Kidd Scholarship.' An Examination will be held in 1913.

5th. The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics for Women. See under that heading.

6th. Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates):—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Greek Verse. | 7. French. |
| 2. Latin Verse. | 8. German. |
| 3. Greek Prose. | 9. Hebrew. (<i>Hebrew Sizarships are not eligible for this Prize.</i>) |
| 4. Latin Prose. | 10. Experimental Science. |
| 5. English Literature and Composition. | 11. Natural Science. |
| 6. English History and Modern Geography. | 12. Modern Irish. |

A Student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination, and who are commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

English Literature.

Pancoast, Introduction to English Literature, Part ii., chapters 4 and 5; Part iii., chapters 2 and 3.
 Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., Macbeth.
 Milton, Comus and Paradise Lost, books iii. and iv.
 Macaulay, Essays on Addison, on Boswell's Life of Johnson, and on Moore's Life of Byron.
 Trench, English Past and Present.

English History and Modern Geography.

Green's Short History of the English People.	}	130 marks.
Gardiner's Students' History of England.		
Mrs. J. R. Green's Henry II.		
Clyde's Geography.		70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

French.

Dowden, History of French Literature, books 3 and 4.
 Corneille: Le Cid—Polyeucte. (Ed. Hémon.).
 Balzac: Pierrette. (Oxford University Press.)

German.

Hauff, Märchen.
 Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.
 Schiller, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Books II. and III.

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew.

Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and the first eight Psalms.

Modern Irish.

Modern Irish Grammar and Composition.

Óíon-ópollaó Fopair Feara an 'Eirinn.

The Course appointed in *Experimental Science* consists of two sub-courses, *Experimental Physics* and *Chemical Science*, which are as follows:—

Experimental Physics.

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemical Science.

Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognized—their condition in air. Relations by air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms. Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

NOTE.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in *Natural Science* consists of three sub-courses, Zoology, Botany, and Geology, which are as follows:—

Zoology—Thomson's Outlines of Zoology, Chaps. i. and ii.

External structure of the Lobster or Crayfish, Insect, Frog, Bird.

Life-history of Frog, and Butterfly or Moth.

Botany—Stenhouse's Introduction to Nature Study, Part i.

Geology—Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. vi.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

For Modern Irish:—The Professor of Irish and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

4.

SIZARSHIPS.

SIZARS are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. Women Students who obtain Sizarships are allowed £12 a year in lieu of commons. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1s. 3d.

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of July in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete.

No candidates are admitted to the Sizarship Examination who (1) are already Matriculated Students of the University ; or (2) are Graduates of any Chartered University ; or (3) are over nineteen on the 1st of June of the year in which they compete.

The Board may, if they think fit, award, independently of the Sizarship Examination, not more than one Sizarship in Mathematics and one in Classics to such members of the Junior Freshman Class as they may consider to have especially distinguished themselves since their matriculation, and to be otherwise suitable to be awarded a Sizarship. In this case no limit of age is imposed.

The Board offer Sizarships in Experimental Science, to be competed for by such candidates as can produce definite evidence that they have already received Laboratory instruction.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of persons who are already Students of the College being admitted as Sizars, the duration of their Sizarships shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding their entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto*, vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on the two weekdays before October 10th, and is marked in the Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages.—The Sizarship Examination lasts for two days, and 400 marks are assigned at it. The first day, and the morning of the second day, are devoted to the special subject, Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, and 300 marks assigned to it. The last afternoon is devoted (1) to an English Essay (counting 50 marks), for which all candidates, whether in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, must compete ; (2) for the candidates in Mathematics and Experimental Science, to an easy paper in Latin Composition and a *vivâ voce* Examination in a Latin and a Greek author of his own selection, it being permissible for candidates to substitute French or German for Greek ; and (3) for the candidates in Classics and Modern Languages, to a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a *vivâ voce* Examination in Geometry (as in the Entrance Course) ; and this portion of the Examination will, in each case, count 50 marks. Candidates in Modern Languages must also pass a qualifying Examination in Latin.

Classics.

First Morning.—Translation from Greek authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

First Evening.—Translation from Latin authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

During the first day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in one Greek and one Latin author, as prescribed below. The mark assigned to this *vivâ voce* Examination is 40. The prescribed authors are—

Any *three* books of Homer, or any *one* book of Thucydides.

Any *one* book of Livy, or any *one* of the following portions of Horace :—(a) Odes, (b) Satires, (c) Epistles, including the *Ars Poetica*.

[Candidates must send to the Senior Lecturer, at least a month before the Examination, notice of the portions of these authors in which they intend to present themselves.]

Second Morning.—Greek Prose Composition, 40 marks.

Latin Prose Composition, 40 marks.

Ancient History (*vivâ voce* in a class), 40 marks.

[Candidates are expected to know the principal facts in Greek History, and the Outlines of Greek Literature and Art, from the earliest times to 323 B.C. ; and the principal facts in Roman History, and the Outlines of Roman Literature, from the earliest times to 37 A.D.]

A paper in Greek and Latin Verse Composition is set as a voluntary exercise on the third morning. It counts 40 marks ; but no credit is given unless positive merit is shown.

Mathematics.

Geometry.—Deductions from Euclid.

The Methods of Coordinates, Graphs, Analytical Geometry of the Right Line (Cartesian Coordinates).

Algebra.—Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression—Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of the second Degree—Permutations and Combinations—Binomial Theorem—Logarithms—Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series.

N.B.—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, chaps. i.-xvii. (inclusive), xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix., is recommended.

Theory of Equations.—Relation between the Roots and Coefficients of Equations—Elementary Symmetric Functions of the Roots—Transformation of Equations—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations.

Trigonometry.—To the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.

Experimental Science.

Elementary Mathematics.—A Paper will be set in Elementary Mathematics. Such a knowledge of Mathematics will be expected as is required for a proper study of the Course in Experimental Science. Simple questions may be set in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of *squared* paper, and to know how to plot their results on it.

Experimental Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, mass, and weight; density, time, velocity, acceleration, and pressure—Simpler phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound.

There will be a Practical Examination as well as a Written Examination.

Chemistry.—General properties of substances—Mixtures and solutions—Processes employed in the Laboratory, such as evaporation, distillation, solution, crystallization, filtration—Effect of heat on solubility of solids and gases in water—Oxidation of elementary substances by heating in air or oxygen, and by other methods—Properties of oxygen and nitrogen—Atmospheric air, its composition and properties—Preparation and properties of the commoner acids and alkalies—Calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, lime—Action of acids on metals—Hydrogen—Water—Chemical elements and compounds—Distinction between metals and non-metals, and between chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures—Volume of gas evolved by action of various acids on metals—Effect of temperature and pressure on the volume of a gas—Density of a gas—Calculation of the weight of a gas from its volume and density—Indestructibility of matter—Law of definite proportions—Law of equivalent weights.

There will be a Practical as well as a Written Examination.

NOTE.—The atomic theory is not required, nor are chemical formulæ or equations.

Modern Languages.

One Sizarship is offered each year in Modern Languages, French and German.

The Examination will consist of passages (unprescribed) for translation from French and German, and of passages for Composition in both languages. The candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in the following authors:—

French, . . . { C. Delavigne: Louis XI. (ed. Eve).
 Michelet: Louis XI. et Charles le Téméraire (ed.
 Ropes).

German, . . . Gustav Freytag: Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit, vol. ii. Vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit, chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.

Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish.

To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew:—

Hebrew Grammar.
Exodus, Chaps. i.—xi. (inclusive).
Psalms, i.—xxiv. (inclusive).

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.

For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course:—

- (a) A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar is required.
- (b) Passages are set for Translation at sight from Irish into English, and from English into Irish.
- (c) Candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in these books:—

Eachtra Lomnochtáin.

Poems of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Conmara (ed. Flannery).

No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Candidates for Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish have to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, “not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College, and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu

of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars.”^a

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i. e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i. e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing entitling them to take out the Master of Arts Degree are called Candidate Masters. They are of this standing three years after they have *passed* the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

A Student without Privileges is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination

^a It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County.

held in that Term (or a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6.

Course of Study.

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination, or the Michaelmas Examination, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the Friday before the first Saturday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of a University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i. e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this Term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which a Student without Privileges is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put-down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see § 40.

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Examination, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i. e.* Hilary Term.)

8. Senior Freshman Year.

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (a) or (b).

(a) He may keep *either* the Hilary Term^a or the Trinity Term,^b and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April);

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures or the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures or the Trinity Examination.

Or—

(b). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term^a and the Trinity Term,^b provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (c), (d), or (e).

(c) He may *keep both* Hilary Term^a and Trinity Term,^b and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(d) He may *omit either* the Hilary Term^a or Trinity Term,^b and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April;

Or—

(e) He may *omit both* the Hilary Term^a and the Trinity Term,^b and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see § 40.

In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for the Final Freshman Examination in the April preceding the regular date. Such Students must then pay both the April and November Fees. (Order of the Board, April 25, 1903.)

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements, he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures or the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures or the Trinity Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*; otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (a) or (b).

(a). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term^a *or* the Trinity Term,^b and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,^a he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

In cases of extreme urgency the Board sometimes allow Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

Or—

(b). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term^a and the Trinity Term,^b provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (c), (d), or (e).

(c). He may *keep both* Hilary Term^a and Trinity Term,^b and may then

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November;

Or—

(d) He may *omit either* the Hilary^a or Trinity Term,^b and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April;

Or—

(e) He may *omit both* the Hilary^a and the Trinity Terms,^b and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (a) or (c); but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms.

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination*.

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce*. Term Examinations commence in the forenoon at half-past nine, and in the afternoon at two o'clock; on the *vivâ voce* days a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery (Registrar's Office) at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.

When attendance on two different branches of one subject is required (*e.g.*, French and Latin), the Student must attend at least five-sixths of the total number of Lectures, and must attend at least three-fourths of the number given by each Lecturer severally.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Students may obtain credit for their Terms in Modern Languages, by attending any official Term of Lectures in the subject, irrespective of Class. (Resolution of the Board, July 8, 1905.)

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are given on Church Holidays marked in capital letters, or upon days marked thus (†) in the Almanac.

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see "Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that Term, except in the case of the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

Freshman Students who have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek or French or German, at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions, may obtain credit for a Term prior to the Final Freshman Examination, by attending *one* Course of Honor Lectures, or by getting an Honor in any subject. (See § 21.)

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17.

Catechetical Terms.

The Catechetical Examinations are on the day following the Term Examinations, but candidates from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. The Languages required during the Freshman years, in addition to Latin, are one of the following :—Greek, French, German.

The Examinations in French and German are partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books ; and partly by papers containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination. In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p. & v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the Freshman years, denote that the Examination in that subject is customarily conducted by *papers*, or *vivâ voce*, or in *both ways*.

19. Junior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects ; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Languages.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS,	Geometry : as in the Course for Entrance with additional practical constructions ; and the Course comprised in Euclid, Book VI., but proofs which apply only to commensurable quantities will also be accepted, so that ratios may be dealt with by the ordinary processes of arithmetic. Students, however, should be able to recognise why such proofs are not immediately applicable to incommensurables (<i>p. & v. v.</i>). A more detailed syllabus can be obtained on application. Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (<i>p.</i>).
LANGUAGES (<i>p. & v. v.</i>), . . .	Latin, Horace, Odes III., IV., with Latin Composition, and one of the following : Greek, Xenophon, Hellenica, Bk. I. French, Mérimée, Colomba. German, Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination—continued.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Sir Walter Scott, *Quentin Durward*; *or*,
 Selections from Tennyson, *Tiresias*
 and other Poems (ed. Rowe and
 Webb) (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, Geometry, as before (*p. & v. v.*).
 Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
 Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of
 Plane Triangles (*p.*).

LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . . Latin, Virgil, *Æneid*, Bks. II. and V.,
 with Latin Composition, *and one of*
the following:
 Greek, Homer, *Odyssey* VI., IX.
 French, Erckmann-Chatrian, *Le Blocus*.
 German, Auerbach, *Barfüssele*.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Sir Walter Scott, *Marmion*; *or*,
 De Quincey, *English Mail Coach*
 and *Revolt of the Tartars* (*p.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

MATHEMATICS, Geometry as before (*p. & v. v.*).
 Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
 Trigonometry, with the use of Loga-
 rithms (*p.*).

LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . . Latin, Livy, Book XXI., with Latin
 Composition, *and one of the following*:
 Greek, Plato, *Apologia Socratis*.
 French, Michelet, *Jeanne d'Arc*
 (Hachette).
 German, Consbruch und Klincksieck,
Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts.
 (Selections: Hölderlin, Eichendorff,
 Arndt, Körner, Uhland, Grillparzer,
 Heine, Lenau, Mörike, Hebbel,
 Geibel, Meyer, Liliencron, Falke.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Shakspeare, *Twelfth Night*. Addison,
Spectator Club Papers (in T. Arnold's
Selections from the Spectator) (*p.*).

20.

Senior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Senior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures—one Course in Science, and one in Languages.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before, with the application of geometrical methods to incommensurable, as well as to commensurable magnitudes (<i>v. v.</i>). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (<i>p.</i>). Trigonometry, as before (<i>p.</i>).
LOGIC,	Abbott's Elements of Logic (<i>p. & v. v.</i>).
LANGUAGES (<i>p. & v. v.</i>),	Latin, Cicero, Pro Milone, with Latin Composition, <i>and one of the following</i> :— Greek, Herodotus, Book VIII., to end of chap. 99. French, A. France, Sylvestre Bonnard. German, Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Macaulay, Essays on Hampden and Warren Hastings. Goldsmith, The Good-natured Man (<i>p.</i>).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (<i>v. v.</i>). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (<i>p.</i>). Trigonometry, as before (<i>p.</i>).
LOGIC,	As before (<i>p. & v. v.</i>).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics:—Composition and Resolution of (<i>a</i>) Forces meeting in a point, (<i>b</i>) Parallel Forces. Moments. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines. ^a (<i>p. & v. v.</i>).

^a To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

- LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), Latin, Plautus, Trinummus, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
 Greek, Euripides, Alcestit.
 French, Berthon, Selection of Modern French Verse.
 German, Bürger, Gedichte (Lenore, Raubgraf, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Lied vom braven Mann.)
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, George Eliot, Scenes of Clerical Life.
 Macaulay, History of England, chap. iii.

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)

- MATHEMATICS, . . . Geometry, as before (*v. v.*).
 Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
 Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
- LOGIC, As before (*p. & v. v.*).
- MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Statics, as before.
 Dynamics :—Velocity and Acceleration. Motion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and Weight. Connexion between Mass and Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit, Poundal. Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations, and Forces. Motion of a particle on smooth and rough inclined planes. Equality of Action and Reaction. Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Impulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and determination of *g*. Work, Energy, and Horse-power.^a (*p. & v. v.*).
- LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Books iv., vi., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
 Greek, Homer, Iliad, Books xxii., xxiv.
 French, Molière, Le Misanthrope.
 (Clarendon Press.)
 German, Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Shakspeare, Richard III. Thackeray, English Humourists (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer,

^a To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are:—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see under “Jellett Prizes”).

The award of the Senior Exhibitions depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see under “Senior Exhibitions”).

21. Privileges of Students in the Freshman Years.

(a) Any Student who shall have obtained 30 *per cent.* in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed to proceed in the Freshman years by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. Such Students may keep these Terms (a) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (b) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed to such Students (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to such a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year.

(But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

NOTE.—Such Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

(b) A special Arts Course has been arranged for Medical and Dental Students. See “Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students.”

(c) Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures of the Junior Freshman or of the Senior Freshman Year.

(d) Agricultural students are allowed certain privileges. See “Professional Privileges of Agricultural Students.”

22. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, Mathematical Physics and English Composition are compulsory courses, as are also Astronomy for the Trinity and Michaelmas Term, Logic for the Hilary and Trinity Terms, and Psychology for the Michaelmas Term.

Students who, in any Term, have Professional Privileges (as specified in § 24) are required to take up only the compulsory courses in order to obtain credit for that Term in Arts.

Divinity Students are required to take up Greek and Latin (see under *Divinity School General Rules*), nor are they exempted on obtaining Professional credit in another School; but they are allowed to substitute the course in Education for the compulsory course in Mathematical Physics.

For the Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students, see under that heading.

All other Students are required to select one or other of the five optional Courses, namely:

(1) Languages (*i.e.* any two of the following five—Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish); (2) Experimental Science; (3) Natural Science; (4) History; (5) Education.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 25.

A Student may take up different optional courses in different Terms throughout the Sophister years, except that in the Senior Sophister year he cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

23. *Keeping of Terms by Lectures.*

There is one course of Lectures in the compulsory courses of the Term, and Students with Professional Privileges obtain credit for the Term by attending it.

Students seeking credit for Divinity Lectures may keep the classical portion of the Term by attendance on Greek and Latin Lectures, or Greek and Hebrew Lectures, or they may substitute for the Classical Lectures an Examination (held at the conclusion of the Lectures) in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. But they cannot substitute Hebrew for Latin at the regular Term Examinations.

Each of the five languages is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which

last a fee of one guinea must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.^a The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

To obtain credit in History, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Constitutional History and in Economic History.

The arrangements as to the Lectures in Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, and History are posted on the Tutors' doors at the beginning of Term.

Honor Lectures.—All Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek, Latin, or English Literature, for the Ordinary Lectures in either Greek or Latin.

Either the Course of Honor Lectures in Mathematical Physics, or that in Logics, may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Mathematical Physics. Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Science Lectures.

24. Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not Divinity Students, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

- (a) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examinations held at the conclusion of those Lectures.

To obtain credit for any Term Examinations in Law a minimum of 30 per cent is required, and for the General Examinations a minimum of 35 per cent. is required.

Or,

- (b) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

- (c) Attendance, during the Term, as Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

Or,

- (d) Attendance, during the Term, as Students in the "Army School," on certain Lectures and Drills. For particulars, see Professional Privileges of Army Students.

Or,

- (e) Attendance, during the Term, on three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

^a On December 5, 1903, the Board resolved that, for the future, Students in Arts may attend the Lectures in Chemistry without payment for the same, but shall pay a fee of one guinea per Term for Laboratory Practice and Instruction, being liable, in addition, to pay for breakages; and that persons not on the College Books, if admitted by the Board, shall pay two and a half guineas per Term for Lectures and Laboratory Practice and Instruction.

25. Junior Sophister Year.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

N.B.—In the Sophister years the examination in every course except English Composition is usually conducted both *by papers* and *vivâ voce*.

Compulsory Courses:—

LOGIC,	As read in Senior Freshman year.
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, {	Mechanics:—as read in Senior Freshman year.
	Hydrostatics ^a :—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons.
	Optics:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manual.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	L. Stephen: Johnson (English Men of Letters Series). Bagehot: English Constitution (Introduction, and chapters 2, 3, 4, 6).

Optional Courses:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).

GREEK,	Thucydides, Bk. VII.
LATIN,	Tacitus, Agricola.
FRENCH,	Daudet, Contes Choisis.
GERMAN,	Weitbrecht, Deutsche Literaturgeschichte der Klassikerzeit. (Sammlung Götschen, 161), p. 51 to end.
IRISH,	Diarmuid Ṛ Ḃrāinne, ed. O'Duffy (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language).

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).

3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below).

4. HISTORY—Student's Gibbon, chaps. 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39.

5. EDUCATION—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. ii., iii.

Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays; Selections from Plato, Aristotle, and Xenophon.
Adams, Herbartian Psychology.

^a See note a, page 48.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.*Compulsory Courses:—*

LOGIC,	As before.
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	{ Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before.
ASTRONOMY,	{ Parker's Astronomy (Longmans, Green, & Co.).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	J. Morley: Walpole. Bacon's Essays, the following selection:—Truth; Death; Revenge; Adversity; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature; Atheism; Superstition; Travel; Counsel; Innovations; Friendship; Discourse; Riches; Nature in Men; Custom and Education; Youth and Age; Studies.

Optional Courses:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).

GREEK,	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II., III., and Philippic I.
LATIN,	Juvenal, Sat. iii., iv., vii., viii., xiv.
FRENCH,	George Sand, Jeanne (in Oxford Higher French Series).
GERMAN,	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, I. & II.
IRISH,	Caéctra Comnoctáin, ed. Bergin and Mac Neill.
2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).
3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).
4. HISTORY—English and French History to the year 1485 (Gardiner's Student's England and the Student's France are recommended).
5. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, Chap. iv., Chap. v. to p. 292.
Painter, Selections from Roman and Pre-Reformation Writers.
Welton, Logical Bases of Education.

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*Compulsory Courses:—*

PSYCHOLOGY,	Stout's Groundwork of Psychology, omitting chapters XIV.-XVII. (inclusive).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	As before.
ASTRONOMY,	As before.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Creighton: Queen Elizabeth. Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities.

*Optional Courses:—*1. **LANGUAGES** (any two of the following five).

GREEK,	Æschylus, Prometheus Vincetus.
LATIN,	Horace, Satires.
FRENCH,	R. Bazin, La Terre qui meurt.
GERMAN,	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, III.
IRISH,	P. O'Leary, Séadna.

2. **EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE** (detailed syllabus given below).3. **NATURAL SCIENCE**—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).4. **HISTORY**—English and French History from 1485 to 1815.5. **EDUCATION**—Monroe, History, p. 292 to end of Chap. vi.
Bagley, The Educative Process, Chaps. i.-xvii.**26. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.**

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows:—

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them, and may be required to perform those marked thus *. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

HILARY EXAMINATION.*General Properties of Matter:*

Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum clock, balance).

Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).

Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, liquid manometer).

Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle,* hydrostatic balance,* hydrometers of variable immersion*).

Measurement of compressibility of gases (Boyle's tube*).

Heat :

Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).

Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids ; * Dulong's method, * and apparent expansion in glass * for liquids ; air thermometer method * for gases).

Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).

Experiments on force of contraction (tiring of wheels, &c.).

Machines founded on expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums).

Measurement of density of a gas (Regnaut's experiments).

Measurement of quantities of heat (method of mixtures *).

Measurement of specific heats (water calorimeters, * Dulong and Petit's law).

Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling *).

Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method *).

Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter *).

Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.

Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

As before, and in addition :—

Electricity :

Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance for repulsion).

Distribution on one conductor (proof plane, * hollow conductor *).

Distribution on two conductors (induction, ice pail experiment, * Leyden jar).

Electroscope (gold leaf, charging, * and testing * kind of electrification).

Electric discharges (spark and brush, points and lightning conductors, heating, chemical, and magnetic effects).

Machines transforming mechanical into electric energy (cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus).

Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).

Laws of magnetic induction (magnets * and magnetic * substances).

Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).

Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip *).

Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent and reflecting galvanometers, electro-magnets).

Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc, copper, and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).

Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's and Le Clanché cells).

Laws of electrolysis (gas * and copper voltameters, * electroplating, * lead batteries).

Measurement of heat due to electric current (calorimeter, * glow and arc lamps).

Ohm's law (arrangement of cells).

Measurement of resistances (Wheatstone's Bridge*).

Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers*).

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

As before, and in addition:—

Sound:

Students must understand the nature of musical intervals, of tone, and of vowel sounds, and how to measure—

1. The pitch of a note by means—(α) of a syren; (β) of a graphic method.
2. The velocity of sound—(α) in a string, and (β) in a gas, by measuring the length of an internode.

Light:

Students must know how to measure—

1. The relative intensities of two lights.
2. The angle between two plane reflecting surfaces.
3. The refractive index of a prism.
4. The focal length of a convex lens.
5. The position of the lines in a spectrum.
6. The angle of polarization by reflection.
7. The positions of the planes of extinction of polarized light in microscopic crystals.
8. The wave-length of light by means of a grating.

CHEMISTRY.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Inorganic Chemistry:—the non-metals, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and the halogens, and the chief compounds which these elements form with each other. Elementary Chemical Theory.

Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other substances included in the above Course.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Carbon, silicon, sulphur, boron, phosphorus, and their chief compounds.

Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicles.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The commonly occurring metals, and their more important compounds.

Practical.—Qualitative examination for a single metal.

27. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

HILARY EXAMINATION :—

- ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ . Beddard's Elementary Practical Zoology, chaps. i. and ii.
- BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ . The structure (so far as may be made out by means of a simple lens) and arrangement of the vegetative and reproductive organs of Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the following types: the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the Lily (*Lilium candidum*), and the Fir (*Picea excelsa*).
 Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Pt. i., pp. 1-26, 136-152, and 233-238.

TRINITY EXAMINATION :—

- ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ . As before; with Beddard, chaps. iv., v., and vi.
- BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ . Outlines of the Physiology of Nutrition. The essential chemical constitution of Plants. The Nutrition of Green Plants. Relation to Light. Movement of materials in Plants. Respiration.
 Scott: Pt. i., chap. iii.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION :—

- ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ . As before; with Beddard, chaps. viii. and x., omitting the pages on Skulls.
- BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ . The arrangement of Tissues in Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the Wallflower, Lily, and Fir. The microscopic appearance and minute structure of tissues. The minute structure of the cells and modifications of cells found in these types. The nature of Protoplasm. The microscopic appearance of Pollen-grains, their growth and life-history. The minute structure of Ovules, Pollination, Fertilization, Production of Seeds.
 Scott: Pt. i., pp. 26-141, 152-199, and 238-283.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

28. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

In the Senior Sophister Year, and at the Degree Examination, Astronomy, Ethics, and English Composition (and for Hilary Term, Psychology) are compulsory on all Students except Medical and Dental Students. A choice is permitted to the Student in respect of the six remaining Courses of Mathematical Physies, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Political and Economic Science, and Education.

Students not exempted by attendance in the Professional Schools must take up *two* of the optional subjects.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* must take up Classics, but obtain the Professional Privilege of omitting the other optional subject, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves; at the Degree Examination, they can claim the same privilege, provided they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the *entire year* (i. e. the *three Terms*) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,^a or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Law, Engineering, Indian Civil Service, Army, and Agricultural Students* who fulfil the conditions in (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of § 24, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one of the optional Courses: but at the Degree Examination they can claim a similar Professional Privilege only if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), § 24, for the *entire year* (i.e. the *three Terms*) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,^a or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves; provided that, in the case of Law Students, they have also credit for the General Examination held in Trinity Term.

The Arts Course of *Medical and Dental Students* is given under that heading.

An Engineering Student who has passed his Engineering Degree Examination is granted Professional Privileges in his Senior Sophister year, and at his Degree Examination.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are:—First Class, 65 *per cent.*; Second Class, 55 *per cent.*; Third Class, 45 *per cent.*

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class who have passed in the full course for the Degree Examination without claiming Professional Privileges are called Respondents, and are entitled to receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements

^a That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of their Senior Sophister Year.

at which they are admitted to their Degrees, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators.

Medical and Dental Students who claim Professional Privileges at the Degree Examination are classed according to the marks which they obtain in the Arts and in the Professional portions of this Examination, taken together.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination : see § 39.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest*. If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

Senior Sophisters attending Lectures do not obtain credit for the Term unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied, either from their answering in the Junior Sophister year, or from a Special Examination, that they possess a competent knowledge of Astronomy.

There is one Course of Science Lectures in each Term, which represents not only the compulsory Courses, but also the optional Course of Mathematical Physics. Hence a Student having Professional Credit in Law, Engineering, the Indian Civil Service School, the Army School, or the School of Agriculture, obtains credit for the Term in Arts by attendance on this Course of Lectures. A Divinity Student must attend this Course, and also a Course in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew, or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All other Students except Medical and Dental Students and Engineering Students who have passed the Engineering Degree Examination must attend the Lectures in one of the optional Courses of Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, or Political and Economic Science, in addition to the Science Lectures representing the compulsory Courses and Mathematical Physics.

To obtain credit in Political and Economic Science, Senior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Political Science and in Economics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on Lectures in Experimental Science who has not obtained Credit

for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior Sophister, obtained Credit for Botany and Zoology. To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures representing Ethics, Astronomy, and Mathematical Physics. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year.

Senior Sophister Year.

29. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

- ASTRONOMY, As read in Junior Sophister year.
 PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS, Stout, as before.
 Butler's Sermons, I., II., and III., with
 Preface, and Dissertation on Virtue.
 Sidgwick's History of Ethics, Introduction
 and chapter IV.
 ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . Benjamin Franklin: Autobiography.
 Crabbe: The Borough.

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).
 Greek—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Book II.
 Latin—Cicero, de Officiis, Book III.
 French—Taine, Voyage aux Pyrénées.
 German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Lager, and Die Piccolomini.
 Irish—Oíde Clóinne Tupeann (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language.)
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . . . As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, S. Low's The Governance of England; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Introduction, Book I., Book II.
6. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, Chaps. vii., viii.
 Painter, Selections, from Luther to Comenius, inclusive.
 Newman's Idea of a University Defined, Discourses v., vi., vii. in Part I., and in Part II. Discourses i. and ii., iii., omitting § 1, 2, and iv., omitting § 4.
 Spencer, Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

- ASTRONOMY, As before.
 ETHICS, Butler, as before.
 Sidgwick, as before and chapter II.
 Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books I.
 and II. (English translation).
 Plato's Republic, Book IV. (English trans-
 lation).
 ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . Carlyle: Heroes (Lectures 3, 5, and 6).
 More: Utopia (English Translation).

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, As before.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five),
 - Greek*—Plutarch's Life of Pericles.
 - Latin*—Virgil, Georgics, I. IV.
 - French*—Sandeau, Mademoiselle de la Seiglière.
 - German*—Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod.
 - Irish*—Bergin, Stories from Keating's History of Ireland.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . . As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, J. S. Mill's Representative Government (omitting chapters 8-12 inclusive);
 J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Book III., Book IV., Book V.
6. EDUCATION, Monroe, History, Chaps. IX., X., and XI. to p. 622.
 Painter, Selections, Fénelon, Rollin, Rousseau.
 Locke's Thoughts on Education.
 Kant on Education.

Subjects for Degree Examination.

(TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.)

Compulsory Courses:—

- ASTRONOMY, As before.
 ETHICS, Aristotle, Plato, Butler, and Sidgwick,
 as before.
 MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics, Books I.
 and II.
 ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Shakspeare: Julius Caesar. Seeley:
 Expansion of England.

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, As before.

2. **LANGUAGES** (any two of the following five),
 - Greek*—Plato, De Republica, Book iii.
 - Latin*—Horace, Epistles, including the Art of Poetry.
 - French*—V. Hugo, Légende des Siècles (selection in Oxford Higher French Series).
 - German*—Faust, Erster Teil.
 - Irish*—Oíðe Óloinne Uirníð and Oíðe Óloinne Lir (Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).
3. **EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE**, As in Course given below.
4. **NATURAL SCIENCE**, As in Course given below.
5. **POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE**, The Courses appointed for Hilary and Trinity Examinations.
6. **EDUCATION**, Monroe, History, p. 622 to end.
 Adams, omitting Chaps. iv., vii., viii., and ix.
 Bagley, Chaps. i.–xv.
 Newman, as before.
 Spencer, as before.

30. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

(HILARY EXAMINATION.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition :—

General Properties of Matter :

Measurement of gravitation (time of vibration of simple pendulum*)
 Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion)
 Measurement of compressibility of solids and liquids (piezometer).
 Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching, * bending, * torsion*).
 Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat :

Calculation of force of expansion by temperature.
 Hygrometry (chemical, Daniell's and Dyne's dew-point, wet and dry bulb, * hygrometers).
 Calorimetry (Lavoisier's and Bunsen's ice calorimeters).
 Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
 Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacketed hot water tin*).
 Measurement of diffusivity for good conductors (Ingenhaus' experiment by melting wax).
 Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile*).
 Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
 Selective absorption of transparent bodies (Melloni's experiments*).
 General principle of steam-engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, condenser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(TRINITY EXAMINATION.)

As before and in addition :—

Electricity :

Measurement of electrostatic capacity of a conductor (quadrant electrometer and standard capacity).

Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method*).

Lines of force due to magnets and currents (magnetic curves*).

Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment*, Arago's disc,* Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).

Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy (Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone, electric bell).

Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).

Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).

Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

(DEGREE EXAMINATION.)

As before.

CHEMISTRY.

(HILARY EXAMINATION.)

The paraffins and their chief derivatives.

Practical.—Analysis of simple soluble and insoluble salts.

(TRINITY EXAMINATION.)

The olefines and their chief derivatives. Urea. Fats ; saponification and hydrolysis. Sugars, starch, cellulose.

Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids.

(DEGREE EXAMINATION.)

Acetylene, benzene, and its more important derivatives. Pyridine, and its derivatives ; the alkaloids.

Practical.—As before, with identification of the commoner alkaloids.

31. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ All the work of the Junior Sophister Year, with Beddard, chaps. iii. and vii.
- BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ The Structure and Life-history of Ferns as illustrated by the Male Fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*).
The Structure and Life-history of a Moss, e.g. *Funaria hygrometrica*.
Scott: Pt. II., pp. 37-77, and 126-145.
- GEOLOGY, ⁽³⁾ Watts' Geology for Beginners, chaps. i. to ix. inclusive, and xii.; or, the course lectured on by the Professor of Geology in Michaelmas Term.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ As before, with Beddard, chap. ix., and that part of chap. x. relating to skulls.
- BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ The structure, life-history, and mode of nutrition of Fungi, as illustrated by the Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), and the seedling-blight (*Pythium Baryanum*).
Scott: Pt. II., pp. 216-228, 266-271.
- GEOLOGY, ⁽³⁾ Watts, chaps. xvi.-xxi. inclusive; or the Lectures of the Professor of Geology in Hilary Term.

DEGREE EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ As before, with Beddard, chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.
- BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ All the work of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years. The external characteristics, microscopic structure, &c., modes of nutrition and reproduction of Algæ, as illustrated by *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Spirogyra longata*. The chief characteristics of the great subdivisions of the Vegetable Kingdom.
Scott: Part ii., pp. 168-174, 189-201, and 290-306.
- GEOLOGY, ⁽³⁾ Watts' Geology for Beginners. Parts specified for both Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

(3) The Professor of Geology will, on application from the Student, give access to specimens illustrating the Course.

32. Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Students in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules (Resolution of the Board and Council, May 15, 1878):—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, three Terms at Oxford, and have passed the Examination called "Responsions," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the "Previous Examination."

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, six Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the "Previous Examination."

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, nine Terms, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the "General Examination."

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, twelve Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of A. B.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the "General Examination for the Degree."

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

33. Recognition of Courses kept in other Universities.

(Resolutions passed by the Board and Council, March 12, 1910.)

1. That no Students or Graduates of any other University (excluding Oxford and Cambridge) should be allowed to take the B.A., unless they have kept at least two Academic years at T.C.D.

2. That no Student should be allowed to take any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, unless he has attended at

least three years of the prescribed curriculum in the School of Physic, Trinity College.

3. That any Student who is a Bachelor or Master of Arts of a University recognized by the Board or Council should be allowed credit for the two Freshman years and the Final Freshman Examination; and that such Student should be allowed to have his name placed on the College books as a rising Junior Sophister, upon payment of the final fee of the Senior Freshman year.

If it should appear that any such Student has not studied, as part of the approved Courses in the University at which he has graduated, any of the compulsory subjects for the Final Freshman Examination, then the Senior Lecturer should have power to require such Student to pass a qualifying examination in such subjects.

4. That the following Universities should be recognized under the foregoing rule, viz.:—the Universities of Aberdeen, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Wales.

34. Terms of Admission of Royal University Students and Graduates, as adopted by the Board and Council.

(November 27, 1909.)

1. Students who have Matriculated in the Royal University, Ireland, on payment of the Entrance Fee, will be placed, without Examination, on the College books as rising Junior Freshmen.

2. Students who have passed the First Arts, Royal University, Ireland, will be granted one Junior Freshman Examination, and their standing will date from before the October Examination of the Junior Freshman year, they being liable for the November half-yearly Fee, and future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the First Arts not earlier than 1906; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

3. Students who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, may have their names placed on the books as rising Junior Sophisters on payment of the November half-yearly Fee, they being liable for future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the Second Arts not earlier than 1907; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

4. Graduates of the Royal University, Ireland, who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, not earlier than 1906, will be placed in the same position as those provided for in No. 3.

35. Arrangements with Magee College, Londonderry.

Provisional arrangements, made in reply to an application from Magee College, passed the Board and Council on June 9, 1909, and were accepted by Magee College, on June 30, 1909. They were to be reconsidered at the end of five years, or sooner by consent of both parties.

They were reconsidered by the Board and Council on July 4, 1910, and are now as follows:—

1. On the completion of the two years' Course in Magee College in April, a Student of Magee College becomes eligible for the Final Freshman Examination in Trinity College in the following October. On passing that Examination he may return to Magee for the third year's Course there; and after attending a Term of Lectures, and passing an Examination at the end of it, in the Junior Sophister Course of Trinity, will be credited with a Junior Sophister Term, and, on attending the Trinity Term of Lectures in Trinity College, will be credited with the Junior Sophister year.

2. A Student who wishes to postpone his Final Freshman Examination till the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in Trinity Term, after the completion of the third year's Course at Magee, will be allowed provisional credit for a Junior Sophister Term in Trinity, on attending the Lectures, and passing the Examination of the third year's Course in Magee, as in par. 1. The Term thus saved will be credited as a Junior Sophister Examination, when the Student shall have passed the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination, and full credit will be given for the Junior Sophister year on the same conditions as in par. 1.

3. The Senior Sophister year will be kept in Trinity College by keeping the Michaelmas or Hilary Term of Lectures in Trinity College. Students who keep the fourth year of the Magee Course at Magee College may obtain credit for a Senior Sophister Term by keeping the Lectures of Trinity Term in Trinity College.

4. The Degree Examination may be taken by any Moderatorship, or by the ordinary Examination in December, or, in special cases, at the Degree Examinations in June.

5. Vested interests will be recognized and allowed—

(a) To those who are already on the College books.

(b) To those who have entered or shall have entered Magee College in 1909 or 1910, on the faith of the "General Regulations," published and largely circulated by Magee College.

36. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Arts studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list (Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900):—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, McGill (Montreal), Madras, Melbourne, New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, King's College Windsor Nova Scotia.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the May half-yearly Fee of the Junior Freshman year, are remitted.

37. Terms of Admission for South African Students.

I.

1. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, including Latin, and either French, German, Dutch, or Greek, are allowed to enter Trinity College, Dublin, without further Examination.

2. Such Students, if they desire to join the Medical School in the Summer Session, will be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and will keep their Junior Freshman Year by satisfactory attendance on Arts Lectures for two hours a day in Trinity Term, viz. the Arts Lectures for Medical Students of the first year in Mechanics and English Composition, together with a course in Languages. To those who follow this course the Entrance Fee will be remitted. In the Senior Freshman Year such Students will proceed as ordinary Medical Students.

3. A Student who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and has also obtained credit for attendance for one year in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, including practical work, at any College in South Africa, approved for this purpose by the Board and Council,^a will, on production of the usual Certificate to that effect, be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and allowed to proceed as follows, viz.:—

- (1) He will in Hilary Term be required to attend Senior Freshman Arts Lectures (two hours a day).
- (2) He will in Trinity Term enter the Medical School, and attend the Medical Lectures of the Summer Session, and be required in Arts to attend the Lectures (one hour a day) in Logic and English Composition, arranged for Senior Freshmen who have entered the Medical School as Junior Freshmen.

After obtaining credit for these Courses, he will be allowed to present himself for the Final Freshman Examination as arranged for Medical Students, that is, the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Chemistry and Physics (with a special Paper in Mechanics), and Botany and Zoology; and an Examination in Logic, English Composition, and *one* language, viz.—French, German, Latin, or Greek.

N.B.—Students who do not pass in Mechanics at the Preliminary Scientific Examination must pass in this subject at the Final Freshman Examination.

Thus no Junior Freshman exercises in Arts are required from these Students, and the Entrance Fee and the May Fee of the Junior Freshman Year will be remitted to them.

But in every case the Certificates of the year's work in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, should state the extent of the Course covered; and if any portion of the First Medical Year in those subjects be omitted, Lectures in the omitted portion must be attended as required by the Professor.

The Course of Anatomy and Dissections prescribed, under the new regulations, for the First Medical Year in Trinity College, Dublin, must be taken out by them in the second or third year as required by the authorities of the Medical School.

II.

1. Any Student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Cape University is entitled to present himself for the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman, or second, Year.

2. To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the November half-year at the end of the Junior Freshman Year, are remitted.

^a The South African College, Capetown, Victoria College, Stellenbosch, Grey University College, Bloemfontein, and the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg, are approved under this rule by the Board and Council.

III.

1. Any Student who has passed the B.A. Examination of the Cape University is entitled to put his name on the Books of Trinity College as a rising Junior Sophister, or Student who has obtained credit for two Collegiate Years.

2. To such Students the Entrance fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the May half-year of the Senior Freshman Year, are remitted.

3. In keeping their Terms, Students from South Africa are allowed to substitute Dutch for French or German, when two languages are required.

IV.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM
SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following scheme for the encouragement of Colonial Students is contained in Resolutions of the Board of March 21, 1903, and June 25, 1904 :—

That two Exhibitions be offered annually to South African Students, each not exceeding £50 per annum, and tenable for four years.

That such Exhibitions be given as the result of an examination in Arts held at Trinity College.

That one Exhibition be reserved for Medical Students.

That, in order to obtain any of these prizes, sufficient merit must be shown.

That, in the case of sufficient merit, a third prize be given, consisting of remission of half fees in Arts.

That, before payment of each instalment of such Exhibitions, the Bursar must be satisfied that the Exhibitioner has prosecuted his studies regularly, and paid all fees due by him to the College.

That the following qualifications be required :—

- (a) Candidates must be under twenty-three years of age on the day of examination.
- (b) Candidates must have resided in the Colony for at least three years out of the six years immediately previous to the examination.
- (c) A certificate of character must be produced.

That, at the Examination for South African Exhibitions, the subjects of Examination and the marks assigned to each shall be as follows :—

(A) Languages.

Greek,	200	} The Examination in each language to consist of translation of unprescribed passages, and composition.
Latin,	..	..	200
French,	..	..	100
German,	..	..	100
Dutch,	..	..	100

(B) English Composition,	..	..	..	..	100
English Literature,	..	..	..	..	100
History,	..	..	..	..	100
(English Composition compulsory, 35 per cent. minimum.)					

The Course in English Literature will be—

Milton's "Paradise Lost," I. II.

Shakespeare—"Hamlet," "Macbeth."

Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics."

Hamilton-Thompson's "History of English Literature," chaps. IV. to XIX., inclusive, omitting notes and illustrations.

The Course in History will be—

Gardiner's "Student's History of England," vols. II. and III.

Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."

(C) Science.

Algebra,	..	..	..	..	200
Geometry,	..	..	..	..	200
Trigonometry,	..	..	..	..	100
Mechanics,	..	..	..	..	100
Chemistry,	..	..	..	..	100
Physics,	..	..	..	..	100
Botany,	..	..	..	..	100
Zoology,	..	..	..	..	100

No candidate is allowed to take up subjects whose maxima added together exceed 1200.

Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination at the Cape University, and who have unsuccessfully competed for South African Exhibitions, shall be permitted to compete again in the following year.

Candidates must send evidence that they are qualified to compete, and a list of the subjects in which they intend to answer, to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the date of the Examination.

The examinations will be held in March.

38. Admission of Women to Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin.

Resolution passed by the Senate, June 9th, 1903 :—

"That it is desirable that Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be opened to Women, and that His Majesty's Government be requested to obtain a King's Letter empowering the University to grant Degrees to Women on such terms and conditions as may seem to the Board and Council, within their respective provinces, on full consideration, to be most expedient,"

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT received January 16th, 1904 :—

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, We are informed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin that the Senate of the University of Dublin have by a large majority prayed that the Degrees of the said University may be conferred upon Women, subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College and the Senate of the University may hereafter agree to impose.

And whereas, when the Statutes were framed, there being no desire on the part of women to proceed to such Degrees, the wording of the Statutes did not explicitly include or exclude them.

And whereas, nevertheless, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College are advised that there are doubts whether the Charter and Statutes of the College can be so interpreted as to permit the conferring of Degrees on women, the words "Studiosi" and "Studentes" having hitherto and by long practice been interpreted to mean men only and not women.

And whereas they are, nevertheless, desirous to give effect to the resolution of the Senate, and to admit women to Degrees under the regulations and restrictions aforementioned.

Know ye, therefore, that We of Our special grace, certain and mere motion, with and by the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, do by these Presents authorize and empower the said Provost and Senior Fellows and their successors in office and the said Senate of the University of Dublin and the Caput of the said Senate, and all the members thereof and all other persons or bodies whose concurrence is necessary for the granting of Degrees, to interpret the Statutes of the said College in such a manner that women may obtain Degrees in the said University, all previous laws, ordinances, and interpretations notwithstanding.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemption thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be constructed in all Our Courts in the most favourable and beneficial sense and for the advantage of the said College, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that these Our Letters Present be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of December in the third year of Our reign.

Resolutions adopted by the Board on March 21, 1903, and modified on May 5, 1906:—

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women, and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships.

4. The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

6. Women shall practise Dissections separately from men.

Resolution adopted by the Board and Council on May 29 and June 1, 1907:—

“That Women shall be admissible to Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Law.”

The Board adopted on June 4, 1904, the following Resolution regarding Women Students:—

Women Students or Graduates of other Universities in which women are given full academic status, are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing.

REGULATIONS WHICH WOMEN STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE ARE EXPECTED TO OBSERVE.

*(Formulated in Hilary Term, 1905; Amended in
Trinity Term, 1908.)*

As Women Students are now equally admissible with Men Students to Lectures and Examinations, and to the privilege of reading in the Library, they are equally subject to the College

Discipline and Statutes; and in particular, they are expected to observe the following regulations:—

1. Except when entering or leaving College, they shall wear their Academicals in the College Squares and Parks, unless accompanied by a chaperon.

2. Women Students shall not visit at private rooms in College unless accompanied by a chaperon, or with the Provost's sanction in exceptional circumstances.

3. Those desiring private tuition in College will notify the Lady Registrar, who will arrange for it in rooms to be sanctioned by the Provost.

4. Rooms have been set apart in Nos. 5 and 6, Trinity College, for the use of Women Students. Their Examination Marks will be posted up in these rooms, which will be closed at 6 o'clock, P.M.

5. Women Students attending Lectures must reside either with their parents or guardians in town, or in Trinity Hall, unless by special leave from the Provost. They should communicate with the Lady Registrar at least one week before the commencement of Lectures.

6. All general information as to Lectures, Examinations, and the Special Regulations for Women Students may be obtained from the Lady Registrar as well as from the Tutors.

7. The Lady Registrar will be responsible to the College for the due carrying out of the Regulations, and she will act generally as adviser to the Women Students.

Miss Lucy Gwynn was appointed Lady Registrar on Feb. 4, 1905, and Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A., Warden of Trinity Hall on May 16, 1908.

TRINITY HALL.

RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.

In the year 1908 the house and grounds, now known as Trinity Hall, were acquired by the University, and established as the official residence for those Women Students who do not reside with their parents or guardians. The adjoining house and grounds have lately been purchased by Mrs. Griffith, and presented to the University, in memory of her brother, Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. They will also be ready for occupation in the Michaelmas Term of 1910. In the grounds, which are about 10 acres in extent, the Dublin University Ladies' Hockey and Tennis Clubs have their field and courts; and Trinity Hall thus serves as one of the centres for the use of all Women Students, whether resident or non-resident.

Trinity Hall has direct tramway connexion with Trinity College either by the Palmerston Park or by the Dartry Road line.

Fees for the term of ten weeks for full board and residence, with a study bedroom, are from £12 to £15, according to the size of the room. There are a few double rooms, for which each of the joint-owners pays from £11 to £12. Personal expenses, such as laundry, are not included in these fees.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden, Miss Cunningham, M.A., Trinity Hall, Dartry Road.

39. Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools. A summary of these is given further on; see under "Summary."

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see under 'Honor Courses,' 'Scholarships,' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

*For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.
Prizes obtainable at Lectures.*

In the Freshman years two premiums of the value of £1 10s. in books are awarded, one in each class, each Term, for proficiency in Classical Composition, on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to students who have attended not less than five-sixths of the Honor Lectures in Classics and in Classical Composition. No student can obtain more than one prize in any one academic year. Similar prizes are similarly awarded to students in French and to students in German.

The Professor of English Literature is authorized to recommend for a Prize of the value of £2 in books, in Composition, the best Candidate among the Students attending his Class during the Term.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course,' § 40.

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively.^a The successful Candidates can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees or Incidentals then due.^b

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) Mathematics. | (g) English Literature. |
| (b) Classics. | (h) French. |
| (c) Mental and Moral
Philosophy. | (i) German. |
| (d) Experimental Science. | (j) Legal and Political Science. |
| (e) Natural Science. | (k) Old and Middle Irish. |
| (f) Modern History and
Political Science. | |

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

^a The following Order of the Board with regard to the duties of the University Booksellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843:

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues; and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

"This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers' Shop."

^b Resolution adopted by the Board, May 14th, 1904:—

RESOLVED—"That within a fortnight after the returns of the Prize or Premiums awarded at the Term Lectures or Term Examinations shall have been sent in to the Senior Lecturer or Catechist, any Student desirous of having his Prize or Premium utilised in the part payment of his Fees to College, shall send in his name to Mr. Miller, with the necessary authorization from his Tutor; and that Mr. Miller shall send a list of these Students, with the money value of the Prize or Premium awarded to each, to the Bursar, and shall not send their names in the list of prizemen sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.

"That after a Student's name has been sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis, in the list of those to whom Prizes or Premiums in books have been awarded, he shall not be permitted to utilise his Prize or Premium in the payment of Fees."

All Junior and Senior Sophister Candidates for Honors in Hilary and Trinity Terms are required to give at least one week's notice of their intention to present themselves at these Examinations. (Order of the Board, May 3, 1902.)

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in groups of the subjects of the Honor Courses, and in Engineering Science.

Of the successful Candidates in the several departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if recommended by the Examiners and their recommendation be approved by the Board.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be placed in the order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators (see under "Exhibitions awarded to Scholars").

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Medal may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Medal Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

A Student who has passed for his Degree, either at the ordinary Examination, or at a Moderatorship Examination at which he has failed to obtain a Medal, will be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Moderatorship within two years. An extension of that period can be granted only by special permission of the Board. (Resolution of Board, Nov. 21, 1905.)

A Graduate who has obtained a Medal at his Degree shall be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Medal in another subject in either of the two following years, he replacing his name for the Examination and paying the current half-yearly fee. (Resolution of the Board, March 2, 1907.)

40. Catechetical Course.

Provision has been made for the religious instruction of Students. Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued on Saturdays during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only. Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations) for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.

To get full credit for Catechetical Terms, with certificates of the same, four Terms are to be saved in the Freshman years, either by Lectures or by Examinations. Omitted Terms may be supplementalized in the Sophister years for special reasons to be approved of by the Catechist. In such cases credit for two Terms within the same College Term will only be given if one of the two is kept by Lectures and the other by Examination.

Students who do not desire to keep the Catechetical Terms, if under age, must produce from their parents or guardians a written statement that they wish them to be exempted from such instruction, and if over age, their own wishes shall be consulted.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination.

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations for Members of the Church of Ireland are conducted by Fellows of the College, being Members of the Church of Ireland, and by Professors or Lecturers in the Divinity School; and those for Presbyterian Students are conducted by persons nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board, and by any Presbyterian Fellow of the College appointed by the Catechist.

The Results of the Examinations are submitted to the Catechist, in order that he may be satisfied as to the merit of those recommended for prizes.

The Board of Trinity College are willing, on due application being made to them by the heads of other religious denominations, to make similar arrangements for the religious instruction of Students of such denominations.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations:—

N. B.—The subjects printed in *Italics* are to be considered as additional for Honors, and are not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	{	The Gospel of St. Luke.
		<i>The three other Gospels.</i>
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	{	The Acts of the Apostles.
		<i>Paley's Horæ Paulinæ</i> (Church of Ireland).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	{	<i>Stalker's Lives of Christ and of St. Paul</i> (Presbyterian Church).
		A. W. Robinson's "Church Catechism explained," omitting pp. 157–167 (Church of Ireland).
		<i>The same, including pp. 157–167, with a more minute knowledge of the Scriptural references in the volume</i> (Church of Ireland).
		Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82–107 (Presbyterian Church).
		<i>Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament.</i> Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	{	Genesis, and the first twelve chapters of Exodus (Church of Ireland).
		Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus (Presbyterian Church).
		<i>The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy.</i>
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	{	The two Books of Samuel, and first twelve chapters of first Book of Kings.
		<i>The remaining history from beginning of Joshua to end of second Book of Kings</i> (Church of Ireland).
		<i>The remainder of the Historical Books</i> (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	{	Paley's Evidences, Introduction, and Part i., Proposition i. (Church of Ireland).
		<i>Butler's Analogy, Part ii., chapters v. and vii.</i> (Church of Ireland).
		Lindsay, The Reformation, Parts i., ii., and iv. (Presbyterian Church).
		<i>Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith.</i> Essays i., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

A system of voluntary Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

- HILARY EXAM., . . St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version.
Alexander's Leading Ideas of the Gospels.
- TRINITY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised
Version.
Westcott's Bible in the Church.
- MICHAELMAS EXAM., First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and
Revised Version.
Blunt's Sketch of the History of the First Three
Centuries.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

- HILARY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised
Version.
Anselm's *Cur Deus Homo*, in Latin.
- TRINITY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised
Version.
Perry, The Reformation in England.
Jewel's Apology, in Latin.
- MICHAELMAS EXAM., The Minor Prophets in the Authorised and
Revised Versions.
A. B. Davidson's Biblical and Literary Essays,
omitting chaps. ix., x., xii.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version, with Naville's
"The Christ."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version, with Dr.
David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle, and the "Philosophy
of the Plan of Salvation," by an American Citizen.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version, with
Mac Gregor's Handbook on Galatians, and Binnie on "The
Church."

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Philippians in Greek, and Revised Version, with
Bishop Lightfoot's "Commentary."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version, with
Davidson's "Handbook on the Epistle to the Hebrews."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

English Bible, with M'Pherson's Handbook on the "Westminster
Confession of Faith."

Honor Courses.

STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN, . Mathematics ; Classics ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.

SENIOR FRESHMEN, . Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, . Mathematics and Mathematical Physics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; History and Political Science ; Modern Literature ; Legal and Political Science.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS, . Mathematics and Mathematical Physics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; Legal and Political Science.

Prize Examinations are also held in Experimental Science, in Natural Science, and in Old and Middle Irish in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years ; and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in ten subjects, viz. :—

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
Classics.
Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
History and Political Science.
Modern Literature.
Legal and Political Science
Engineering Science.
Celtic Languages.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head “ Honors and Prizes ”).

§ I.—MATHEMATICS.

[The Student is liable to examination in any Term in the whole of the previous Honor Course. The following list contains only the subjects additional in each Term.]

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

Algebra: Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression—Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of 2nd Degree—Permutations and Combinations—Binomial Theorem for Positive Integral Index—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. i.–xiii. (inclusive).
Trigonometry: to the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles, excluding Logarithms.
Geometry: Deductions from Euclid.
Elementary Theory of Maxima and Minima—Mean Centres—Perspective—Transversals—Inversion—Poles and Polars—Coaxal Circles.
Casey's Sequel: to end of Section VII., Book VI.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

Algebra: Binomial Theorem—Logarithms—Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series. Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi., xvii., xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix.
Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations: Chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.
Trigonometry: Numerical Solution of Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.
Geometry: Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. i., ii., iii., and v.

TRINITY LECT. AND
MICH. EXAM.

Convergency of Series: Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chap. xxi.
Solution of Cubic—Biquadratic—Sturm's Theorem—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations, Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chaps. v., vi., vii., viii., x. from Art. 96 to end, xi. from Art. 108 to 111 (inclusive).
Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. i., ii., iii.
Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. vi., vii. and x.
Spherical Trigonometry: The Relations between the Sides and Angles of a Spherical Triangle, the Radii of Inscribed and Circumscribed Circles, and Spherical Excess.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

- { Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations,
Chap. xiii., omitting Applications to Geo-
metry.
Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. iv.,
v., to Art. 112, ix. and xii.
Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chap. i.
Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. i.,
ii., iii., and iv.
Minchin's Statics: Chaps. i., ii., and iii.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

- { Salmon's Conic Sections: Chaps. xi., xii., and
xiii.
Taylor's Geometrical Conics (smaller edition).
*NOTE—Geometrical or Analytical Solutions of
questions will be accepted unless the Candidates
are restricted by the Examiner to one method or
the other.*
Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. ii., iii.,
and iv.
Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. v.
and vi.
Minchin's Statics: Chaps. iv., v., vi., and viii.

TRINITY LECT. AND
MICH. EXAM.

- { Salmon's Conic Sections: The Abridged Notation
of the Line, Circle, and General Conic, and
Properties of two or more Circles, chaps. iv.,
viii., ix., and xiv.
Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. vi.,
viii., xiii. to Art. 277 Chap. xix.
Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. v., vi.,
to Art. 99, vii., and viii.
Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chap. vii.
Minchin's Statics: Chaps. vii., ix., and x.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

- { Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles
1-57, 58-80, 81-121 (all inclusive).
Minchin's Statics—Chaps. xi. end of Article
168 and xii.
Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chaps.
viii. and ix.
Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. ix. and x.
Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chaps. ii.
Articles 13-22, inclusive, and v. Articles
108, 109, 110.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. x.
 Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical
 Theory of Attraction—Chaps. i., ii. to end of
 Article 17, iii., and iv. to end of Article 52.
 Minchin's Statics—Chap. xiii. Articles 198–219
 inclusive.
 Besant's Hydromechanics—Chaps. i.–v., inclu-
 sive.
 Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chaps. i., the
 remainder of ii., iii., and iv. (omitting Articles
 64 and 67 to end of Chap.).

TRINITY LECT. AND
MICH. EXAM.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. xi.
 to Article 268, inclusive.
 Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical
 Theory of Attraction—to end of Chap. iv., with
 omissions as in the Course for Moderatorship.
 Godfray's Astronomy.
 Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—
 Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi. to Article 179, inclusive.
 (The candidates are also recommended to read the
 Chapter in Salmon's Higher Algebra on Linear
 Transformation.)
 Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chaps. iv.
 Articles 67 to end, v. Articles 83–92, inclu-
 sive, 101, 102, vi. Articles 113–116, inclusive,
 and viii. Articles 146, 147, 150–174, inclusive.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical
 Theory of Attraction—The remainder of the
 book as in the Course for Moderatorship.
 Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—to end of
 Section 1, Chap. xii., omitting Articles 270,
 279.
 Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chap. ix. to
 Article 207, inclusive.
 Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles
 122–205, inclusive.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—the re-
 mainder of Chap. xii., and Chap. xiii., omit-
 ting Articles 305–310, inclusive.
 Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical
 Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic
 Solids—the first four Chaps., omitting Section
 3, Chap. i., and Article 69.
 Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Arts.
 262–274, 288–294, 300–313, 358–361, 364–366,
 375, 376, all inclusive.
 Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four
 Chaps.

§ II.—CLASSICS.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points :

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed ; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows :

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following Table :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	{ Euripides:— <i>Medea</i> , <i>Bacchae</i> ; Hercules Furens. Horace:— <i>Odes</i> , <i>Epodes</i> , <i>Carmen Seculare</i> . Ovid's <i>Heroides</i> , edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.—XIV., inclusive.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	{ Homer:— <i>Odyssey</i> , Books VI. IX. XXI. XXII. ; Odyssey, Books X.—XVII., inclusive. Virgil, <i>Æneid</i> , Books I., II., III., V. ; <i>Æneid</i> , Books IV., VI., VII.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	{ Herodotus:— <i>Books</i> I. VIII. ; Books VI. VII. Livy:— <i>Books</i> XXI. XXII. XXIII. ; Books XXIV. XXV.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	{ Plato:— <i>Apologia Socratis</i> , <i>Gorgias</i> ; <i>Phaedo</i> . Cicero:— <i>Pro Milone</i> , <i>Philippic</i> II ; Cicero in his <i>Letters</i> I.—XXXIII. ; Cicero in his <i>Letters</i> , XXXIV.—LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published by Macmillan).
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	{ Sophocles:— <i>Ajax</i> , <i>Antigone</i> ; <i>Philoctetes</i> . Plautus:— <i>Trinummus</i> , <i>Miles</i> ; <i>Amphitruo</i> . Terence:— <i>Phormio</i> .

TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	{	Homer:— <i>Iliad</i> , Books XXI.—XXIV., inclusive;
		<i>Iliad</i> , Books XIII.—XX., inclusive.
		Virgil:— <i>Aeneid</i> , Books IV. VI. VIII. IX.; <i>Aeneid</i> , Books VII. X. XI. XII.
		Ovid:— <i>Metamorphoses</i> , Book XIII.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	{	Thucydides:— <i>Books</i> I. VII.; <i>Books</i> III. IV.
		Tacitus:— <i>Agricola</i> ; <i>Histories</i> , <i>Books</i> I. II.; <i>Histories</i> , <i>Books</i> III. IV.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	{	Demosthenes:— <i>Olynthiacs</i> , <i>Philippic</i> I., <i>De</i> <i>Corona</i> .
		Aeschines:— <i>In Ctesiphontem</i> .
		Juvenal:— <i>Satires</i> I. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV.
		Persius:— <i>Satires</i> I. II. III. V. VI.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	{	Aeschylus:— <i>Prometheus Vincetus</i> ; <i>Agamemnon</i> , <i>Septem contra Thebas</i> .
		Lucretius:— <i>Books</i> I. II.; <i>Books</i> III. V. VI.
		Horace:— <i>Satires</i> .

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	{	Aristotle:— <i>Nicomachean Ethics</i> , <i>Books</i> II. VI.;
		<i>Nicomachean Ethics</i> , <i>Books</i> I. III. IV. V.
		Cicero:— <i>De Officiis</i> ; <i>De Finibus</i> , <i>Books</i> I. II. III.; <i>Tusculan Disputations</i> , <i>Book</i> I.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	{	Plato:— <i>De Republica</i> , <i>Books</i> I. II. III.; <i>De Repub-</i> <i>lica</i> , <i>Books</i> IV. V.
		Virgil:— <i>Eclogues</i> and <i>Georgics</i> .
		Horace:— <i>Epistles</i> , including the <i>Art of Poetry</i> .

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History, Literature, or Philology; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed Courses in History and Literature until further notice:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

<i>Greek</i> ,	.	Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 14 to 17.
<i>Roman</i> ,	.	Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 7.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 1 to 5.
 Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1, 2.
Roman, . Sellar's Virgil, chaps. 2, 3, 8, to 11.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 1, 2.
 Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 3 to 8.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 17 to 30.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 11.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 12 to 15.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 1 to 17.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1, 2.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1 to 8.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1 to 13.
 Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire,
 chapters 40 and 41.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chap. 5.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 4, 5.
 Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 15.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 21.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 16 to 18.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 25.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 7, 8.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 15, 16.
 Haigh's Attic Theatre.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 26 to end.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

§ III.—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

N.B.—In all cases the Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term; and the Candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Formal Logic.

Terms, Propositions, Immediate Inference, Syllogism, Definition, Division, Fallacies, General Problems, the function and value of Formal Logic, the use of Diagrams.

Course of reading recommended :—

Keynes' *Formal Logic* (fourth edition), omitting sects. 130, 131, 135–172, 327–329, and Appendix C.

Monck's *Logic*.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Inductive Logic.

Course of reading recommended :—

Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. I.

Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*, chaps. xvii. to xxvi., inclusive.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Psychology.

Course of reading recommended :—

Höfding's *Psychology*.

SOPHISTER COURSE.

Each term special attention is given to some period or school of Philosophy.

In each period the corresponding portions in Schwegler's *History of Philosophy* and either A. K. Rogers' *Student's History of Philosophy*, or Alexander's *Short History of Philosophy*, should be consulted.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, general and critical questions will be asked; and Candidates should study the books from this point of view.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Descartes' *Meditations*.

Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System*, with *Explanations* (as in Latta's translation).

Spinoza's *Ethics*, Pts. I. and II.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

English Pre-Kantian Empiricism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*, Introduction, and Bks. II. and IV.Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*, Bk. I.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Plato.

Course of reading recommended :—

Plato's *Republic* and *Parmenides*.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Aristotle.

Course of reading recommended :—

Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*.Wallace's *Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle*.

TRINITY LECTURES.

Course to be arranged by the Lecturer in connexion with the Moderatorship Examination.

§ IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged. The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physic.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum, impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle; construction of measuring glasses; plotting of curves; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Methods of determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the elements. The basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals. The preparation and properties of the commonly occurring metals and of their chief compounds.

In addition to the ordinary Course, Honor Lectures will be given once a week on Fridays.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave-length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The History of Chemistry to the time of Dalton; the atomic theory; equivalents; Gay Lussac's law of volumes; Avogadro's hypothesis; molecular and atomic weights.

The Chemistry of the non-metals more fully treated than in the previous Course. Dissociation; catalytic action; exothermic and endothermic reactions; compound radicals and rational formulæ; valency.

The specific heat of elements and compounds; isomorphism; the periodic classification of the elements; specific gravity, atomic volume and electrochemical character of the elements. The Chemistry of the metals more fully treated than in the previous Course.

Honors lectures on the above course will be given once a week.

Course in Organic Chemistry (Elementary).

The paraffins and their derivatives; fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification; isomerism. Detection of the elements in organic compounds.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids. Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases. Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances. Preparation and crystallisation of salts.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEARS.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, torsion, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam-pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume; change of volume accompanying change of

state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam-engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

(At each Examination in the Sophister years, questions may be asked, not only on the subjects comprised in the Course specified for that Examination, but also in all earlier Courses.)

Inorganic Chemistry as before.

The general properties of gases:—Laws of Boyle, Gay Lussac, Dalton; Avogadro's hypothesis; specific heat at constant pressure and constant temperature; behaviour of gases under high pressures; liquefaction. The general properties of liquids:—surface tension; vapour pressure; heat of vaporisation; the boiling point. The general properties of solids:—the melting point; vapour pressure; the volatilising point. Mixtures of gases, of liquids, and of solids; additive properties. Vapour pressures and boiling points of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids); composition of liquid and vapour phases; fractional distillation.

Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry for Junior Sophisters will be given once a week.

Organic Chemistry.—The Course for Senior Freshmen more fully treated.

Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction. Determination of boiling points and melting points.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltmeters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The properties of dilute solutions; osmotic pressure; direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure; relation between osmotic and gaseous pressure. The kinetic theory of gases; application of theory to gases under high pressure; Van der Waals's theory and generalisations; the critical point; methods of determining the critical constants. Application of the kinetic theory to dissociating gases.

Organic Chemistry.—Unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives. The hydroxy acids. Stereoisomerism. Carbohydrates, natural and synthetic. Urea and uric acid, and their derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric and gravimetric estimation of single commonly occurring metals. Determination of nitrogen. [Text-book, Clowes and Coleman's Quantitative Analysis.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Sound.—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes, Koenig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light.—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work.—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface-tension. Determination of molecular weight of dissolved substances. The laws of electrolysis. Molecular association and dissociation. Nature of salt solutions. Thermal Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.—Benzene and its homologues, and their more important derivatives. Cyclic hydrocarbides and their derivatives. The alkaloids and their constitution. The terpenes.

Practical Work.—Ultimate organic analysis. Use of polariscope. Preparation of two typical organic substances.

NOTE.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics.—Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity.—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter, Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power, B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors, polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work.—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

The relations between the physical properties—boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation—of compounds and their chemical composition and constitution.

Organic Chemistry.—Determination of constitution of organic substances. General methods of identification of the various radicles.

Note.—During this term a few special lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given.

Practical Work.—Application of analysis to natural and artificial products. Electro-chemical analysis. Gas analysis.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light.—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work.—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

Chemical Mechanics:—Guldberg and Waage's theory. Chemical equilibrium:—Reversible reactions and dissociation phenomena. Chemical dynamics.

Organic Chemistry.—Continuation of work of previous term with a view to Chemical research.

Practical Work.—Extension of previous course.

TRINITY TERM.

During the three Terms of the Senior Sophister year, Lectures are delivered in Physics on the Special Course for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each Student will carry out during Trinity Term an investigation depending on the special course he has selected for Moderatorship. The results should be handed in to the Professor prior to the Moderatorship Examination in October.

§ V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

- ZOOLOGY, . . Entrance Prize Course.
 Thomson's Outlines, chaps. III. and v.
 Amœba, Paramœcium, Hydra.
 External Structure of Earthworm, Mya, or Anodonta, Spider, and Snail.
 Life-history of Zoophyte.
- BOTANY, . . The Morphology and Physiology of the following types:—Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Volvox, Vaucheria, Mucor, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Peziza, Agaricus, Fucus, Polysiphonia, Marchantia, Polytrichum, Pteris, Larix, Scilla, Ranunculus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)
- GEOLOGY . . Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. xiii.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

- ZOOLOGY, . . . As before.
 Thomson's Outlines, chaps. iv. and xxvii.
 General internal morphology of Fish, Frog, Bird,
 and Mammal.
- BOTANY, . . . As before, with the morphology and physiology
 of the following types:—Badhamia, Puccinia,
 Physcia, Pilobolus, Pythium, Callithamnion,
 Ectocarpus, Pelvetia, Drapernaldia, Pellia, Sphag-
 num, Marsilia, Selaginella, Equisetum, Lycopodium,
 Taxus, Iris, Cheiranthus. (Principles
 of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)
- GEOLOGY, . . . Huxley's Physiography.

N.B.—Students are recommended to apply to the Professors of Zoology, Botany, and Geology for access to specimens illustrating the Courses.

Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the Professor of Geology, who will give any information required on application.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before; with the Professor's Lectures and
 Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.
- BOTANY, As before, with the Professor's Lectures and
 Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.
 (Strasburger's Text Book of Botany, Part ii.,
 sect. i. Thallophyta and Bryophyta.)
- GEOLOGY, The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations
 during Michaelmas Term. (Huxley's Physiography
 and Watts' Geology for Beginners
 may be consulted.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before; with the Professor's Lectures and
 Demonstrations during Hilary Term.
- BOTANY, As before, with the Professor's Lectures and
 Demonstrations during Hilary Term. (Stras-
 burger's Text Book. Part ii., sects. i. and ii.
 Pteridophyta and Phanerogamia.)
- GEOLOGY, As before. A practical acquaintance with the
 common minerals and rocks, described in
 Watts' Geology for Beginners, will be ex-
 pected of the Candidate. (Access to speci-
 mens can be obtained by application to the
 Professor.)

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before ; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.
- BOTANY, As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.
(Strasburger's Text Book. Part i., sec. ii.)
- GEOLOGY, As before ; with Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before.
- BOTANY, As before.
- GEOLOGY, Watts' Geology for Beginners, and Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before.
- BOTANY, As before.
- GEOLOGY, The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term (Lapworth's Intermediate Text-Book of Geology, Part III. ; or Geikie's Class-Book of Geology, chap. xvi. to end, may be consulted).

§ VI.—MODERN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Honor Examinations, of one day each, in Modern History are held in Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshmen years, and Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Terms.

The following Course has been appointed :—

[*For the general facts in the history of England candidates are expected to be acquainted with Gardiner's "A Student's History of England."*]

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

PERIOD, 1598–1815.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Period, 1598–1715.

Gardiner's "Puritan Revolution."

Gardiner's "Cromwell's Place in History."

Trevelyan's "England under the Stuarts."

Lecky's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Chap. 1.

Wakeman's "The Ascendancy of France."

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Period, 1715-1789.

- Hunt's "Political History of England," Vol. x.
 Lecky's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Chaps. 2, 3,
 4, 5.
 Hassall's "The Balance of Power."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Period, 1789-1815.

- Hunt's "Political History of England." Those parts of Vols. x.
 and xi. that deal with the period.
 Lecky's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Chaps. 7, 8,
 12, 13.
 Morse Stephens' "Revolutionary Europe."
 Mrs. Gardiner's "The French Revolution."

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

PERIOD, 476-1598.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Period, 476-800.

- Green's "The Making of England."
 Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 1-189.
 Oman's "The Dark Ages," Chaps. 1-22, inclusive.
 Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Chaps. 40, 41, 49.
 Robinson's "Readings in European History" (Ginn & Co.), pp. 1-150.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Period, 800-1327.

- Freeman's "William the Conqueror."
 Stubbs' "The Early Plantagenets."
 Tout's "Edward I."
 Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 189-308.
 Oman's "The Dark Ages," Chaps. 23 to end.
 Tout's "The Empire and the Papacy."
 Robinson's "Readings in European History," pp. 151-465.
 Barnard's "Strongbow's Conquest of Ireland."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Period, 1327-1598.

- Gairdner's "Henry VII."
 Creighton's "Cardinal Wolsey" and "Age of Elizabeth."
 Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 308 to end.
 Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" (the portions which deal with the period).
 Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."
 Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp. 1-193.

100 HONOR COURSE IN MODERN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History and Political Science at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year.

The following Course has been appointed:—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. *Special Period of English History* : The later Plantagenets.

Ashley's "Edward III. and his Wars."

Gairdner's "Lancaster and York."

Miss Thompson's "The Wars of York and Lancaster."

B. *European History* (918-1598)—

Tout's "The Empire and the Papacy."

Lodge's "The Close of the Middle Ages."

Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."

C. *Economic History*—

E. P. Cheyney's "Introduction to the Social and Industrial History of England," Chaps. 1-6, inclusive.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. *Special Period of English History* : George II. and George III.—

Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," Chaps. 5, 7, 9, 11.

Morley's "Walpole."

Rosebery's "Pitt."

B. *European History* (1598-1815)—

Wakeman's "The Ascendancy of France."

Hassall's "The Balance of Power."

Morse Stephens' "Revolutionary Europe."

Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp. 200-532.

C. *Economic History*—

Hewins' "English Trade and Finance."

Toynbee's "The Industrial Revolution."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. *European History* (1815-1878)—

Seignobos' "A Political History of Contemporary Europe since 1814."

Headlam's "Bismarck."

Stillman's "Union of Italy."

O'Connor-Morris' "Ireland from 1798-1898," Chaps. 3-7, inclusive.

Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp. 532-624.

B. *Economic History*—

Gibbins' "Industry in England," Chaps. 20 to end.

Political Science—

Bagehot's "The English Constitution."

§ VII.—MODERN LITERATURE.

Separate Honor Examinations are held each Term in the Freshman years in English Literature, in French, and in German. The following Courses have been appointed:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xii. inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
 Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, As You Like It.
 Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books i. and ii.
 Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, She Stoops to Conquer.
 Wordsworth, Miscellaneous Sonnets, Parts i., ii.; and Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty, Part i. (as in editions of Wordsworth's arrangement).
 Tennyson, The Princess.

Trinity Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters xv. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
 Shakspeare, Richard II., Twelfth Night.
 Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books iii. and iv.
 Swift, Gulliver's Travels (Lilliput and Brobdingnag).
 Sheridan, School for Scandal.
 Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.
 Crabbe, The Borough, Letters 1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Michaelmas Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
 Shakspeare, Hamlet, The Tempest.
 Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
 Allingham, Ballad Book.
 Hales, Longer English Poems.
 Lamb, Essays of Elia (First Series).
 Tennyson, Poems (Macmillan's edition in one volume, pp. 27-164).
 Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Chaucer, Prologue to Legend of Good Women, Knight's Tale.
 Squire's Tale, Nun's Priest's Tale.
 Spenser, Fairy Queen, book i.; Mother Hubbard's Tale.
 Spenser, "A View of the Present State of Ireland."

Trinity Examination.

- Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
 Dryden, Essay of Dramatic Poesy.
 Addison, The "Sir Roger de Coverley" Papers in the *Spectator*
 (ed. T. Arnold, Clarendon Press Series).
 Pope, Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Epistle to Arbuthnot,
 Epistle to Augustus, Epilogue to the Satires (Two Dialogues),
 Moral Essays.
 Johnson, Lives of Dryden, Addison, Pope.

Michaelmas Examination.

- Burns, Selections in Athenæum Press Series, ed. Dow.
 Byron, The Giaour, Manfred, Vision of Judgment.
 Ward's English Poets, Vol. iv.—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott,
 Shelley, Keats, Landor, Clough, Rossetti.
 Tennyson, Maud.
 M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism (First Series).

FRENCH.

[Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.]

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.
2. Theoretical Study of the French Language: Grammar of Modern French, History of the French Language.
3. History of French Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

- Corneille: Nicomède. (P. de Julleville—Hachette.)
 Racine: Andromaque. (Lanson—Hachette.)
 Boileau: Les Héros de Roman. (Crane—Ginn.)
 Darmesteter: Cours de Grammaire Historique (Delagrave),
 Part i., pp. 1-55.

Trinity Examination.

- Molière: Les Précieuses Ridicules (Lanson—Hachette). Les
 Fâcheux (Fritsche—Weidemann, Berlin).
 Parigot: Théâtre Choisi des auteurs comiques du XVII^e et
 XVIII^e Siècles (Delagrave), pp. 45-128, 168-236.
 Klincksieck: Chrestomathie der französischen Literatur des
 17ten Jahrhunderts (Renger, Leipzig) [prose, excluding
 drama].
 Darmesteter (*ut supra*): Part 1, pp. 56-102.

Michaelmas Examination.

Parigot (*ut supra*): pp. 253-505.

Klincksieck: Anthologie der französischen Literatur des 18ten Jahrhunderts (Renger, Leipzig).

[Lesage, Montesquieu, prose of Marivaux, prose of Voltaire, Diderot (except *Père de Famille*), J. J.

Rousseau, Bernardin de St. Pierre.]

Sainte-Beuve: Pages Choiesies (Colin).

Darmesteter (*ut supra*): Part 1, pp. 102-150.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Chateaubriand: Extraits (Brunetière—Hachette).

Stendhal: Racine et Shakespeare (Clarendon Press).

V. Hugo: Préface de Cromwell (Souriau—Société française d'imprimerie et de librairie).

G. Paris: Extraits de la Chanson de Roland (lines 1-425).

Darmesteter (*ut supra*): Part ii., pp. 1-120.

Trinity Examination.

Stendhal: Mémoires d'un Touriste (Calmann-Lévy). Vol. i., pp. 5-18, 259-297. Vol. ii., pp. 117-177.

Balzac: Eugénie Grandet (Calmann-Lévy).

V. Hugo: En Voyage (Le Rhin) [Ollendorff].

G. Paris (*ut supra*): lines 426-815.

Darmesteter (*ut supra*): Part ii., pp. 120-181.

Michaelmas Examination.

Vigny: Moïse, Les Destinées, La Maison du Berger, La Mort du Loup, Le Mont des Oliviers, La Bouteille à la Mer.

Musset: Œuvres Choiesies (Morillot—Delagrave), pp. 55-125.

Gautier: Voyage en Italie (Pitt Press).

Renan: Souvenirs de Jeunesse.

G. Paris et Langlois: Chrestomathie du Moyen Age, pp. 3-11, 95-129, 239-251, 268-276.

Moréas: Les Stances.

GERMAN.

HONOR COURSE IN GERMAN.

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the German Language: Grammar of Modern German, History of the German language.

3. History of German Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

In the second and third divisions certain books are prescribed for examination purposes, as follows:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., first six chapters.

Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (Einleitung, 1. Teil, and 2. Teil, I. to p. 63.)

Detlev von Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chaps. vii. to xii. (inclusive).

Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (2. Teil).

Auerbach, Barfüßele.

Michaelmas Examination

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chap. xiii. to end.

Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre.

Consbruch und Klincksieck, Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., first six chapters.

Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Erster Abschnitt.

Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., Chaps. vii. to x. (inclusive).

Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Zweiter Abschnitt.

Bürger, Gedichte. (Lenore, Raubgraf, Weiber von Weinsberg, Lied vom braven Mann, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Zechlied.)

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv.

Feist, Die Deutsche Sprache.

Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.

Goethe, Gedichte. (Lieder, Gesellige Lieder, Aus W. Meister, Balladen, and Vermischte Gedichte.)

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year. All Candidates must answer in the English Language and Literature. No Candidate is examined in more than one Continental Language. The numbers of marks assigned to English, and to the other language which may be selected by a Candidate, are equal.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ENGLISH, . Milton, Poetical Works (omitting *Paradise Regained* and *Paradise Lost*, books xi., xii.).
Milton, *Areopagitica*.
Samuel Johnson, *Life of Milton*.
M. Pattison, *Milton*.
- FRENCH, . Ronsard: Selected Poems (Lucas—Clarendon Press).
[Nos. 2-52, 59-106, 121-123, 126, 131, 132, 135, 138-140, 147, 150, 157, 167-174.]
Du Bellay: Selection published by Michaud, 168, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.
Montaigne: *Extraits* (Petit de Julleville—Delagrave).
Lanson: *Histoire de la Littérature française*, Part *iii*.
- GERMAN, . Robertson, *History of German Literature*. Parts i. and ii., first two chapters.
Wright, *Middle High German Primer*.
Luther, *Selections* (Sammlung Göschén 7).
Hans Sachs, *Selections* (Sammlung Göschén 24).
Hebbel, *Die Nibelungen I*.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ENGLISH, . Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*.
Schelling, *Seventeenth Century Lyrics* (Athenæum Press Series).
Samuel Johnson, *Life of Cowley*.
Bacon, *Essays*.
Izaak Walton, *Lives of Donne, Wotton, and Herbert*.
- FRENCH, . Théophile de Viau: *Les plus belles pages* (Mercure de France), pp. 21-46, 72-99, 109-154.
Rotrou: *Saint-Genest* (Crane—Ginn).
Corneille: *Polyeucte* (P. de Julleville—Hachette).
Racine: *Phèdre* (Lanson—Hachette).
Molière: *Le Misanthrope* (Bibl. Roman.—Chatto & Windus).
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part iv.
Vial et Denise: *Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVII^e siècle* (Delagrave).
- GERMAN, . Robertson, *History of German Literature*. Part ii., Chaps. iii. to viii. (inclusive).
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Göschén 1).
Sahr, *Das deutsche Volkslied* (Sammlung Göschén 25).
Hebbel, *Die Nibelungen II*.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- ENGLISH, . Shakspeare, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet, Henry V.
Coleridge, Lectures on Shakspeare, pp. 183-394 (Bell & Son).
Dowden, Shakspeare, his Mind and Art (last edition).
Lamb, Specimens of English Dramatic Poets (omitting Specimens from Garrick Plays).
- FRENCH, . Diderot: Extraits (Texte—Hachette).
Beaumarchais: The Trilogy of Figaro.
A. Chénier: Poésies Choiesies (Derocquigny—Clarendon Press).
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part v.
Vial et Denise: Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVIII^e siècle (Delagrave).
- GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts ii. and iii.
Walther von der Vogelweide (Sammlung Götschen 23).
Simplicius Simplicissimus (Sammlung Götschen 138).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen III.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination. The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

§ VIII.—LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Honor Examinations are held in the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years, and a Prize Examination in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year.

Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term, and candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Junior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The scope and methods of Jurisprudence.

The elements of analytical Jurisprudence.

[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 1-10; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Pt. I.]

ROMAN LAW.

History of Roman Law : the Law of Persons.

[Justinian, Institutes, Bk. I. (edited Moyle, with Introduction) ; Sohm, Institutes of Roman Law.]

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

[Taswell-Langmead, English Constitutional History.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Scope and Method of Economics ; Theory of Production and Exchange.

[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy—Introduction, Bks. I. and III. Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 1, 2, 4.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Sources and History of International Law ; the Relations of States in Peace.

[Lawrence, Principles of International Law, parts I. and II. ; Westlake, International Law, Pt. I., Peace.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Property and Inheritance.

[Justinian, Institutes, Book II., Book III., Titles 1-12 ; Sohm, Institutes.]

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

[Dicey, Law of the Constitution (latest edition), with the Texts of Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, and The Bill of Rights.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The Theory of Distribution and Consumption.

[Nicholson, Elements, Bk. II. ; Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 3, 5, and 6.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

International Disputes : Belligerency : Neutrality.

[Lawrence, Principles, Parts III. and IV. ; Westlake, International Law, Part II., War.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Obligations and Actions.

[Justinian, Institutes, Book III., Titles 13 to end, Book IV. ; Sohm, Institutes.]

ENGLISH LAW.

- (a) Law of Property.
[Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property.]
- (b) Law of Contract.
[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.]
- (c) Law of Evidence.
[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The economic functions of government.

The theory of taxation and public debts.

[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, Part I.; Nicholson, Elements, Bk. v.; J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Bk. v.]

Senior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year, together with the elements of historical and comparative Jurisprudence.

[Maine, Ancient Law, Early Law and Custom; Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 11-18; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Part II.]

ENGLISH LAW.

- (a) Real Property and Equity.
[Williams, Real Property, Part I.; H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity, Part I., chaps. 1-5.]
- (b) The Law of Torts.
[Pollock, Law of Torts.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH LAW.

- (a) Real Property and Equity.
[Williams, Real Property, Parts 2, 4, 5, 6; H. A. Smith, Equity, Part I., chaps. 6-9.]
- (b) The Law of Easements.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The History of Political and Economic Theories.

[Pollock, History of the Science of Politics ; Ingram, History of Political Economy ; Dunning, History of Political Theories.]

N.B.—The books mentioned within brackets in the above Courses are intended to show the scope of the examinations, and the standard of attainment expected from candidates.

§ IX. CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Prize Examinations in Old and Middle Irish are held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years, and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year. The following Courses have been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(a) Texts—

Strachan : Selections from the O.-Ir. Glosses.

Scéla na Esergi.

Dá Brón Flatha Nime.

Strachan, “ Tales from the *Táin*.”

(b) Grammar.

(c) Joyce : Names of Places.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(a) Texts—

Cáin Adamnáin.

Aislinge meic Conglinne.

Táin Bó Fráich.

The Würzburg Glosses, Epistle to the Romans.

(b) Grammar.

(c) Wakeman : Irish Antiquities.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

(a) Texts—

Tochmarc Étaíne.

The Würzburg Glosses, Epistles to the Corinthians, Galatians, and Ephesians.

Atkinson : Passions and Homilies.

(b) Grammar of Early Irish and Early Welsh. Thurneysen's and Strachan's handbooks are recommended.

(c) Joyce : Social History of Ancient Ireland, Vol. I.

(d) Welsh : Peredur ab Efwawc.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

IN the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Classics.
3. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. Experimental Science.
5. Natural Science.
6. History and Political Science.
7. Modern Literature.
8. Legal and Political Science.
9. Engineering Science.
10. Celtic Languages.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIPS IN MATHEMATICS

PURE MATHEMATICS :— Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
 Salmon's Conic Sections—to end of Article 385, Chap. xviii.
 Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course, and Chap. xx., Sections I. and II.
 Williamson's Differential Calculus—Chaps. i.-xix. (inclusive), xxi., and xxii.
 Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. i.-x., omitting in Chap. vi. Articles 104-110, 119-119a, 123-125, all inclusive.
 Forsyth's Differential Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
 Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS : Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—omitting Articles 270, 279, 305-310, inclusive.
 Minchin's Statics—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
 Lamb's Hydrodynamics, chaps. i. ; ii. ; iii. ; iv., articles 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68 ; v. articles 92, 93, 94, 95 ; vii. articles 145-153 (incl.) and 164.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS: Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—omitting Articles 24, 80, 81, 92–106, 121–126, 135, 136, with examples, except 1–4, Article 24; also omitting examples 5–9, Article 42; 2–14, Article 55; 9, 10, Article 131; and Article 87.

Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—omitting Section 3, Chap. i.; and Article 69.

Candidates are also liable for examination in matters treated of in the Moderatorship Lectures of the University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CLASSICS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1911.

GREEK, . . . Pindar, Isthmian Odes; and Bacchylides.
Aristophanes, Frogs.
Thucydides, Book III.
Aristotle, περὶ ποιητικῆς.

LATIN, Lucretius, Books III. and V.
Tacitus, Dialogue on Orators.
Quintilian, Institutio, Book X.

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology. The subjects for the paper of Essays will be chosen from the prescribed course in History, Literature, and Archæology.

The following Book is recommended as a source of knowledge in Comparative Philology:—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

The Course in History and Literature for Classical Moderatorships will be as follows :—

HOLM, . . .	History of Greece, Vols. I., II., and III.
MAHAFFY, . .	History of Greek Literature.
MOMMSEN, . .	History of Rome, Book I., chaps. 12-15; Book II., chaps. 8 and 9; Book III., chaps. 12-14; Book IV., chaps. 12 and 13; Book V., chap. 12.
HOW AND LEIGH,	History of Rome.
BURY,	Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1-25.
TYRRELL, . . .	Latin Poetry, chaps. 1-8.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The subjects for Essays will be chosen from the above Course.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination will be as follows :—

	Marks.
Four Papers of Passages,	80
Four Compositions,	60
Special Course (<i>vivâ voce</i>),	60
Essays,	25
Philology,	25
History and Literature,	50
	—
	300

The arrangement of the Examination will be as follows :—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Essays (one hour and a-half), Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half). 4th day, Paper in History and Literature.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. Every Candidate will be examined

- (a) on his general knowledge of the chief problems and theories of Speculative and Practical Philosophy (20 marks);
- (b) on his knowledge of the general history of Philosophy (20 marks).

II. Every Candidate shall present for examination (both paper and oral) any *three* of the following Courses (20 marks each), and shall give notice to the Professor of Moral Philosophy of his choice before the 20th of June preceding his examination. No Student who has failed to give such notice will be allowed to compete without special permission from the Professor.

(1) GREEK PRE-SOCRATIC AND PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY

Course of reading recommended :—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*: the part dealing with the Pre-Socratic philosophy.
Plato's *Republic* and *Sophist*.

(2) THE ARISTOTELIAN AND LATER GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

Course of reading recommended :—

Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, and *De Anima*.
Wallace's *Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle*.
Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*: the part dealing with post-Aristotelian philosophy.

(3) MODERN PRE-KANTIAN INTELLECTUALISM.

Course of reading recommended :—

Descartes' *Discourse on Method* and *Meditations*.
Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System*, with *Explanations* (as in Latta's translation).
Spinoza's *Ethics*.

(4) ENGLISH PRE-KANTIAN EMPIRICISM.

Course of reading recommended :—

Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. I.
Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*, Bk. I.
Hobbes' *Leviathan*, Pt. I.

(5) THE PHILOSOPHY OF KANT.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.
Kant's Ethical Works (Abbott's translation, pp. 1-84, and pp. 202-246)
Kant's *Kritik of Judgment*, Pt. I.

(6) THE POST-KANTIAN IDEALISM.

Course of reading recommended :—

Hegel's *Logic* (Pt. I. of Hegel's *Encyclopedia*).
Hegel's *History of Philosophy*.

(7) THE PHILOSOPHY OF POSITIVISM AND EVOLUTION.

Course of reading recommended :—

Lévy-Bruhl's *Philosophy of Auguste Comte* (translated by Harrison),
Bks. I. and IV. and Conclusion.

Mill's *Utilitarianism*.

Spencer's *First Principles* (omitting Chaps. IV.—X. and XIX.—XXIII.
of Pt. II.).

Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.

Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.

James' *Pragmatism*.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

THE subjects of Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science, and the relative weights to be attached to the different subjects, are as follows :—

	Marks.
(1) General Paper in Physics,	100
(2) <i>Either</i> General Paper in Physics, <i>or</i> General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(3) <i>Either</i> Special Paper in Physics, <i>or</i> Special Paper in Chemistry,	100
(4) General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(5) Essays in Physical subjects,	50
(6) Essays in Chemical subjects,	50
(7) Practical Examination in Physics,	50
(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry,	50
(9) Practical work during Sophister years, <i>either</i> 300 marks in Physics, and 100 in Chemistry, <i>or</i> 300 in Chemistry, and 100 in Physics,	400

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshman and Sophister Years, together with a Special Course and a Special Investigation. A Special Course in Physics is appointed from year to year.

Special Course for 1911.

Current Electricity.

In Chemistry a student is allowed, at the commencement of his Senior Sophister year, to select either Inorganic, Organic, or Physical Chemistry as his Special Course.

Candidates are not required to answer in the Special Courses in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry, or to undertake research in both branches.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Two Courses of study (A) or (B) are defined as suitable for this Examination; one of these Courses (B) is specially adapted to the requirements of Medical Students.

(A.)

(A) consists of general Courses in Geology, Botany, and Zoology, together with Special Courses in each subject, which are arranged yearly, and of which Special Courses each candidate must select one.

300 marks are allotted to each of the general Courses, and 100 to the selected Special Course.

GENERAL COURSES.

- Geology*, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.
Zoology, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.
Botany, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years. The work done in the Botanical Laboratory during the Senior Sophister year will be taken into account in the Moderatorship Examination.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR 1911.

- Geology*, . The Palæontology of the Older Pæozoic Rock.
Zoology, . Echinodermata.
Botany, . Photosynthesis and the Anatomy of the Organs of Carbon-assimilation.

(B.)

The subjects of the Examination in (B) are divided into two groups:—

I.	II.
Chemistry.	Anatomy.
Physics.	Physiology.
Botany.	Pathology and Bacteriology.
Zoology.	

Candidates must present themselves in three subjects, which must not all belong to one group.

The Courses in the subjects of Group I. are arranged with a view to the requirements of Medical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

INORGANIC.

Methods of preparation and properties of the following elements and of their chief compounds: H, the halogens, S, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, alkali metals, Ca, Mg, Zn, Hg, Cu, Pb, Fe. Laws of combustion—Atomic theory—Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Relationships between the elements; the periodic arrangement of the elements. Relations between chemical structure and physiological activity.

PHYSICAL.

Vapour density—Abnormal vapour densities—Dissociation—Boiling points, melting points, and specific gravities—Fractional distillation, and distillation under reduced pressure. Sublimation—Rotation of plane of polarised light; the polarimeter.

Absorption Spectra. Solutions—Dialysis and Osmosis—Boiling points and freezing points of dilute solutions; Experimental methods of determination. Modern theories of solution—Elements of Thermochemistry.

ORGANIC.

Derivatives of paraffins and olefines—Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters; saponification, hydrolysis; amines, aminoacids, amides. Isomerism, polymerism, tautomerism, stereo-isomerism. Carbohydrates, fermentation, action of enzymes.

Benzene and its simpler homologues and their derivatives. Constitution of ring compounds, orientation. Naphthalene, anthracene, and their simpler derivatives. Pyridine, quinoline, alkaloids, leucomaines, and ptomaines. Medically important synthetical products. General methods of organic analysis, such as determination of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens.

PRACTICAL.

Simple qualitative analysis, inorganic and organic. Volumetric analysis. Organic preparations of a simple character. Use of spectroscope and polarimeter. Determination of molecular weights, boiling points, melting points, and specific gravity.

General Note.—A knowledge of those portions of the subject which bear most directly on Medical Science will be specially required, and the greatest importance will be attached to Organic Chemistry.

Books Recommended.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>Inorganic Chemistry,</i> | . Newth's Inorganic Chemistry. |
| <i>Physical Chemistry,</i> | . Reychler—M'Crae, Outlines of Physical Chemistry. (Whittaker.) |
| | Lehfeldt's Textbook of Physical Chemistry. (Arnold.) |
| <i>Organic Chemistry,</i> | . Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry, with Appendix. |
| | H. Meyer's Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds. (Translated by Tingle; pub. by Chapman and Hall.) |

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Properties of matter. Characteristics of solids, liquids, gases. Compressibility, and shearing strains and stresses. Torsion. Flexure. Work done by elastic forces. Pressure in flowing liquid. Spray distributors. Viscosity. Variation of atmospheric pressure with height. Diffusion. Molecular theory.

Measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Laws of motion. Acceleration due to gravity. Pendulum. Friction. Boyle's law. Atmospheric pressure. Measurement of density. Surface tension. Osmotic pressure.

Heat.—Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of substances. Force of expansion. Maximum density of water. Air thermometer. Absolute temperature. Weight of given volume of gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Heat of chemical action. Laws of fusion. Boiling points and melting points. Evaporation. Saturated vapours. Hygrometry. Vapour density. Conductivity and diffusivity. Radiation. Meteorology. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.—Simple and complex vibrations of a particle. Sounds and their differences. Wave motion. Velocity of propagation. Measurement of wave-length and frequency. Resonance. Strings. Pipes. Ear. Vibrations of body. Loops and nodes. Chronographs. Vowel sounds.

Light.—Reflection and refraction. Prisms. Lenses. Indices of refraction. Eye. Dispersion. Spectroscope. Achromatism. Construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes. Photometry. Wave-theory. Velocity. Rectilinear propagation. Interference. Diffraction. Polarization. Photography. Phosphorescence. Fluorescence. X-Rays.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnets. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic effects of currents. Measurements of current, pressure, resistance. Development of heat in circuit. Ohm's law. Electromagnets. Electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic machines. Ruhmkorff's coil.

Electrolysis. Cells. Polarization. Non-polarizable electrodes. Electrolytic dissociation. Ionic hypothesis. Conductivity of electrolytes. Solution pressure.

Capillary electrometer. Thermo-electricity. Electric radiation.

Electric charges. Electroscopes. Condensers. Electric discharges. Oscillations. High-frequency currents.

BOTANY.

1. The principles of Morphology, Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as illustrated by the following genera:—Comatricha, Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Volvox, Pythium, Mucor, Claviceps, Puccinia, Agaricus, Fucus, Marchantia, Polypodium, Selaginella, Pinus, Lilium, Betula, Ranunculus.

2. The Cytology of somatic and reproductive cells.

3. The general Physiology of metabolism and response in Plants.

Course Recommended.

Laboratory Work, 120 hours.

Strasburger's Textbook of Botany.

Wilson : Cell in Development and Heredity.

Verworn : General Physiology.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The cell : its structure, life, and multiplication.
2. General principles of nutrition, respiration, motion, and excretion, especially in the lower forms of animal life.
3. Zygosis. Ovum and sperm. Maturation, fertilization, segmentation.
4. Elementary embryology.
5. Study of the following types :—Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Hydra, Lumbricus, Hirudo, Astacus, Blatta or Periplaneta, Mya or Anodonta, Helix, Amphioxus, Scyllium, Rana, Columba, Lepus.
6. General Morphology of the phyla and classes to which these types belong, with the addition of the phyla Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

Additional time required, about 50 hours.

For information as to text-books, application to be made to the Professor of Zoology.

ANATOMY.

The anatomy of Man.

The embryonic history of Man.

The ancestral history of Man, as far as it may be inferred from a study of his anatomy and embryonic development.

Comparison of the anatomy of Man—as the most specialised Mammal—with that of the lower Mammalia, and more primitive Vertebrates.

Anatomical methods of investigation.

Text-books : as recommended by the Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemistry of animal tissues and organs ; of proteids and their cleavage products ; of carbohydrates ; of fats.

General Physiology of protoplasm ; of muscle and nerve ; of electrical organs.

Blood : its composition and properties ; the apparatus and mechanism of its circulation.

Lymph-formation : Diffusion and Osmosis in the animal body.

Respiration : The mechanism and chemistry of respiratory interchange. Ventilation.

Secretion and secretory glands. Enzymes.

Digestion : Chemistry of digestive processes. Muscular movements of the alimentary canal. Absorption. Dietaries.

Metabolism : Internal secretions. Ductless Glands. Source and Liberation of Energy in the animal body. Animal temperature.

Excretion: Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Chemistry of Urine.
 Nervous System: Structure and Functions of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The Physiology of the Visceral or Autonomic System of Nerves.
 Organs and Physiology of the Special Senses: Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations. Voice and Speech.

Text-books: to be recommended by the Professor of Physiology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

SUBJECTS.

(1) *General Pathology* :—

Anomalies of growth and development. Disturbances of circulation and nutrition. Pathology of the blood. Inflammation. Infection and Immunity. Tumours.

(2) *Morbid Anatomy* of the tissues, naked eye and microscopic.

(3) *Pathological Chemistry* :—

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of morbid products.
 Microscopic methods used in Pathology, including microchemical methods.

(4) *Bacteriology* :—

Methods of cultivating, isolating, and examining micro-organisms.
 Study of the characteristics of the various forms of Bacteria.
 Methods of quantitative Bacteriological analysis. Applications of Bacteriology to Clinical Medicine. Infection and Immunity.

A special subject will be selected each year from the above Course, to which the candidates of that year will be expected to devote special attention.

In addition to the Winter and Summer Courses, given by the Lecturer in Pathology, two Practical Courses will be given in the Pathological Laboratory, viz. :—

(1) A Course of two months in Practical Bacteriology.

(2) A Course of three months in Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy.

The first Course may be taken in any year of the Medical curriculum.

The second cannot be taken before the session in which the Winter Course in Pathology is being attended.

The Courses will be given on three days in each week, for two hours each day, during the Winter Session. The total number of hours will be about 120.

Students will be allowed to work in the Laboratory at certain times outside the regular class hours.

Books recommended.

Cohnheim's Lectures in Pathology.

Ziegler, Pathological Anatomy.

Ainley Walker, Infection and Immunity.

Mallory and Wright's Practical Pathology.

Salskowski, Practical Pathological Chemistry.

Muir and Ritchie, Bacteriology.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

I.—General History. (2 Papers.) 250 marks.

General Outline of Ancient Greek and Roman History, to A.D. 285.

and General Outline of Mediæval and Modern European History, from A.D. 285–1848.

Books suggested as suitable for reading—Bury's History of Greece; How and Leigh's History of Rome to the death of Cæsar; Bury's Students' Roman Empire; The Students' Gibbon; Lodge's Students' Modern Europe.

II.—Special Periods of Ancient or Modern History
(2 Papers.) 350 marks.

A. Ancient History.

1. Special period of Greek history with original authorities:—

The Pentekontaetia (479–431 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use Holm's History of Greece, and Hill's Sources for Greek History.]

2. Special period of Roman history with original authorities:—

The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla (133–78 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use the Histories of Rome by Mommsen and Greenidge, and Greenidge and Clay's Sources for Roman History.]

or **B. Modern History, special period:—Europe, 1598–1715.** Books suggested: Memoirs of Sully; Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz; Memoirs of Saint-Simon; Coxe's "Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough"; Vast's "Les grands traités du règne de Louis XIV."; Parts of Gardiner's "History of England," relating to Foreign and Irish affairs; Ranke's "History of England," principally in the 17th Century; Gardiner's "Thirty Years' War"; Lavissee, "Histoire de France," Vol. vi., Part 2, and Vol. vii., Parts 1 and 2; Perkin's "Richelieu"; Bain's "Charles XII."; Bain's "Scandinavia" (portion relating to Swedish History, 1598–1715); J. F. Sargent, "Economic Policy of Colbert"; Hassall's "Mazarin"; Rambaud's "Histoire de la Russie."

III.—Constitutional History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Warde-Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans.

Text of the Treatise *Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία*.

Gilbert (G.), The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.

Greenidge (A. H. J.), Roman Public Life.

or **B.** Medley's Constitutional History of England, with text of some documents (Magna Charta, Petition of Right, Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement).

The text of the Habeas Corpus Act, and of the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland.

IV.—Political Science. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Aristotle's Politics.

Freeman's Comparative Politics.

or **B.** Bluntschli's Theory of the State.

Cornwall Lewis's On the Government of Dependencies (with Lucas's Introduction).

Sidgwick's Development of European Polity.

V.—Economic History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

The Examination in this subject will include:—

The outlines of Ancient Economic history.

or English Economic history.

The following books are recommended:—

A. Cunningham (W.), Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. Part I. (Ancient Times).

Francotte (H.), *L'Industrie dans la Grèce ancienne*. Book I., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Book II., chaps. 2, 7; Book III., chap. 4; Book IV., chaps. 4, 5.

Mommsen's Roman History (the portions in the following chapters which deal with Economics:—Book I., chap. 13; Book II., chap. 8; Book III., chap. 12; Book IV., chap. 11; Book V., chap. 11).

Levasseur (E.), *Histoire des classes ouvrières*, Book I.

or **B.** Warner (T.), Landmarks of Industrial History.

Ashley (W. J.), English Economic History.

Seeborn (F.), English Village Community, chaps. 1 to 5, 10, 11.

Hewins (W. A. S.), English Trade and Finance.

Toynbee (A.), The Industrial Revolution.

VI.—Essays. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

Candidates for Moderatorship who are members of the Army Class may substitute Military History for III. Constitutional History and V. Economic History.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

- I. English Language and Literature.
- II. French Language and Literature.
- III. German Language and Literature.

All Candidates must qualify in English Composition ; but they may present themselves in any two, and two only, of the sections, English Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, German Language and Literature. They must inform the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term in what two sections they intend to compete ; and these will be specified in the published lists, and on Medals and Certificates obtained by the Candidates.

The proficiency of Candidates will be tested by papers and oral Examination as well as by Composition in the languages which they have chosen.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows:—

I.—English Language and Literature.

Taine, History of English Literature (translated by Van Laun).
 Johnson, Lives of the Poets (as in the Undergraduate Course).
 Chaucer (as in the Undergraduate Course).
 Spenser, Fairy Queen, book ii.
 Shakspeare, as in the Undergraduate Course, with Henry IV.,
 Merry Wives, Antony and Cleopatra.
 Marlowe, Edward II.
 Milton (as in the Undergraduate Course).
 Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
 Pope, Moral Essays, Rape of the Lock.
 Wordsworth, The Prelude.
 Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.
 Keats, Odes, Lamia.
 Tennyson, In Memoriam.
 Browning, Men and Women (as in Buxton Forman's edition).
 Carlyle, Past and Present.
 Palgrave, Golden Treasury.

II.—French Language and Literature.

The subjects for examination are divided into five groups. Of these the first three are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the fourth or fifth group, at his option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the history of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

The subjects for examination are as follows:—

1. Passages for translation and Prose Composition.
2. (a) A general knowledge of the history of French Literature, 1500–1789.
(b) A general knowledge of the history of the French language and the grammar of modern French, including Phonetics, and the outlines of the historical development of French Prosody.
3. Questions on and translations from prescribed classical texts (as below).
4. (a) A general knowledge of French Medieval Literature, Philology, and Prosody.
(b) Questions on, and translations from, prescribed medieval texts (as below).
5. (a) A general knowledge of the History of French Literature and Prosody (1789 to the present day).
(b) Questions on the prescribed texts (1789–1910) (as below).

Prescribed Texts.

GROUP 2 (compulsory).

- (a) Lanson: *Histoire de la Littérature française*, Parts ii. to v. inclusive.
- (b) Darmesteter: *Cours de Grammaire historique*, Parts i. and ii.

GROUP 3 (compulsory).

Rabelais: Extracts in Blackie's *Little French Classics*.

Aubigné: *Les Tragiques*, Livre i. (Colin).

Tristan l'Hermite: *Les plus belles pages* (*Mercur de France*), pp. 21–176.

Corneille: *Œdipe*, *Suréna*.

Racine: *Bérénice*, *Athalie*.

Molière: *Le Malade Imaginaire*.

Voltaire: *Choix de Lettres* (Brunel—Hachette).

GROUP 4 (optional).

- (a) Lanson (*ut supra*): Parts i. and ii.
Bourciez: *Éléments de linguistique romane* (Klincksieck).
Nyrop: *Grammaire historique de la langue française* (Gyldendal—Copenhagen), vols. i. and ii.
Darmesteter (*ut supra*): Part iv.
- (b) Bartsch et Horning: *Chrestomathie de l'Ancien français* (9th edition.) (Nos. 9, 10, 19, 20, 22, 24–26, 31–36, 50, 51, 60, 61, 72, 75, 78, 83, 86, 89–93, 95–97.)
Koschwitz: *Les plus anciens monuments de la langue française* (*Textes Critiques*) [Reisland—Leipzig].
Koschwitz: *Karls des Grossen Reise nach Jerusalem* (Reisland—Leipzig).
Rambeau: *Le Jeu de la Feuillée*.
Suchier-Counson: *Aucassin et Nicolette*.

GROUP 5 (optional).

- (a) Lanson (*ut supra*) : Part vi.
 Le Goffic : La Littérature française au XIX^e Siècle (Larousse).
- (b) Fonsny et Van Dooren : Prosateurs français (Hermann—Verviers, Belgium). [Extracts from Chateaubriand, Stendhal, Hugo, Sand, Gautier, Flaubert, Goncourt, Taine, Zola, France, Huysmans, Maupassant, Rosny, Adam, Maeterlinck, Brunetière.]
 Fonsny et Van Dooren : Poètes français (Hermann). [Extracts from Lamartine, Hugo, Musset, Gautier, Vigny, Gérard de Nerval, Leconte de Lisle, Baudelaire, Sully-Prudhomme, Coppée, Heredia, Richepin, Laforgue, Kahn, Moréas, Mikhaël, Vielé-Griffin, Merrill, Regnier, Fort, Le Cardonnel, Verhaeren, Jammes.]
 Nyrop : Poésie française (Schubote—Copenhagen).
 Balzac : Père Goriot (Sanderson—Heath), Le Curé de Tours, Le Cabinet des Antiques (Bibl.-Roman—Chatto & Windus).
 Renan : Essais de Critique et de Morale.
 Barrès : Colette Baudoche.
 Lemonnier : Anthologie (Dechenne—Brussels).
 V. Hugo : Les Burgraves.
 Augier : Maître Guérin.
 Becque : Les Corbeaux.
 Stuart Merrill : Une Voix dans la Foule (pp. 9-14, 31-39, 64-66, 75-108, 167-9, 185-206).
 Pellissier : Anthologie du Théâtre français contemporain (Delagrave). [Extracts from Dumas fils, Sardou, Maeterlinck, Curel, Hervieu, Donnay, Brieux.]

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into four groups. Of these, the first two are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the third or the fourth group according to option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each term.

The four groups are as follows :—

GROUP I. (Compulsory).

- (a) General knowledge of the History of German Literature.
 (b) Outlines of the historical development of German Prosody.
- (a) Grammar of Modern German (including Phonology).
 (b) General knowledge of the History of the German language (including its relationship to other languages of the Indo-European group).
 (c) German Composition.

GROUP II. (Compulsory).

Selected Texts (as below).

GROUP III. (Optional.)

1. A more detailed knowledge of the History of German Literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
2. Texts selected from the above period (as below).

GROUP IV. (Optional).

1. Philology of the German Language.
2. Selected Medieval Texts (as below).
3. Principles of Linguistic Science.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

- GROUP I., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Metrik (Einleitung, 2. und 3. Abschnitt).
Sütterlin, Die Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, 2nd edition.
- GROUP II., . Hartmann von Aue, Der arme Heinrich.
Goethe, Faust, Erster Teil.
Freytag, Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit.
Vol. i., Chaps. 4, 7, 10, 11.
- GROUP III., . Lessing, Laokoon. Goethe, Aus meinem Leben.
Books vii.-xi. (inclusive).
Schiller, Wallenstein Trilogie.
Grillparzer, König Ottokar.
- GROUP IV., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Grammatik.
Wright, Historical Grammar.
Wright, Gothic Primer.
Braune, Althochdeutsches Lesebuch.
Paul, Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte. Chaps. i.-iii., v., xx.-xxiii (inclusive).

MODERATORSHIPS IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of examination, and the marks to be assigned to the several subjects, are as follows:—

I. Roman Law : one paper (125 marks).

Candidates will be examined in the Course of Roman Law prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, together with a special portion of the Digest. In 1911, and until further notice, the portion will be—Titles, II. 14 (De Pactis), and XLIV. 7 (De Obligationibus et Actionibus).

II. Jurisprudence and International Law : one paper (125 marks).

(a) Jurisprudence.

Analytical and Historical Jurisprudence, as appointed in the Sophister Honor Courses.

(b) International Law.

The Course of International Law appointed for the Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year, to be studied in greater detail in one of the larger text-books (e.g. 'Hall's International Law'), together with a special topic of International Law. In 1911, and until further notice, this topic will be 'Reprisals and Pacific Blockade.'

(c) Private International Law.

The general principles of the subject.

[Westlake, 'Private International Law.']

III. Constitutional History and Law, and Legal History : one paper (125 marks).

The Junior Sophister Honor Course studied in greater detail, together with the leading features of English legal institutions.

[Medley, English Constitutional History.

Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution,

Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.]

IV. Law of Property and Equity : two papers (250 marks).

The leading features of the Law of Property and the Principles of Equity, as treated in the Senior Sophister Honor Course, together with special subjects. In 1911, and until further notice, these subjects will be 'Easements' and 'Married Women's Property.'

V. The Law of Obligations, and Evidence, and Criminal Law : one paper (125 marks).

The Law of Contract, Torts, and Evidence, as appointed for the Sophister Honor Courses, together with the general principles of Criminal Law.

[Stephen, Digest of Criminal Law.

Kenny, Cases on Criminal Law, Parts I. and II.]

VI. Political and Economic Science : two papers (250 marks).

(a) Political Science.

The general principles of Politics; the structure, functions, and development of the State; and the history of political theories, together with a prescribed text. In 1911, and until further notice, the text will be—Rousseau, Social Contract (translated Tozer).

[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics.

T. H. Green, Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation.

Bluntschli, Theory of the State.]

(b) Economics.

In addition to the general course prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, the subjects of Currency, Banking, Foreign Trade, and Socialism are appointed for special study :—

J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy (ed. Ashley);
 Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, Book iv ;
 Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking ;
 Clare, Money-Market Primer ;
 Rae, Contemporary Socialism.

MODERATORSHIPS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

Candidates whose names are on the Register of the Engineering School may, at the close of their Senior Sophister year, compete for Moderatorships in Engineering Science.

The Course for these consists of the general Courses arranged for the Experimental Science Moderatorship, and one of the following three Courses (in place of the Special Course in either Physics or Chemistry, as required for the Experimental Science Moderatorship) :—

- I. Civil Engineering and Materials used in Construction, as lectured on by the Professors of Civil Engineering and Geology.
- II. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as lectured on by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Science, the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, and the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.
- III. Geology, Petrology, Mining, and Mineralogy, as lectured on by the Professor of Geology.

This Special Course includes Practical work in the Laboratories of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, or Geology, according to the Course selected.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Candidates for Moderatorships in Celtic Languages must give notice to the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

(a) Irish Texts—

The Würzburg Glosses.
 Táin Bó Cualnge (LU. version).
 Fled Bricrend.
 Imram Máiledúin.
 Tri Bhír-Ghaoithe an Bháis.

(b) Comparative Grammar of the Celtic Languages.

(c) Composition in Irish.

(d) Irish Metric.

(e) Joyce : Social History of Ancient Ireland.

Rhys and Brynnor-Jones : The Welsh People.

(f) Strachan, Introduction to Early Welsh, including the Reader.

The marks are assigned in the following scale :—

1. Old and Middle Irish Texts,	300
2. Comparative Grammar,	200
3. Welsh Texts,	100
4. Joyce's and Rhys' books, as above,	200
5. Modern Irish (texts, composition, and <i>viva voce</i>), ..	200

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Physics.

Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Legal and Political Science.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in this subject.

Chemistry.—The following Courses of Lectures are delivered:—*First year:* (1) a Course on General Elementary Chemistry, three days a week, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures, once a week, supplementing the above. *Second year:* a Course of Honor Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Third year:* (1) a Course of Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry, twice a week, during the three Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Fourth year:* occasional Honor Lectures on Inorganic, Organic or Physical Chemistry, according to the subject selected by Candidates for Moderatorship for Specialisation.

Practical Chemistry.—Instruction is given in the Laboratory in all branches of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and facilities are provided for research.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of

Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts: in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French.—Honor Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Romance Languages to Senior Sophisters, Junior Sophisters, Senior Freshmen, and Junior Freshmen. Lectures in the Ordinary Course are delivered by the Tutors, assisted, when the numbers require it, by a special lecturer appointed by the Board.

German.—The Professor of German lectures Senior Sophisters on three days per week, Junior Sophisters on three days per week, and also lectures the Senior and Junior Freshmen.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures three times a-week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanskrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered to the Senior Sophister Class by one of the Honor Lecturers in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy, and of Chemistry. In Experimental Physics, the Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of three guineas to the Junior Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science.—The Professor of History lectures in each week during Term. The Professor of Political Economy lectures in each Term on General Economics. Lectures are also given for Honor and Moderatorship Candidates on (1) Economic Theory, (2) Economic History.

Lectures on Political Science are delivered twice weekly during Lecture Term.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found in the sections dealing with each School. Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are also mentioned below under the head "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

INDIAN AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the heading "Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service."

ARMY SCHOOL.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the heading "Army School."

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the heading "Agriculture."

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Experimental Science.—Any Graduate of Dublin University who desires to pursue a post-graduate Course of Instruction in the Physical Laboratory shall be permitted to do so on payment of six guineas for a Course extending over three Terms. (Register, May 9, 1901.)

Extern Students may be admitted to the Laboratory Courses on the following conditions:—

The name should in each case be recommended to the Professor.

The fee for a nine months' Course should be £10 10s., half to be paid to the Cista Communis, and half to the Professors or Examiners of whose aid the Student should avail himself.

The number so admitted is to be so restricted as not to interfere with the education of the College Students. (Register, June 17, 1904.)

Fees for Laboratory Practice and Instruction in Chemistry.

1. Students on the Books taking the ordinary Arts Course pay £1 1s. each term.

Extern students taking the same Course pay £2 12s. 6d. each term.

2. Freshman Students desiring to prepare in advance for Moderatorship pay £2 2s. each term.

3. Sophister Students reading for Moderatorship pay £3 3s. for a year of three terms.

4. Students on the Books taking the Course in Chemistry for the Examinations for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry pay £9 9s. for the first year, and £6 6s. for each subsequent year, the minimum fee for the whole Course (which includes that for Moderatorship) being £28 7s.

Extern Students pay £12 12s. each year for the same Course.

5. Extern Students entering for a Course of 100 hours' practical work for the Pharmaceutical Society, pay £5 5s.

All fees are to be paid to the Junior Bursar in the first instance. (Register, December 17, 1904.)

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of at least nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures.—All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under “Prizes in Irish.”

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit teaches such Students as may present themselves for instruction, at the commencement of each Term, at the rate of three guineas per Term. The Professor also receives Pupils at any time, at the rate of four guineas for twenty, or one guinea for four private lessons.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—

The Professor of German.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.

Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

The Professor of Hebrew.

The Professor of Biblical Greek.

The Regius Professor of Laws.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—

The Professor of Astronomy.

The Professor of Ancient History.

The Professor of Moral Philosophy.

The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

The Professor of Irish.

The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—

The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

The regulations on which this Lectureship was established are contained in the following extract from the Register, dated February 22, 1794:—

“Whereas a Legacy of £1243 has been bequeathed to the College of Dublin by Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, for the

encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

“RESOLVED:—1. That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary, arising from the interest of £1200, shall be established for ever, to be called Donnellan’s Lecture.

2. “That the Lecturer shall be forthwith elected from among the Fellows of said College, and hereafter annually on the 20th of November.

3. “That the subject or subjects of the Lectures shall be determined at the time of election by the Board, to be treated of in Six Sermons, which shall be delivered in the College Chapel after morning Service on certain Sundays, to be appointed on the 20th of November next after the election of the Lecturer, and within a year from said appointment.

4. “That one moiety of the interest of the said £1200 shall be paid to the Lecturer as soon as he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, and the other moiety as soon as he shall have published four of the said Lectures; one copy to be deposited in the Library of the College; one in the Library of Armagh; one in the Library of St. Sepulchre; one to be given to the Chancellor of the University; and one to the Provost of the College.”

The foregoing regulations have been slightly modified by more recent orders of the Board, containing the following provisions:—

1. The Donnellan Lectureship shall be open to all Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Divinity of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, being Clergymen.

2. The Lecturer shall be elected every year, on the last Saturday in November.

The fund invested produces annually about £62 10s.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1910-1911, Francis Ryan Montgomery Hitchcock, B.D.

Subject—The Atonement in Modern Thought.

Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships :—

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

1. The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are fully set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes.

2. The subjects of Examination are comprised in five principal Courses: viz., 1. Mathematics, pure and applied; 2. Experimental Science; 3. Classics; 4. Mental and Moral Science; 5. Hebrew.

3. The Board have no power to fetter the judgment of individual electors either as to the moral or the literary merit of Candidates; but the following scale has been adopted as representing the respective weights which, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to attach to the different subjects of the Examination :—

	Total.
Mathematics { Pure,	500
{ Applied,	500
Classics,	800
Hebrew,	200
Mental and Moral Philosophy,	500
Experimental Science,	600

Candidates in Classics are allowed to take up either Ancient History or Comparative Philology, including the Elements of Sanskrit, as alternate Courses, the papers in the two Courses being set concurrently.

4. The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

5. Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

6. The Examination for Fellowship begins on the Monday before Ascension Day. The programme of the days and hours of the Examination will be published early in Trinity Term, 1911.

7. The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public.

8. Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Men are elected to Scholarships for merit in Classics or in Modern Languages, and in Mathematics or in Experimental Science. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships, they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of such Scholars is seventy, and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students.^a The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10. The Exhibition is tenable for three years, provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions:—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

^a This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures:—

I. *Graduates*.—All Scholars who have actually passed the B. A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates*.—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or Indian Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i. e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See "Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

NON-FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

As the Foundation Scholarships in Trinity College are tenable only by men, and it was desirable that Scholarships should be established for women :

It was decreed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the approval of the Council and the consent of the Visitors, in Michaelmas Term, 1904 :

I. That Scholarships shall be established for women.

II. That, with the approval of the Council, the subjects of Examination for such Scholarships shall be the same as for the Foundation Scholarships hereinbefore mentioned, and that the Examinations for both shall be held at the same time and place.

III. That the value of such Scholarships shall be £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save the Tuition Fees of one guinea per quarter for which the Foundation Scholars are at present liable.

IV. That the period of tenure of such Scholarships, and the period during which the Tuition Fees shall continue to be payable, shall be the same as in the case of the Foundation Scholarships.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to the Provost and each of the Senior Fellows, or to the Registrar, his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows :

Ego, A.B. — filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula — educatus,
Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year inclusive. In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (a) Mathematics, (b) Experimental Physics, (c) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is

held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are allotted to (a), (b), and (c), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (a) Mathematics is based on the Course in Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

If Candidates at this Examination show sufficient merit, the Board may elect not more than two of them to the vacant Scholarships.

4. The Examinations for Scholarships in Mathematics are held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Ascension week, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The Examinations for Scholarships in Experimental Science are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, in Ascension week.

5. Candidates for Classical Scholarship are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for the *vivâ voce* Examination of the Candidates for Classical Scholarships will be as follows:—

<i>Greek Prose Authors,</i>	Plato : Gorgias. Demosthenes : De Corona.
<i>Greek Poets,</i>	Homer : Iliad, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV. Homer : Odyssey, Books VI., IX., XXI., XXII. Sophocles : Ajax, Antigone, Philoctetes. Euripides : Medea, Bacchae, Troades.
<i>Latin Prose Authors,</i>	Livy : Books XXI., XXII. Tacitus : Histories, Books I., II.
<i>Latin Poets,</i>	Virgil : Aeneid VII., VIII., IX. Horace. Terence : Adelphi, Phormio. Plautus : Trinummus. Juvenal : Satires, I., III., IV., VII., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.

They are also examined in Greek and Latin Composition, in English Composition, and in Greek and Roman History. The Course in History until further notice will be:—

Bury,	History of Greece.
How and Leigh,	History of Rome.
Bury,	Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 1-25.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among six Examiners. Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects. The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows:—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages,	60
6 Marks for <i>Vivâ Voce</i> ,	60
4 Greek and Latin Compositions,	60
English Essay on Classical subject,	15
Critical Paper,	20
Historical Paper,	35
	<hr/>
	250

6. The Examination for Classical Scholarships is held on Friday and Saturday of Ascension week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the week following, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours are arranged as follows:—

FIRST DAY,	{ Morning, . . . Greek Prose Authors (with <i>vivâ voce</i> concurrently). Afternoon, . . . Greek Poets (with <i>vivâ voce</i> concurrently).
SECOND DAY,	{ Morning, . . . Latin Prose Authors (with <i>vivâ voce</i> concurrently). Afternoon, . . . Latin Poets (with <i>vivâ voce</i> concurrently).
THIRD DAY,	{ Morning, . . . Historical Paper (three hours). Afternoon, . . . English Essay on a Classical subject (one hour); Critical Paper (two hours).
FOURTH DAY,	{ Morning, . . . Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half). Afternoon, . . . Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

7. Candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages will be examined in the course specified below, and are required to compete in both French and German.

An English Essay relating to the subjects of the Examination will be required, and will have considerable weight in the Election.

If sufficient merit be shown, one scholarship yearly from the vacancies on the classical side, and to women candidates not more than two non-foundation scholarships, will be awarded.

Women candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages must not have passed the Degree Examination. (Resolution of the Board, March 23, 1907.)

8. The various papers and the maximum assigned for each are as follows:—

English Essay,	.	.	.	100
<i>Vivâ Voce</i> Examination,	.	.	.	100 + 100
Literature,	.	.	<i>French</i>	100 + 100
Composition,	.	.	<i>and</i>	150 + 150
Translation Papers,	.	.	<i>German,</i>	100 + 100
				<hr/>
				1000

The papers in literature will be set (1) in general knowledge of French and German since 1600 A.D., (2) in a more special knowledge of French Literature from 1636 to 1699, and German Literature from the beginning of the "Young Germany" Period to 1870. The *viva voce* authors for 1911 will be—French: Racine; Andromaque, Bérénice, Phèdre, Athalie (including the language and versification of Racine). German: Bibliothek Deutscher Klassiker, Vol. XII. (Herdersche Verlagshandlung, Freiburg im Breisgau). The candidates will be tested in conversation.

The Examination will be held simultaneously with that for classical scholarships, and the papers are arranged as follows:—

{	First Morning: English Essay,	.	.	.	[100]
{	Do. Evening: Papers in General Literature (French	.	.	.	
	and German),	.	.	.	[40 + 40]
{	Second Morning: French Composition (two papers),	.	.	.	[100 + 50]
{	Do. Evening: Translation from French,	.	.	.	[100]
{	Third Morning: German Composition,	.	.	.	[100 + 50]
{	Do. Evening: Translation from German,	.	.	.	[100]
{	Fourth Morning: Special Literature, French,	.	.	.	[60]
{	Do. Evening: Special Literature, German	.	.	.	[60]
{	With <i>Vivâ voce</i> (concurrently),	.	.	.	[100 + 100]

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree Examination.

STUDENTSHIPS.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute if any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board, under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students:—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and Physies, and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit: and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations:—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics and Physies, or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical and Physical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versa*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall

vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge University his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

MODERATORSHIP PRIZES.

IN addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter of the 20th May, 1889.

The sum awarded to the Moderators in 1908 amounted to £370.

THE KING EDWARD PRIZE.

ON October 17th, 1903, it was resolved by the Board, that in commemoration of the King's visit to Trinity College in July, 1903, a Prize be instituted of the value of £10, to be given each year to that Respondent whose answering shall have been the best amongst those Respondents who shall have answered in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination from students not having any special privilege. Subject to the permission of His Majesty, the Prize to be called "The King Edward Prize."

The approval of His Majesty was conveyed to the Board on January 16th, 1904.

On January 27th, 1910, it was resolved by the Board, that in future the King Edward Prize shall be awarded only at the Michaelmas Examination for B.A. Degree held in December.

BROOKE PRIZES.

ON the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke:—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund yields annually about £77; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and October, by the Bursar.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

THE Provost and Senior Fellows, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

“Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say : The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowships whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforementioned all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £310, which is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1911:—

Exodus i.—xvii. in the Hebrew, Septuagint, the Targum of Onkelos, the Peshitta, the Samaritan Pentateuch, and the Samaritan Version.

W. Wright's "Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages."

The following Articles in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible:—

1. The Septuagint. 2. Samaritan Pentateuch. 3. Syriac Versions.
4. Targums. 5. Language of the Old Testament. 6. Writing.

Chwolson on the Quiescentes. (Hodges & Figgis.)

The Founder's Essay, "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible"; together with the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Greek passages referred to in the several examples.

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

AT a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

“RESOLVED,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

“That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

“That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years’ standing.

“That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

“That this Prize be denominated THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE; that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate.”

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to the Regius Professor, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1910.—The sources and date of the Fourth Book of Esdras, with an examination of its Eschatology.

Subject for 1911.—The Pauline Theology in relation to the Synoptic Narrative.

Subject for 1912.—Modernism in the Roman and Reformed Communions.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1911.—The Minor Prophets; The Epistle to the Hebrews.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1911.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.

Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.

The Professor's *Lectures*.

For the regulations concerning the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History," see under Divinity School.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed:—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd, by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations:—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The fund produces annually about £33. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and October.

The following Course has been appointed for the Examination for these Exhibitions:—

Salmon's "Conic Sections."

Properties of Curves of the Third Degree.

Properties of Surfaces of the Second Degree.

Burnside and Panton's "Theory of Equations."

Williamson's "Differential Calculus" and "Integral Calculus."

Statics—Equilibrium of a Rigid and of a Flexible System.

Dynamics of a Particle and Motion Parallel to a Fixed Plane.

Newton's "Principia," Sects. 1, 2, 3.

Brünnow's "Spherical Astronomy," Introduction, and first three Sections.

Heath's "Geometrical Optics," Chaps. i.—ix. (both included).

Routh's "Analytical Statics," Vol. I., Chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

IN the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to a scheme which was subsequently slightly modified so that it now is as follows:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which notice is to be given in the Almanac.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4. The sum of £5 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.

IN November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund:—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.
2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.
3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.
4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.
5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegal Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.
6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.
7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.
8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1911.—Spherical Harmonic Analysis with Physical Applications.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.

ON the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the "Michael Roberts Prize."

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum invested yields annually about £7. The Prize is payable in February by the Bursar.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.

ON the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided:—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following:—

In 1693, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund

The value of the Prize is about £22.

CHARLES WILKINS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed in 1879 by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, which will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" to the woman who answers best in Mathematics at the Further Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrance, and at a Special Examination to be held the day after the Examination for High Places. In case the Prize is not awarded at the Midsummer Entrance, it will be held over and awarded, on the same conditions, at the Autumn Entrance.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination:—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).

Salmon's "Conic Sections," the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

IN the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848:—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.

2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations:—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.

2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing, may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.

3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.

4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.

6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1911.—Pindar.

Subject for 1912.—The Odyssey of Homer.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

ON the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1910.—Horace.

Subject for 1911.—Lucretius.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

IN the year 1857 Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, and were modified in 1906, so that they now are as follows:—

RESOLVED,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be offered in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the highest amount of any Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That Prizes of less amount, and more than one in each kind of Composition, may be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A., having their names on the College Books.

That the Prizes in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1911.

Greek or Latin Prose—"The Influence of the Oracle of Delphi on the National Life of Hellas."

Greek or Latin Verse—"The Deliverance of Thebes from the Sphinx by Oedipus."

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved:—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., and William Ewart, Esq., J. P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M. A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University—whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund invested produces annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £18.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

Monro's Grammar of the Homeric Dialect.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.

ON the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £7.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

THE late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the years 1898 and 1905:—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The competition is confined to students having their names on the College Books and Graduates under M.A. standing.

The Fund yields annually about £17:—

The following is the subject for Examination in 1910:—

Literature and Thought in the latter half of the Second Century A.D.

Books appointed:—

- I. M. Aurelius, *Meditations*.
- II. (a) Fronto's *Works* (ed. Naber).
- (b) Gellius, *Noctes Atticae* (ed. Hertz).

[A careful knowledge of M. Aurelius' *Meditations* will be required. As much weight will be given to that work as to the two Latin authors specified.]

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1910.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. Signs of Decay in the Empire in the time of M. Aurelius.
2. The Cosmopolitanism of Rome in this Period.
3. The new Latin style which emerged in this Period.
4. The Economic Condition of the Empire in the time of the Antonines.
5. The Development of Stoicism from Cicero to M. Aurelius.
6. The Attitude of the Roman Government towards the various Religions in the Empire.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

IN November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, from wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900:—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.

2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.

3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

The Prize is payable in October by the Bursar.

PRIZE IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A SUM of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray, D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination is as follows:—

1. Any two of the Special Courses for Moderatorship, of which notice is to be given to the Professor of Moral Philosophy not later than the first day of Hilary Term.

2. The General History of Philosophy.

3. The Ethics of the Ordinary Degree Course.

4. A special work to be chosen by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25th in the year preceding the Examination.

Special work for 1911 :—Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics*, Books III. and IV.

The value of the Prize is about £30.

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

THE Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations:—

Two Prizes for General Answering are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund produces annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

PRIZES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A SCHOLARSHIP, called "THE EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP," tenable for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held on June 14th, 1911, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PHYSICS.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).

Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Mariott's tube).

Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).

Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).

Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).

Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).

Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).

Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Guy Lussac's methods).

Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).

Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).

Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).

Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carrè's freezing machine).

Measurement of heat of combustion.

Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).

Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's and Grove's cells).

Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).

Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltameters, electrotyping)

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms: Spectroscope: Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change; Proofs of laws of constant composition; Definite and multiple proportions; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights; Distinctions of metals and non-metals; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants; Detection of common acids and metals; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund produces annually about £32, and is payable half-yearly in February and October.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

ON the death of George Francis FitzGerald, F.T.C.D., F.R.S., in the year 1901, a Committee was formed for the purpose of founding a FitzGerald Memorial, to take the form of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Research in Experimental Physics by Students of Trinity College. A sum amounting to over £1600 was collected, and was disposed of as indicated by the following resolutions, suggested by the Committee, and approved of by the Board on June 28, 1902:—

1. That the Fund be lodged in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Bursar, and the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy; and that the management of the Fund be in the hands of the following Trustees, viz.: the Provost, the Bursar, the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, and Prof. John Joly.

2. That the Fund be in the first place applied to the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of research in Physical Science by Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have obtained the B.A. Degree of the University of Dublin, and who during the term of Scholarship are to carry out research in the physical Laboratory of Trinity College, under the direction of the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and to take part in the practical instruction of Students in the Physical Laboratory.

3. That this Scholarship be known as the "FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship."

4. That the FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship be awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work done in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, and in the Physical portion of the Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

5. That the holder of the Scholarship be eligible for re-election under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

6. That secondly, a portion of the Fund be expended in founding a FitzGerald Medal, to be awarded to Students for research carried out in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund produces annually about £12.

THE BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

IN the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted:—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0s. 11*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock: and about £85 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected therewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1912 is:—The rebellion of 1641, its causes and its consequences. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on a period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

ON December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

“That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize: that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year: that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time.”

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

The Special Course at present is *The Third Crusade*,—“*Itinerarium Regis Ricardi*” (ed. Stubbs, Rolls Series), and Archer’s “*Crusade of Richard I.*”

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written questions.

These Prizes are open to all students under M.A. standing.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts, viz. :—

I. *General Course* (60 marks).

Candidates will be examined in—

- (i) Economic Theory and History of Theories.
- (ii) Economic History.
- (iii) The Elements of Statistics.

II. *Special Course* (40 marks).

A special subject, variable from year to year, will be prescribed.

Special Subject for 1911.

“Agricultural Credit and Banking.”

The following works may be consulted with advantage :—

H. W. Wolff, “People’s Banks.”

H. G. Smith, “The Best Methods of Organization for Agricultural Co-operation and Credit.”

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick’s Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17s. 1d., New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19s. 6d., New Three per Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested

in £102 3s. 6d. Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12. The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886:—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

Subject for 1912.

“Price-fluctuations, studied with special reference to their connexion with changes in supplies of the precious metals.”

COBDEN PRIZE AND MEDAL.

In the year 1900 the Cobden Club granted a Prize of the value of £20, together with a Silver Medal, to be awarded every third year on the following conditions:—

1. The prize shall be for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.
2. The Candidates shall be members of the University below Masters' standing.
3. The adjudicators shall be two in number, one to be appointed by the University and one by the Donors.
4. The subject of the essay shall be fixed by the adjudicators.
5. The times when the adjudicators shall be appointed, the subject announced, and the essays sent in, shall be fixed by the University.
6. The Donors reserve the right of determining the Prize on giving three years' notice to the University.
7. The prize shall be called the Cobden Prize.

In accordance with these conditions, the Board appointed Professor Bastable adjudicator.

The Prize and Medal will be next awarded in 1910.

The subject appointed by the adjudicators is as follows:—

“The Political Economy of War.”

Essays, with fictitious signatures, to be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before October 1st, 1910.

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

THE rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under "Prizes in Classics."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1911.

English Prose—"Renaissance Ideals of Education and Culture."

English Verse—"The Elizabethan Voyagers."

PRIZE IN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH.

IN Trinity Term, 1906, the Board established an annual Prize of £10 10s. to encourage the study of Old and Middle English.

The following Course has been approved:—

Sweet: Anglo-Saxon Reader (last edition).

Beowulf: (ed. Wyatt, Cambridge University Press).

Morris and Skeat: Specimens of Early English, Part I.

Introduction and extracts, 6, 9, 13, 19, 20; Part II.

Introduction and extracts, 9, 10, 16.

Sievers: Grammar of Old English, ed. Cook.

Wyld: Historical Study of the Mother Tongue. London: John Murray, 1906.

Cambridge History of English Literature, vol. I.

Unseen passages for translation may be set at the discretion of the examiners.

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY
AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

"The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be

prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned: and in case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting of prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

“One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Materia Medica, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of ‘The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes;’ and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

“Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions, as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe: and on failure to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

“The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of ‘The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.’

“No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded

for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

“No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

“Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it.”

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships see under the head “School of Physic, Prizes.”

RICHARD F. LITTLEDAL PRIZE.

ON January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14s. 6d. for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

PRIZES to Graduates for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Examination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for at least three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

In 1908 the Board agreed to give both an annual Prize of £5 in Hindustani, and another of equal value in Persian, subject to similar conditions.

The Prizes are not to be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

PRIZES IN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

FOR the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

Junior Class—

1. Elements of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English: *Mac-Ghnuimhartha Fhinn* and *Tír na n-Óg*.

Middle Class—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Text, for translation into English: *Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne* (Parts I. and II., Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).

Senior Class—

1. A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English :—
Eachtra Lomnochtáin.
Oidhe Cloinne Lir.

FERGUSON MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 31st of May, 1907, a sum of £240, raised by public subscription, was made over to the Board of Trinity College, for the purpose of founding a Prize in Celtic Literature, as a memorial of the late Sir Samuel Ferguson.

The sum received was invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the name of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and of the Librarian of Trinity College, and produces annually about £8 12s.

The Board of Trinity College have adopted the following regulations:—

1. The Prize shall be known as the Ferguson Memorial Prize.

2. It shall be awarded for the best Edition of a text in Old or Middle Irish, hitherto unpublished, and relating to any part of the history or literature of Ireland prior to the year 1200 A.D. The Edition shall include a translation, textual criticism, explanatory commentary, and a glossary, and shall be completely prepared as if for publication. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the text selected be deemed by the Examiner to be of adequate length and interest, and unless a sufficient standard of merit be attained.

3. The Prize shall be open to all undergraduates and to graduates under the standing of M.A. It shall be offered for competition *every third year* beginning with the year 1910, and the exercises submitted must be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17. If on any occasion the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the Fund shall be added to the capital.

4. The value of the Prize shall be £20. The fees of the Examiners shall be paid out of the Fund. Any unexpended balance of interest shall be added to the capital.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

EXAMINATIONS for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

ITALIAN.

Alfieri, Saul, Bruto Secondo, Agide.
 Manzoni, I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.—XII.).
 Dante, Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1—20.

SPANISH.

Calderon, La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso.
 Cervantes, Don Quijote, Part I.
 F. Caballero, La Gaviota.

PRIZES IN OLD FRENCH AND PROVENÇAL.

IN Trinity Term, 1908, the Board agreed to institute an annual Prize of £5 in Old French and Provençal, to be awarded on the result of an Annual Examination held in Trinity Term, and open to all Students up to Trinity Term after Degree. The Examiner may, at his discretion, divide the £5 into £3 and £2.

The following Course has been appointed :—

I. 'La Vie de Saint-Léger' (in Koschwitz : 'Les plus anciens monuments de la langue française, Textes critiques').

Paris et Langlois : 'Chrestomathie du Moyen-Age,' pp. 3-11, 27-36, 95-129, 165-251, 268-337.

Paris : 'Extraits de la Chanson de Roland.'

II. Bartsch : 'Chrestomathie Provençale,' Cols. 2-8, 27-48, 59-66, 101-120, 171-178, 183-188, 238-246, 293-298, 353-360.

III. Bourciez : 'Éléments de linguistique romane,' pp. 25-399.

IV. Old French and Provençal versification.

Exhibitions.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED ON THE RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE BOARD OF INTER- MEDIATE EDUCATION, IRELAND.

THE Board of Trinity College, Dublin, with the view of co-ordinating Intermediate and University Education, established in Michaelmas Term, 1904, Exhibitions to be awarded on the result of the yearly Intermediate Examinations without any restriction as to the schools at which candidates shall have received their education.

The Board will accordingly appoint from those candidates of either sex in the Senior or Middle Grade who shall have distinguished themselves at the Intermediate Examinations of 1910, twelve students to Exhibitions, six of £20 and six of £15 a year for two years.

The Board lay down the following conditions for holding these Exhibitions:—The holders must prosecute their course in Trinity College, must attend Lectures and Examinations, and must obtain Honors in some subject during each academic year.

Exhibitioners need not necessarily reside in the College, but will, of course, be subject to the ordinary discipline of Undergraduates.

The Board desire that Intermediate Exhibitioners or Prizemen willing to accept these conditions will communicate with the Senior Lecturer as soon as the results of the Intermediate Examinations are known.

The Board will proceed to the election before October 17th in each year.

If the candidates nominated have not answered at their Intermediate Examinations in all the subjects required for Matriculation in the College, they must qualify in the subjects which they have omitted.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

IN Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board that, in pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19, 1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College, subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might from time to time ordain. The number of these Exhibitions was increased in Trinity Term, 1875, and in Michaelmas Term, 1904.

I.—JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT ENTRANCE.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, February 17, 1899 :—

I.—“That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—“The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. If elected they will be required to place their names on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.”

2. These Exhibitions are called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations are held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar.

4. No Student is allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, is entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions.

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer reports to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year; and the Board then considers whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination lasts four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M., and is in the following Courses:—

<i>Classics</i> (360 marks).	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
<i>Vivâ voce</i> (see below),	60

<i>English</i> (160 marks).	
An English Essay,	100
English Literature,	} 60
Or, English History and Modern Geography,	

*French or German (180 marks).**Science (300 marks).*

Arithmetic,	45
Algebra,	90
Geometry—Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, .	90
Plane Trigonometry,	75

Experimental Science (100 marks).

Each candidate shall bring up one^a Greek, and one^a Latin book of his own selection for *vivâ voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry is:—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English consists of:—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. A. Hamilton-Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., § 1 and § 2, XI., XII., XV., XVII., XIX., omitting Notes and Illustrations, with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from "Short Specimens," also published as "Smaller Specimens").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Student's Hume).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

The Course in Experimental Science is:—

Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, density, weight, pressure, and time.

Elementary phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound. (One hour and a half.)

Chemistry.—Physical and Chemical change. First laws of Chemistry. Elements and compounds. Mechanical mixtures and Chemical compounds. The properties of the typical elements. Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. The Elementary Chemistry of the atmosphere. (One hour and a half.)

[These Papers may either be set during the *Vivâ Voce* days, or on a subsequent morning.]

The Certificate of a year's work in an approved Laboratory will be required.

11. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

^a As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any classical author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer: and, in Latin, to a book of Livy or two books of Cæsar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

II.—SENIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions are called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

Any Student failing to forward his name to the Senior Lecturer in accordance with this rule, will be required to pay a fee of £1 before his name can be placed on the list of candidates.

4. The marks given for this Examination are arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.

Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.

Twenty in Latin, and twenty in either Greek, French, or German.

Ten in Logic.

Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer adds to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logic at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Modern History at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;

Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in English Literature and Composition at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in

- French at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term ;
 Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in German at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term ;
 Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained in Celtic Languages at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor are allowed to count.

6. The list of marks thus made up is submitted to the Board by the Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit ; and the Board elects the sixteen most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibitioners, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who has dropped a class since his entrance is ineligible.

8. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

11. All Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, or a Kidd Scholarship are excluded from this competition.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following Regulations received the approval of the Board, December 7, 1889 :—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for this Scholarship must either be in the Rising Junior Freshman Class, and have entered College not earlier than the first day of the preceding Trinity Term, or they must pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the examination ; but one of the latter class of candidates will not be elected to the Scholarship, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that he has qualified at this examination in all the subjects required at an Entrance Examination ; and, if elected, he will be required to place his name on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the Regulations for the tenure of Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibitions as stated in the University Calendar.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the sixteen Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition.

The annual value of the Scholarship is about £80. The Scholarship will be awarded in 1909.

BIGGS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE past pupils and friends of Richard Biggs, LL.D., desiring to record their appreciation of him as a head-master, and their regard for him as a friend, subscribed a sum of money to connect his name permanently with the Schools in which he worked, by instituting a prize to be called "The Biggs Memorial Prize."

The Prize is to be awarded to the best of those competitors at the Examination for Junior and Schools Exhibitions (provided sufficient merit be shown) who shall enter Trinity College, and who shall have been pupils for at least one year at Chestersfield School, Birr (or such other School in or near Birr as shall take its place), or at Galway Grammar School, or at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Competitors must forward evidence of having been pupils for the time required to the Senior Lecturer before the commencement of the Examination.

The sum collected was invested in £350 Great Southern and Western Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, yielding annually about £14.

The Prize was awarded for the first time in Michaelmas Term, 1905.

HASLETT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Haslett Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1907 by some friends and pupils of the late William Woods Haslett, M.A., to commemorate his work in St. Andrew's College, Dublin, and his services to the cause of education.

By the application of qualities of the noblest kind, and learning of the highest order, he brought St. Andrew's College from the initial stage at its foundation in 1894 to the position of honour and usefulness which it had attained in 1906, when he died at the age of 39 years.

The founders of this Scholarship were guided by the wishes which they remembered Mr. Haslett in his lifetime entertained to help deserving pupils to proceed with their education in Trinity College, Dublin.

The Scholarship is to be awarded to the best of those pupils entering Trinity College who shall be competitors at the examination for Junior Exhibitions, and who shall have been for the two previous years pupils at St. Andrew's College.

The value of the Scholarship is about £25, and it was first awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1907.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

ALICE OLDHAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE friends of the late Alice Oldham, desiring to record their appreciation of her work for the advancement of the higher education of women, subscribed a sum of money which it was decided to devote to the founding of a Prize in the University of Dublin.

The Prize is to be awarded to the woman Student who, having attended Alexandra College as a Student for at least one Session, shall in her Junior Sophister year obtain highest place among women Students similarly qualified, in one of the Honor Courses of the Michaelmas Term examinations; the award to be made by the Board of Trinity College.

The money subscribed is to be invested in securities authorized by the Trustees Acts; the interest, to a sum not exceeding £10, is to form the Prize, which is to be awarded biennially from 1910: interest in excess is to be added to capital, with the view of so increasing the capital that the Prize may eventually be awarded annually.

The Provost and Lady Registrar of Trinity College and the Lady Principal of Alexandra College are the Trustees for the administration of the fund.

IRISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Hon. the Irish Society offers annually to women Students a Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years in Trinity College, Dublin, subject to the following conditions:—

Candidates must have studied continuously for the two years immediately previous to the competition at an Intermediate School in the city of Londonderry, or in the town of Coleraine. The Scholarships will be allocated to Students whose means are insufficient to pay the full expenses of a University Course, and preference will be given to a Student who is preparing for the profession of teaching.

The Scholarship is awarded on the marks obtained by candidates in the Senior Grade of the Irish Intermediate Examination.

The age of candidates must not exceed the limit allowed by the Irish Intermediate Board to candidates for Intermediate Exhibitions and Prizes.

Details of conditions of tenure can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Londonderry Scholarship Committee, Victoria High School, Londonderry.

The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1907.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

THE following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination; they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, provided that the holders (1) proceed regularly with their class, (2) have their names on the College Books, and (3) are under Master's standing:—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions: and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7s. 8d., and of a second-class do. £5 10s. 9d. There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will (Register, p. 3, 1784):—

“I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the

Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer."

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4s. 8d. present currency.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75, and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4s. 8d. When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to "Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course, and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £106, and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12s. 4d.: the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12s. 4d.

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars (see page 136).

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

REGULATIONS OF THE EXHIBITIONS ON THE FOUNDATION OF ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7s. 8d. of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a year, Irish (being equal to £5 10s. 9d., present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitioners; an Exhibitioner, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitioner, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7s. 8d. shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £32 12s. 4d. to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12s. 4d. to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £32 12s. 4d., and one such of £17 12s. 4d., shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, five of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7s. 8d. each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £17 12s. 4d. to the sum of £25, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemented Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £17 12s. 4d. shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemented grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any Supplemented Exhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemented Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemented Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemented Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemented Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount. £40 Exhibitions shall only be

awarded when the candidate is within the first fourteen places ; or, if outside that number, shall have scored 45 per cent. at the Examination.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination.

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Supplemented Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank ; the obtaining of such Supplemented Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year. Students in the Senior Sophister year may, through passing any Examination, with credit in a Professional School, retain their Exhibition.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemented Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemented Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November ; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime ; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

24. Pupils and former pupils of the Grammar Schools, the High School, and those who have been educated on the Erasmus Smith Foundation in the King's Hospital, Dublin, are eligible to apply for Statutory Exhibitions. All such applications must be lodged before the 1st of October in each year, with the Registrar, 40, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

By order of the Governors,

ARTHUR L. B. MOORE,

Registrar.

BOARD-ROOM, 40, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN,

22nd April, 1910.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES, AWARDED BY EXAMINATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

At Entrance:—

Twelve Exhibitions, six of £20 and six of £15 a year, tenable for two years, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland.

Every year 16 Junior Exhibitions, 12 of £20, and 4 of £15, a year for two years, and every fourth year the Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 a year for four years; open to all persons under 19, on the 1st of June preceding the Examination which is held in October, and who have just entered College, or who pay a special fee of £1. The subjects of the Examination are:—Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English Essay, English Literature or English History and Modern Geography, French or German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Experimental Science.

Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First of £5 and a Second of £2 in each of the following subjects:—Greek Verse, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Prose, English Literature and Composition, English History and Modern Geography, French, German, Hebrew, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern Irish, open with same limits of age.

About 10 Sizarships annually, in Mathematics, Classics, French and German, Experimental Science, Hebrew, and Irish, awarded by examination in October, limited to poor students, and open with same limits of age. Sizars pay no half-yearly fees, have their Commons free, and their Sizarships last 4 years.

The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £10, for Women.

In any year of their Course Students may compete for:—

About 16 Foundation Scholarships for men, awarded annually in Mathematics or Experimental Science (limited to 2), Classics or French and German (limited to 1). Successful candidates are styled Scholars of the House, and are members of the Corporation of Trinity College; they receive a salary of £20 Irish, have their Commons free, their rooms at a reduced charge, pay only quarterly tuition fees of £1 1s., and their Scholarships last usually for 5 years. The examination is held in Trinity Term.

Non-Foundation Scholarship, in the same subjects, for women, value £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save Tuition Fees. The Scholarships in French and German are limited to 2.

The Marshall Porter Memorial Prize, £20, is awarded annually to the most deserving unsuccessful candidate for Classical Scholarship.

Term Honors and Prizes, and Prizes at Lectures:—

Every Term Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes of £4 and £2 are awarded to Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors, respectively.

Two Prizes of £1 10s. each, for Composition, are awarded each Term, one in each class, to Freshman students attending the Honor Lectures in Classics, similar Prizes are awarded in French and in German, and a Prize of £2 for Composition in English is awarded each Term to the students attending the Professor's Lectures.

Prizes and Exhibitions open for Competition:—

In the Junior Freshman year:—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Composition Prizes every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Townsend Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £22, awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics.

In the Senior Freshman year:—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Logic and Psychology, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Prizes for Composition every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

Sixteen Senior Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year for 2 years, awarded on the results of the Final Freshman Examination and the Honor Examinations of the Senior Freshman year.

The Jellett Prizes, £5 and £3, for first and second places at the Final Freshman Examination.

The Michael Roberts Prize, £7, in Mathematics; the William Roberts, £7 in Classics; the Dunbar Ingram, £8, in Modern History; and the Littledale, £8 in English Literature, are all awarded at the Term Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term.

In the Junior Sophister year:—

Term Prizes in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Celtic Languages.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics, value about £16 10s. a year for 2 years, awarded at a special Examination in Michaelmas Term.

The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarship, value £20 a year for 3 years, awarded on the results of the Term Honor and Prize Examination, in French, German, and Literature, in the Freshman and Junior Sophister years.

The Cluff Memorial Prize, about £12, in Modern History, awarded at the Term Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the Senior Sophister year:—

The Wray Prize, £30, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, awarded at a special Examination in Hilary Term.

The Degree Examination can be passed by answering in any of the following Courses:—Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Engineering Science, Celtic Languages. Successful Candidates are styled Senior or Junior Moderators, and receive Gold or Silver Medals. A Studentship, not exceeding £100 a year for 5 years, and a Brooke Prize of about £39, are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Mathematics, combined with another Course; and a Studentship and Brooke Prize of similar values are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Classics, combined with another Course.

About £400 is awarded annually in other Prizes to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination.

Scholars who obtain Senior Moderatorships are usually granted Exhibitions of £10 a year for 3 years.

The King Edward Prize of £10 is awarded to the Respondent who answers best at the Degree Examination in December.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal in Experimental Science, £50.

Catechetical Prizes, value £2 each, are awarded at the Term Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

In the Junior Sophister and subsequent years to M.A. standing:—

Prizes in Biblical Greek, £15.

For Undergraduates:—

Prizes in Italian, £4 and £2; in Spanish, £4 and £2.

In the Junior Bachelor year:—

The Bishop Law Prizes, value £20 and £10, in Mathematics, in Michaelmas Term.

For Graduates of not more than 8 years standing:—

The Elrington Theological Prize, value £50, for an Essay on a Theological subject.

For Graduates:—

The Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy, every fifth year, value about £60, awarded for an Essay on a specified Economic subject.

At the Examination for Fellowship, the first man out receives the Madden Prize, value about £310, provided there are two disappointed Candidates at least, and to him and other unsuccessful Candidates the Board usually grant Prizes, varying from £60 to £20, in order to encourage them in reading for Fellowship.

In any year of their College Course up to M.A. standing:—

Students may compete for the following special Scholarships or Prizes, which are all awarded annually, unless a statement to the contrary is made:—

In Mathematics:—

The M'Cullagh Prizes, value £30 and £20, on a special course.

Classics:—

Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals (2), on a special subject.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals (2 Gold), on a special subject.

Two Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, value £20 each, for Compositions on special subjects.

The Ferrar Memorial Prize, £18 for Comparative Philology, a special course being set.

Tyrrell Memorial Gold Medal, every second year, for Composition.

Mullins Classical Exhibition, value £17 a year for three years, every third year, awarded on a dissertation and an Examination on a special course.

History and Political Science:—

Prizes in Political Economy, £10 and £5, in Trinity Term.

The Blake National History Scholarship, every fourth year, value about £85 a year for four years, awarded for an Essay on a specified subject.

The Cobden Prize of £20 and Silver Medal, every third year, awarded for an Essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.

English:—

The Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, £20 and £20, for English Prose and English Verse.

Prize in Old and Middle English, £10 10s.

Languages:—

Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, £40; Arabic, £10; Hindustani, £5; Persian, £5; Sanskrit, £10: all awarded by Examination to Students attending the corresponding Lectures. Prizes in Irish, £20; Old French and Provençal, £5. The Ferguson Memorial Prize in Celtic Literature, every third year, £20.

In Subjects connected with the Study of Divinity:—

Wall Biblical Scholarship, value £20 a year for five years. In Ecclesiastical History, £10 and £5.

Prizes in the Professional Schools:—*Prizes in the School of Divinity:—*

Each Term two Prizes for Composition, value £2 each, one for the Senior Class, and one for the Junior. The Carson Biblical Prize, £17 10s. The Toplady Memorial Prize, £7 4s. The Ryan Prize, £3 6s. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, £12, £8. Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes, £17 10s. The Downes' Divinity Premiums: for Written Composition, £20 and £10; for Oratory, £12 and £8; and for Reading the Liturgy, £8 and £4. The Warren Church Formularies Prize, £10. The Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History, £3 10s. Two Theological Exhibitions, value £60 and £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Kyle Irish Prize, £11. A Bedell Scholarship of £20 a year for four years, and a Bedell Prize of £10, are awarded from time to time.

Prizes in the School of Law:—

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors to the best answerers of the Students attending their Lectures.

Prizes in the School of Physic:—

A Begley Studentship of about £37 a year for four years, awarded annually.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, open to Students who have not completed two years.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, open to Students who have not completed three years.

The John Mallet Purser Medal in Physiology and Histology, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination Part I. in June, open to Students who have not spent more than three years in the School.

The Fitzpatrick Scholarship of about £32 is awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination, provided that his Medical Course shall have been completed in the prescribed time of five years.

A Medical Travelling Prize, and a Surgical Travelling Prize, each of £100, in alternate years, open in Trinity Term to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine, or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years from the beginning of the Term. The John Banks Medal is awarded to the winner of the Medical Travelling Prize, and the John Banks Prize of about £15 to the second best answerer. The Edward Hallaran Bennett Medal is awarded to the winner of the Surgical Travelling Prize, and the Edward Hallaran Bennett Prize to the second best answerer.

The following Prizes are granted by the Professors: —Institutes of Medicine, £6 and £4; Practice of Medicine, £5; Materia Medica, £5; Medical Jurisprudence, £5.

In the School of Engineering:—

A Prize in Geology and Mineralogy of £10 to third year's men, and one of £5 to second year's men.

A great number of the above Prizes, &c., are paid out of Special Trust Funds, and accordingly are subject to variation, so that the amounts given must be taken as only fair averages.

Professional Schools.

THE Degrees, Testimonials, Licenses, or Diplomas in the Schools of Divinity, Law, Physic, Engineering, and Agriculture can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence : if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ I. GENERAL RULES.

IN order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years : during the first year with Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity ; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November ; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February ; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated ; but this is not insisted on, and the Terms of each year may be kept in any order. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, an Examination is held by Archbishop King's Professor. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term, and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Professor that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. This rule does not apply to a Student who is not a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith ; but he will not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

§ II. ADMISSION TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Divinity School is open to all Students who have passed the Michaelmas (Final) Examination of the Senior Freshman year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin. It is possible for a Student joining in the Michaelmas Term at the beginning of his Senior Sophister Year, which may be regarded as the regular time for commencing, to obtain his testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts; because the names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Students of lower standing than Junior Sophisters, or even those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts at all, are allowed in special cases to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Professor. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

The examination for Entrance to the Divinity School embraces the following courses:—

- I. The Greek text of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with questions on Greek Grammar.
- II. Butler, Sermons i., ii., and iii.; with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.
- III. Sidgwick's History of Ethics, Introduction and Chapter iv.

All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have not obtained satisfactory marks in Greek at the Final Freshman Examination, must pass in Course I.

Graduates are not required to take up Courses II. and III.

Undergraduates who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts are required to pass in Course II.

All other Undergraduates must pass in Courses II. and III.

All Divinity Students before they are admitted to the Examination for the Divinity Testimonium are required to produce a Certificate from the Catechist that they have completed their Catechetical Course.

§ III. JUNIOR DIVINITY YEAR.

In each Term Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at One o'clock, P.M. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. Archbishop King's Professor is authorized to set apart one of his Assistants to lecture such Students as he thinks fit in the Greek Testament, and they are required to attend these Lectures from 12 to 1 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor or from those of his Assistants in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, may be allowed if approved by the Board.

For the convenience of Students, one of the Assistant Lecturers lectures at Ten o'clock; and Archbishop King's Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

On the first Lecture day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term :—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Philippians.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Archbishop King's Professor delivers a Course of Prelections on the Evidences of Revealed Religion ; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Galatians ; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book I., chaps. iv.—vii. (*The Early Heretics* ; and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313) ; Book II., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on the History of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*.

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Acts of the Apostles ; and also in Robertson's Church History, Book II., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395) ; Book III., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism ; Eutychianism ; The Council of Chalcedon ; Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on The Evidences of Natural Religion ; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Professor and his Assistants, according to the following rules :—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term ; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Professor determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Professor of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Course for the Examination is as follows :—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

2. The four Gospels and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Greek.
3. Paley's Evidences. Butler's Analogy. Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.
4. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*. Liddon's Bampton Lectures, on "The Divinity of our Lord"; Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.
5. The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.
6. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Failure to satisfy the Examiners in either 1 or 2 will disqualify a Candidate from obtaining credit for this examination.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. SENIOR DIVINITY YEAR.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Professor as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year. During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants. The Professor lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible, the Controversy with the Church of Rome. and on the Liturgy and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Professor is empowered to require, at his discretion, from the Students, during each Term, written answers to questions on the subjects of his prelections.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock. His Assistants lecture on the same days, at 1 o'clock. For the convenience of Students, one or more of the Assistant Lecturers lecture at 10 o'clock; and the Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.—The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A Premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit. (See below, "Divinity Composition Premiums.")

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament; on the first day of Michaelmas Term, in the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus; on the first day of Hilary Term, in the First Epistle to the Corinthians; and on the first day of Trinity Term, in the Epistle of St. James and the two Epistles of St. Peter. (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in the following subjects, *in addition* to the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned:—

Hilary Term.—Robertson's Church History:—Book III.; Book IV. chaps. i. ii.

Bishop H. Browne's Commentary on Articles VI. XXII. XXVIII.

Trinity Term.—Hardwick's History of the Reformation:—Introduction; chap. i. (Germany); chap. ii. (Switzerland); chaps. iv. vi. chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion).

Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer, part i.

It is necessary to pass one, at least, of these Term Examinations, in order to qualify for the final Examination.

This final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1. *Old Testament*.—Genesis—Esther.
2. *New Testament*.—Romans—Revelation.
(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the books the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.)
3. *Hebrew*.—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)
4. *Latin*.—St. Augustine, *De Fide rerum quae non videntur* and *De Fide et Symbolo* (accessible in Hurter's edition).
5. *Ecclesiastical History*.—The portions of Robertson's Church History appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's History of the Reformation appointed for the Trinity Term Examination.
Stokes, Ireland and the Celtic Church, Lectures i.-vii.
6. *Liturgy and Church Government*.—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer (1901).
7. *Greek*.—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; with Hammond's Outlines of Textual Criticism.
- 8 & 9. *Articles of Religion* (with Bishop H. Browne's Exposition).—
(8) Articles i.-xvi. (9) Articles xvii. to end.
10. A paper of questions on *Old Testament*, Job—Malachi, with special attention to the Psalms.
11. A paper of questions on the public *Prelections* of the Regius Professor.

All Candidates must take up either *Hebrew* or *Latin*. They may take up both.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year, and who has completed his Catechetical Course, may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term in which he has attended Divinity Lectures, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Any Student so dividing the Final Examination must complete it within seven months from the close of his third Term; otherwise he will lose credit for the marks already obtained.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination :

(a) Those Students who have passed one or more Examination with the Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(b) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course :—
Hebrew Grammar ; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(c) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(d) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(e) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 4 (*Latin*).

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form :

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque
Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.

——— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*

——— *Professor in Sacr. Theol.*

E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

§ V. ADDITIONAL LECTURES.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses are as follow :—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. 6. English Bible. 7. Reading the Liturgy. 8. Church Music. The hours of instruction in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Divinity Professors and their Assistants. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Pastoral Theology, the Wallace Lecturer, and the Lecturer on the English Bible, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only. (See Order of Board, July, 1853.)

1. HEBREW LECTURES.

1. All Students in Arts, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar. Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.:
1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows:—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations: and to complete the year, he must attend the Professor's Lectures in Isaiah for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures and Examination is Isaiah, chaps. xl. to lxvi.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course:

Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.

The Chaldee portions of the Old Testament (the critical edition of the Text, with Glossary, by Karl Marti, is recommended.)

The Book of Ruth, in the Hebrew and Chaldee (the edition of the Rev. C. H. H. Wright, M. A., is recommended).

St. Mark's Gospel, Chapters ix. to xvi. (both inclusive), and

St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, in the Peshitto version.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX, or the New Testament, to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Prizes in Biblical Greek."

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

All Students can attend the lectures of the Professor of Irish. For the regulations and Prizes see under "Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Divinity School. After each Lecture the Professor gives instructions in preaching, and practical parochial work.

6. ENGLISH BIBLE.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers lectures on two days in the week.

7. READING THE LITURGY.

The Wallace Lecturer gives instruction once a week in voice-production and in reading.

Attendance on his Class is compulsory in case of such Students as the Professors shall direct to join it.

8. CHURCH MUSIC.

Mr. C. G. Marchant, Mus. B., gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. PRIZES.

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums."

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac.

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M.A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have obtained the Divinity Testimonium; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Lectures. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15s.

The following is the Course appointed for 1911:—

I.

The Old Testament in the Authorized Version.^a *Special Subject*.—
1 & 2 *Samuel* (English and Septuagint).

Edition recommended—A. F. Kirkpatrick's (*Cambridge Bible*).

The following Articles in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*:—
Samuel, i. & ii., *Old Testament*, and *Vulgate* (so far as relates to *Old Testament*).

Swete's *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek*; Part I., cc. i., ii., iii., v.; Part II., cc. iv., v.; Part III., cc. ii., iv., v., vi.

II.

Hebrew.—Psalms lxxiii.—cvi.

Edition recommended—C. A. Briggs' (*International Critical Commentary*).

The Article *Book of Psalms*, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*.

III.

Greek.—The New Testament.^a *Special Subject*.—*The Acts*.

Editions recommended—*Expositor's Greek Testament*; *Cambridge Greek Testament*.

Westcott & Hort's New Testament—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to *The Acts*.

^a Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version, especially in the books appointed as *Special Subjects*.

Kenyon, *Handbook to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament*.

Salmon, *Introduction to the New Testament*, Lectures i.-vii., xviii., Appendix, Note V, *Codex Bezae*.

The Article *Acts of the Apostles* in *Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible*.

Harnack, *The Acts of the Apostles* (*Crown Theological Library*).

IV.

Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book 5.

The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent, viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.

Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones*, &c. (Leipzig); also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).

Hardwick, *History of the Articles*.

Salmon, *Infallibility of the Church*, Lectures ii., iii., iv., vi., xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xviii.-xxiii.

Duchesne, *Christian Worship: its Origin and Evolution*; omitting the Appendices (2nd or 3rd English edition).

Stone, *Holy Communion* (*Oxford Library of Practical Theology*).

R. W. Dale, *The Atonement*.

V.

Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*, including the *Martyrs of Palestine*,—(for the History).

Cheetham, *History of the Christian Church since the Reformation*.

Stokes, *Some Worthies of the Irish Church*.

Treighton, *History of the Papacy*, Introduction, and Books i. and ii.

VI.

Latin—Novatian, *De Trinitate* (ed. Fausset, Cambridge, 1909).

Greek—Origen, *Contra Celsum*, Books i., ii. (ed. Koetschau, Leipzig, 1899; another edition is that of Selwyn, Cambridge, 1876).

The Articles *Novatianism*, *Novatianus*, and *Origenes*, in Smith and Wace's *Dictionary of Christian Biography*.

The Apology of Origen, by J. Patrick (Edinburgh, 1892).

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held March 7, 8, 9.

The Examinations for B.D. Degree will be held March 7, 8, 9, 10; June 6, 7, 8, 9; and December 5, 6, 7, 8.

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination :—

- First Day*, 10 a.m., Division VI. ; 2 p.m., Division II.
Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I. ; 2 p.m., Division III.
Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V. ; 2 p.m., Division IV.
Fourth Day, 11 a.m., Division VII. (for B.D. only).

For 1912, the following will be substituted :—In i., *Ezekiel* ; in ii., *Psalms*, cvii.-cl. ; in iii., *Luke* ; in vi., Origen, *Contra Celsum*, iii., iv. ; and Augustine, *Confessiones*, i.-vi.—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may be also made. The whole Course for 1912 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1911.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Professor.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term ; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows :—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.
2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject* : for 1910, The Gospel according to St. Matthew ; and for 1911, The Gospel according to St. Mark.
3. Butler's *Analogy*.
4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horæ Paulinæ*.
5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.
6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.
7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.
8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64-590.
9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates) : and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

BISHOP FORSTER'S DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Professor was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, produces annually about £17 10s., and this annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *vivâ voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund produces annually about £17 10s.

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

- i. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.
- ii. Job to Malachi.
- iii. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.
- iv. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1911—*Old Testament*.—Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes.
New Testament.—The Johannine Writings.

TOPLADY MEMORIAL SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

Rev. William Batley, M.A., presented £210 to the Board in Trinity Term, 1906, to form an endowment for a Prize in memory of Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, Hymn-writer and Theologian.

The Prizes are given for knowledge of Holy Scripture (as distinct from general theological knowledge).

No book except the Bible (or Greek Testament) may be given as a Prize in connexion with this endowment which contains, in the opinion of those appointed to control the selection of the prize books, direct theological teaching.

The Prize, amounting to about £7 4s., is awarded annually to the Candidate next in merit to the Prizeman at the examination for the Carson Biblical Prize.

DOWNES DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £46 12s. The regulations concerning these Prizes (which are open to all Students in Divinity during the two terms antecedent to that in which the examinations are held) are as follows:—

1. *Written Composition*.—The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Oratory. The subject is announced in the last week of Hilary Term by Archbishop King's Professor. On an appointed day in Trinity Term the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, no discourse to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivery. A Premium of £20 is adjudged to the best, and £10 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses as to the matter of them. No Candidate can compete oftener than three times.

2. *Oratory*.—Prizes of £12 and £8 are placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pastoral Theology each Trinity Term, to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions in preaching and in the delivery of sermons. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

3. *Reading the Liturgy*.—Prizes of £8 and £4 are placed at the disposal of the Wallace Lecturer each Trinity Term to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

All the Premiums mentioned are in the old Irish currency.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums :—

“ And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out, from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future.”

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students in Divinity. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found under the title “ Downes Exhibitions.”

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M.P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies, among the Students placed in the First Class, at the Final Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term.

DIVINITY COMPOSITION PREMIUMS.

The Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Professor recommend to the Board, in each of the three Terms of the Divinity year, the names of those Students, in the Senior and Junior Classes, respectively, who have sent in the best written Compositions on subjects proposed to the Class during the Terms, and whom they deem worthy of encouragement. To these Students Premiums of £2 are awarded.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize. (See Benefactors of 1812, in vol. III., 1906-7.)

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Professor to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund invested produces annually about £3 6s. The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

ROBERT KING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On June 28, 1902, the friends of the late Rev. Robert King, B.A. (Sch., 1835), presented the sum of £112 to the Board for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of him. The following conditions were suggested by the subscribers, and agreed to by the Board:—

1. That the money be invested, and the interest be awarded as a Prize to the best answerer in Ecclesiastical History at the Final Divinity Examination held in Trinity Term, provided sufficient merit is shown.

2. That the Prize be known as the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History."

3. That, if in any year sufficient merit is not shown, the interest for that year be added to the capital.

The fund invested produces annually about £3 10s.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, founded in 1845 two Scholarships in the University, denominated "The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half-yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.

2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

3. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.

4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund); and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.

5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations during the previous year.

7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.

8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versa*.
3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.
4. The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.
5. Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of the Pentateuch.
2. Church Catechism in Irish by heart, and proved from Holy Scripture.
3. Composition in Irish.

Second Year.

1. Translation of the Epistles.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. The Historical Books of the Irish Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. The remainder of the Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.
4. The Book of Common Prayer compared with Scripture.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.

2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.

3. The Kyle Irish Prize is to be competed for by Candidates in priority as follows:—(1) Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, (2) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; (3) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (4) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (5) Raphoe. Failing deserving Candidates from these Dioceses, Candidates are to be accepted from any other part of Ireland (Resolution of Board, June 25, 1904).

4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.

5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.

6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.

7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund invested produces annually about £11.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

(Greek Testament.)

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhibition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid: provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

The following Exhibitions are awarded without a Special Examination :—

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877 :—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules :—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880:—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.
2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.
3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.
4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.
5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.

6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.
7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.
8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

SALMON EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition, of the value of £20, being the interest on a sum of £500 left in the hands of the Representative Church Body by the late Rev. George Salmon, D.D., sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Provost of Trinity College, to be applied "as the interests of the Divinity School may require," is awarded annually in Michaelmas Term on the same conditions as the Daunt Memorial Exhibitions. The "Salmon Exhibition" is awarded by a Board consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College (if a Member of the Church of Ireland, or, failing him, the Senior of the Fellows who is a Member of that Church), the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Archbishop of Dublin having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father, the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £20.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:--

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition.
2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor.
3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.

4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.

5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.

6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., gave to the College a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.
2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.
3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace produces annually about £15.

WALLACE DIVINITY SCHOOL AID FUND.

In the month of July, 1903, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., deposited a sum of £600 with the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus of a Fund to aid the Divinity School of Trinity College, in any way expedient, and specially if it be found fitting to help in instances coming under the knowledge and discretion of the Board of Trustees appointed in 1899 for the Wallace Exhibition, otherwise called the "Electing Board" of that Exhibition.

The Fund shall be called the "Wallace Divinity School Aid Fund." The Trustees shall have the power, in the first instance, to draw on the Bursar annually for the average sum of £50, to be expended in aiding any Student or Students of the Divinity School in defraying the cost of residence within the College during their attendance upon Lectures, the amount of aid and its direction and continuance being at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall not be bound to expend any part of the Fund, if the suggested purpose of the Fund cannot be secured ; any interest accruing being added to the Capital of the Fund. At the end of six years the Trustees shall determine whether the intention of the Founder should be revised in the interest of the Divinity School, the Board of Trinity College giving their consent. The Trustees also shall inquire into the condition and prospects of the Fund at the end of this period.

Any Student aided by this Fund must make the declaration of intention expressed in the Regulations of the Carson and Wallace Exhibitions existing at the present date.

In the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, Dublin, the said Trustees shall be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to this Fund at any time, and shall use such moneys for the general object of aiding the Teachers and Students of the Divinity School as shall seem to them most expedient.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

The Lectures delivered in the Law School of the University, taken along with those delivered at the King's Inns, constitute a complete Course of instruction in Theoretical, Scientific, and Practical Law.

Students joining the Law School are requested to enter their names with the Registrar of the School at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Certificates for attendance at Lectures (Ordinary or Honor), or for passing examinations, and recognition of professional privileges, will be granted to Registered Students only. Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College are required to pay a fee of £3 3s. to the Junior Bursar before presenting themselves at an examination.

The staff of the Law School consists of the following:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.*

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reader in Indian Law.

REGULATIONS.

Regius Professor of Laws.

The Regius Professor of Laws lectures on Jurisprudence and International Law on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM.

The elements of Analytical Jurisprudence.

HILARY TERM.

The nature, source, and development of International Law. The rights and duties of States in time of peace.

TRINITY TERM.

International Disputes. The Law of War. The Law of Neutrality.

* The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I., is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." In the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law lectures (on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a.m.) on *The English Law of Property*, and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects and the Books used will be:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. *Interests in Possession.*

Williams' Real Property, chapters 1 to 8, inclusive.

Strahan & Baxter, Parts 1 & 2.

Digby, History of the Law of Real Property, chapters 1 to 4, inclusive.

HILARY TERM. *Interests in Possession continued, and Future Interests.*

Williams, to end of Chapter 4, Part 2.

Digby, Chapter 5.

TRINITY TERM. *Future Interests (continued). Rights in Alieno Solo. Personal Interests in Real Estate.*

Title and Conveyance, Williams, Part 2, Chapter 5, Parts 4, 5, and 6.

Strahan & Baxter, Parts 3, 4, and 5.

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence lectures in each of the three College Terms on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Subject is *Roman Law*, and the Book used will be:—

The Institutes of Justinian (Moyle's Edition).

Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reid Professor lectures during the year on the following subjects:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. *The Principles of Criminal Law.*

HILARY TERM. *Constitutional Law.*

TRINITY TERM. *The Law of Evidence.*

The Reid Professor lectures on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock, a.m., and twelve Lectures are delivered in each Term. He is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures. The Lectures on Penal Legislation are open to the public. A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures,

Reader in Indian Law.

The Reader in Indian Law lectures selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Ordinary Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

Honor Lectures are delivered on the Law subjects of the Honor, Prize, and Moderatorship Courses by the Professors of the Law School: see under LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE for Courses.

In 1910-11 these Lectures will be as follows:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

*Jurisprudence.	|	Constitutional History.
*Roman Law.	|	

Hilary Term.

*Roman Law.	|	*Constitutional Law.
*International Law.	|	

Trinity Term.

*Roman Law.	|	Law of Contract.
*International Law.	|	

Lectures marked thus * are intended to supplement the ordinary Lectures on the given subject.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

Historical Jurisprudence.		Law of Torts.
Equity.		

Hilary Term.

Equity.		Common Law.
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Trinity Term.

Private International Law.		Legal History.
Equity and Real Property Cases.		

Lectures on Economics, Political Science, and Economic History are also available for Junior and Senior Sophisters.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

Any Student failing to pass a Term Examination in Law will be allowed to proceed provisionally with the work of the following Term. At the General Examination the answering of a Student at the Michaelmas and Hilary Term Examinations will be taken into consideration in determining whether he is entitled to pass.

For Students who fail to pass the General Examination, a Supplemental Examination will be held at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term. For this examination a fee of £1 1s. must be paid to the Junior Bursar.

To obtain the certificate required by the Benchers, the answering at a Term Examination must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner, and at a General Examination an average of 40 per cent. with two Examiners is required, and the answering must not fall below 35 per cent. with either.

Students are *classed* at the Term Examinations if their answering reaches 50 per cent., and at the General Examination if it reaches 60 per cent.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors at their discretion to the best answerers among the Students whose names are on the College Books, and who have obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

The Registrar of the Law School shall be authorised to issue Certificates of Attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the Law School by Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College, on condition that for each year of such attendance, a fee of £3 3s. shall be paid to the Junior Bursar, Trinity College, by every such apprentice who requires a Certificate.

REGULATIONS of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure*.

1. *Bachelor of Laws.*

A *Bachelor of Laws* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Degree of Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford). He must also have passed the following special Examination for LL.B. :—

This Examination is divided into two sections, A and B, which may be taken separately or together, at the option of the Candidate.

The subjects assigned to each section, and the marks allotted to each subject, are as follows :—

SECTION A.

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.

[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.

Markby, Elements of Law.

Maine, Ancient Law (edited Pollock).]

2. International Law—100 marks.

[Lawrence, Principles of International Law.

Hall, International Law.

Pitt Cobbett, Leading Cases in International Law.]

3. Roman Law—150 marks.

[“The Institutes” of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]

4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.

[Dicey, Introduction to the History of the Constitution (6th Edition).

Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution.

Thomas, Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.]

SECTION B.

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.

[Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
Williams, Law of Real Property.
Goodeve, Law of Real Property.]

2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.

[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
Pollock, The Law of Torts.]

3. Equity—150 marks.

[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity ;
H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

4. Criminal Law—75 marks.

[Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]

5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.

[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Candidates who have credit for attendance on the Lectures of the Reader in Dutch-Roman Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for 1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject:—

1. (a) Roman-Dutch Law, . . . 250 marks.

[Van der Linden, Institutes of the Law of Holland ;
Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence ;
Van der Kessel, Theses Selectae ;
Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 3. "Equity" the following subject:—

3. (a) Roman and Roman-Dutch Law, Special Course, 150 marks.

Justinian, Digest, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.
Voet, Ad Pandectas, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.

Candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, or engaged in that service, who have credit for attendance on the lectures of the Reader in Indian Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for—1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject:—

1. (a) Hindu and Muhammadan Law, 250 marks.

[Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage ;
Sir R. K. Wilson, Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for—4. “Criminal Law” the following subject :—

4. (a) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure, 75 marks.

[Indian Penal Code;
The Code of Criminal Procedure.]

And for—5. “The Law of Evidence” the following subject :—

5. (a) The Indian Evidence Act, 75 marks.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *vivâ voce*.

Candidates may present themselves for Examination in Section A, if they have kept one Term by examination in the Junior Sophister year; or they may present themselves for examination in Section B, at any time during the Senior Sophister year. But no Candidate can complete the Examination for LL.B. until he is in a position to present himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

Intending Candidates are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Registrar of the Law School, and to pay an examination fee of £2 2s. for each section that they take. Fees so paid will be allowed, up to the amount of £6 6s., in part payment for the Degree fee of £11 15s.

Candidates who are not Students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. or LL.D.

II.—*Doctor of Laws.*

A Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

- (1). By passing an Examination.

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate is further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence, they may exempt the Candidate from the examination.

(3.) The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of original published work connected with legal or political studies, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree. The Examiners have power, if they consider it necessary, to question the Author personally on his work, and also on cognate subjects.

Candidates for Degrees by the methods (2) and (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer.

The Subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, are as follows :—

1. Roman Law.—100 marks.

(a) Candidates will be examined in the Principles and History of Roman Law.

(b) A special paper will be set on a prescribed Title of the Digest. Until further notice, the prescribed Title will be Book ix., Title 2 (Ad legem Aquiliam).

2. English Law.—100 marks.

(a) The Law of Mortgage and Liens.

(b) The Law of Principal and Agent.

3. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical.—100 marks.

[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.

Markby, Elements of Law.

Holmes, The Common Law.

Jenks, Law and Politics in the Middle Ages.]

4. International Law (including Private International Law).—100 marks.

(a) The Law of Neutrality.

(b) Obligations in Private International Law.

5. Theory of Legislation.—100 marks.

[Bentham, Theory of Legislation.

Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.—xiii.

M'Kechnie, State and Individual, Part 2.

Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England.]

6. Legal History.—100 marks.

[Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.

Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.

Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book i., Book ii., chaps. i. and iv.]

7. Public Administration.—100 marks.

[Goodnow, Comparative Administrative Law.

P. Ashley, Local and Central Government.

Wright and Hobhouse, Local Government and Taxation.]

Nos. (1) and (2) are compulsory: but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the five remaining subjects.

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

NOTE.—A Decree, of which the following was a clause, was passed by the Senate on the 16th of June, 1885:—

“Proviso tamen quod omnibus quibus unquam per Statuta licueris Baccalaureatum vel Doctoratum in utroque jure secundum regulat antehac [ante annum 1885] vigentes capessere, post hac etiam liceat secundum eas regulas pro illis gradibus supplicare.”

In 1911 the dates of Examinations for Degrees in Law are as follows:—

LL.B. will begin on	June 13,	December 5,
LL.D. „ „	June 13,	December 5.
Degrees will be conferred on	February 28, April 25, July 6,	
	or December 20.	

The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. of the questions to be answered on the aggregate of the papers. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner.

At the Examination for the Degree of LL.D., and the Examination for each section of the Degree of LL.B., Candidates who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and who have satisfied the Examiners in the several subjects of examination, are arranged in two classes. The usual standard for first class is 65 per cent. for the LL.D. and Section B of the LL.B. Examination, and 60 per cent. for Section A of the LL.B. Examination. In each class the names are arranged in order of merit. The remaining Candidates who have passed the Examination are arranged in alphabetical order as unclassified Candidates.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15s. and £22.

Bachelors of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities, may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fee, £11 15s.

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Students desiring information with regard to the Regulations of King's Inns, or the London Inns, should apply in the former case to the Under Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin, and in the latter case to the Clerk of the Council of Legal Education, Lincoln's Inns, London.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1910 :—

Regius Professor of Physic.—James Little, M.D., LL.D.

Regius Professor of Surgery.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., Ch. M.

University Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.

University Professor of Botany.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.

University Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

University Anatomist.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., Ch. M.

Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.

Brasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.

King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—James Craig, M.D.

King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.

King's Professor of Midwifery.—Henry Jellett, M.D.

University Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.

University Lecturer in Pathology.—Alex. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

University Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology for 1910.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc. ; W. G. T. Story, M.B.

University Lecturer in Dental Mechanics for 1910.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.

University Lecturer in Orthodontia for 1910.—E. S. Friel, M. Dent. Sc.

University Lecturer in Anæsthetics for 1910.—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

University Examiner in Clinical Surgery for 1910.—Sir John Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I.

University Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery for 1910.—P. W. Maxwell, M.D.

University Examiner in Midwifery for 1910.—A. J. Horne, M.D.

University Examiners in Medicine for 1910.—George Gibson, M.D. ; J. F. O'Carroll, M.D.

University Examiner in Vital Statistics for 1910.—N. McI. Falkiner, M.D.

University Examiner in Dental Surgery for 1910.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.

University Examiner in Sanitary Engineering for 1910.—J. H. Pentland, B.A.I.

University Examiner in Mental Diseases for 1910.—R. R. Leeper, F.R.C.S.I.

University Examiner in Pathology for 1910.—R. Muir, M.D.

University Examiner in Institutes of Medicine for 1910.—C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.

University Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene for 1910.—W. R. Dawson, M.D.

University Examiner in Anatomy for 1910.—Peter Thompson, M.D.

University Examiner in Dental Mechanics and Orthodontia for 1910.—
G. W. Yeates, M.B.

University Examiner in Dental Anatomy for 1910.—W. G. T. Story, M.B.
Curator of Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Henry W.
Mackintosh, M.A.

Curator of Pathological Museum.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.

Registrar.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.

Chief Demonstrator in Anatomy.—H. M. Johnston, M.B.

Demonstrators in Anatomy.—R. A. Stoney, M.D.

Walter C. Stevenson, M.D.

G. Pugin Meldon, M.D.

William Pearson, M.D.

George E. Nesbitt, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Lily A. Baker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.—W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.

Assistants to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. Caldwell, M.A. ;
T. A. Hughes, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Assistants to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.B., B.Ch.,
B.A.O. ; W. G. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

University Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William G. Harvey,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Assistant to the Professor of Botany.—Arnold K. Henry, B.A.

Demonstrators in Botany.—H. R. M. Ferguson, Sch., B.A.

W. R. G. Atkins, B.A.

MATRICULATION.

Students cannot be permitted to attend any of the Courses of Instruction in the School of Physic until they have Matriculated. There is no special Examination ; the Public Entrance and Term Examinations of Trinity College, or any other of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, being accepted as equivalent. The Matriculation Fee is Five Shillings. It is not necessary for Students to have their names on the College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless they desire to obtain a Diploma or Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Students may matriculate at the commencement of either the Winter or the Summer Session. The 17th November is the last day of admission to the Winter Session. In the Summer Session the day varies a good deal according to the time at which Easter occurs, and the Courses of Lectures for which the Student proposes to enter.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women Students are now admitted to the Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the same conditions as men. A special Anatomical Department, with separate entrance, dissecting-room, and reading-room, has been erected by the Board of Trinity College for their accommodation.

WINTER SESSION, 1910-1911.

The Winter Session commences on the 1st October by the opening of the Dissecting-rooms, and terminates on the 25th March. Lectures commence on the 11th October.*

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy (1st year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Descriptive Anatomy (2nd year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Senior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. H. M. Johnston, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practice of Medicine.—The King's Professor, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Professor Jellett, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Physiology (Division I.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Practical Physiology (Division II.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dissections.—Six months are required, from October to March inclusive.

Christmas Vacation commences on 18th December, and terminates on 31st December.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

During the Winter Session.—Students in their first year attend Lectures in Anatomy at 9 o'clock daily; Students in their second year attend Lectures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock; and Students in their third year attend Lectures on

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock. The Lectures of the third year are on Applied Anatomy, and are, in part, undertaken by the Chief Demonstrator.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A.M., if they please; and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A.M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

A Special Class in Embryology is held for Students who are preparing for Moderatorship.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, repeating in the Laboratory many of the experiments shown at Lectures.

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. For further information application should be made to the Professor of Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry gives a short Course of Demonstrations and Laboratory practice in the Analysis of Water and Air for Sanitary purposes, and the examination of Articles of Food and Drink for Adulterants. This Course terminates on the 30th of November. Fee for the Course, £5 5s.

The Course given in the Trinity College Laboratory during the Summer Session comprises practical Instruction in the Detection of Acids, Metals, and their Salts (especially those of a poisonous nature); in the Detection of the Vegetable Alkaloids, and of other organic compounds; in Volumetric Analysis and Testing, according to the British Pharmacopœia; and a short Course of Instruction in Organic Chemistry.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Two Courses of Lectures are required: one in the second, the other in the third, Winter Session.

Practical Physiology.—Students of the second year are required to attend Laboratory Courses of Instruction in Experimental Physiology, and in Physiological Chemistry, consisting of at least twenty lessons of two hours' duration. The combined fee for these Courses is £2 2s. Re-attendance on either section, £1 1s.

A Special Voluntary Course in Advanced Experimental Physiology is given at suitable hours to third-year Students. In addition to the stated instruction, assistance will be given at other times when required.

Research Work.—To encourage the prosecution of original investigation into Physiological Subjects having a practical bearing on Clinical Medicine, Graduates in Medicine will be given every facility by the Professor, and will be charged no fee beyond what may be required to cover cost of materials.

SUMMER SESSION, 1911.

The Summer Session commences on the 19th April, and terminates on the 30th June.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

This Course comprises full instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis. Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course is given in the Physiological Laboratory, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture is also given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations are shown. Students have their own places in the Laboratory, each provided with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory is open to Members of the Class daily, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Professor Taylor.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—Professor Jellett, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. Students will have places allotted to them, with Microscopes and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

Botany.—Professor H. H. Dixon, Lectures and Practical work, 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the School of Botany. Students are provided with microscopes, reagents, and specimens, but are required to bring their own dissecting instruments.

Practical Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh.

In the Zoological Laboratory. The Class will be divided. One section will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays; another will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays; a third from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 12 to 1.30 o'clock on Saturdays. Students will be provided with Microscopes, Reagents, and Specimens, but must bring their own Dissecting Instruments.

Anatomy.—An optional Course of Dissections and Demonstrations is given during the Summer Session, for which a fee of £2 2s. is charged.

Physiology.—A Special Voluntary Course of Advanced Chemical Physiology is given during the Summer Session. Fee, £2 2s.

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 12 o'clock on Saturdays during Trinity Term.

Practical Physics.—Professor Thrift. Arrangements to be announced in due course.

Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh, at 1.30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Materia Medica.—Professor W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by the University Demonstrator during the Summer Session.

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND LICENSES.

The Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Dental Science granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Bachelor in Medicine. | 5. Master in Surgery. |
| 2. Bachelor in Surgery. | 6. Master in Obstetric Science. |
| 3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science. | 7. Bachelor in Dental Science. |
| 4. Doctor in Medicine. | 8. Master in Dental Science. |

The Diplomas and Licenses are:—

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Diploma in Public Health. ^a | 3. Diploma in Surgery. |
| 2. Diploma in Medicine. | 4. Diploma in Obstretic Science. |

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING MEDICAL OR DENTAL DEGREES.

I. Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students.

1. In order to join the Medical or Dental School, a Student must have either

(a) passed a Junior Freshman Term Examination, exclusive of Trigonometry,

or

(b) passed the Special Preliminary Examination held in March, the standard and subjects of which are those of the Hilary Junior Freshman Examination,

or

(c) obtained at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions marks showing sufficient merit in the subjects of (a) or (b).

Note.—Rising Junior Freshmen desiring to begin their Medical or Dental Curriculum have the privilege of presenting themselves at either the Michaelmas Junior Freshman Examination (exclusive of Trigonometry) or the Supplemental Hilary Examination at the end of Trinity Term, without paying the May fee of the Junior Freshman Year. But they obtain no academic credit for either examination beyond the right of entering the Medical or Dental School.

2. All Medical and Dental Students of undergraduate standing, who claim professional privileges in Arts, must attend at least

^a Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.

one course of Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of each year. The subjects of these lectures are as follows:—

Junior Freshman Year.

Mechanics (including Elementary Trigonometry) and English Composition.

Senior Freshman Year.

Logic (Formal) and English Composition.

Junior Sophister Year.

Astronomy and English Composition.

Senior Sophister Year.

Ethics and English Composition.

Note 1.—Students whose English Composition is unsatisfactory may be required to attend special lectures in that subject.

Note 2.—Students who enter the Medical or Dental School at the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for only one term as Junior Freshmen, must, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Freshman Year, attend both the above Courses for Freshmen.

Note 3.—In order to obtain credit for the Lectures of the Junior Sophister Year, every Student must, in addition to attending the Lectures, pass an Examination in Astronomy at the end of the Term.

Note 4.—A Student who enters the Medical or Dental School as a Senior Sophister, and has not passed a Junior Sophister Term Examination which includes Astronomy, must attend, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Sophister Year, the Arts Courses of the two Sophister Years, as above.

In order to obtain credit for these Lectures, he must pass an Examination in Astronomy as in *Note 3*.

3. Students who have entered the Medical or Dental School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for such terms of Arts Lectures as they are required under § 2 to attend in the Freshman Years, will obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination by passing—

- (a) The Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Medical School, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.
- (b) An Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German.

The Examination in Mechanics may be taken either at the ordinary Final Freshman Examination, or as in § 4.

A student need not have passed (a) in whole or in part before presenting himself for (b), but he must have passed both before the Trinity Lectures of his Junior Sophister year.

4. An Examination will be held in the Mechanics of the Final Freshman Course (including Elementary Trigonometry), at the date of each of the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.

5. No student will be allowed to attend the Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of the Junior Sophister Year until he has obtained credit for the Final Freshman Examination.

6. Students who have obtained credit for such attendance at Arts Lectures of the Sophister years as is required of them under § 2, and who have made satisfactory progress with their Medical studies during those years (see § 7), may present themselves for the Arts portion of their Degree Examination. This consists of Ethics and English Composition as in the ordinary Degree Examination.

7. The words 'satisfactory progress' in § 6 are thus interpreted. Before presenting themselves for the Arts Degree—

- (a) Students who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year must have passed Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or have passed the Intermediate Dental Examination, and kept one year at the Dental Hospital to the satisfaction of their teachers.
- (b) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Junior Sophister Year must have passed Part I. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.
- (c) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Sophister Year must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination, and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.

Note.—These regulations may be relaxed in the case of candidates for Moderatorship.

8. Students who have satisfied the conditions laid down in § 6 may obtain credit for the Degree Examination, either

- (a) by passing in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree, and passing Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.

or

- (b) by obtaining a Moderatorship, or by passing the full ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree.

9. A student who has failed to obtain credit for attendance at the Arts Lectures given in Trinity Term, whether through sickness, or irregular attendance, or want of diligence, or by failing to pass the Examination in Astronomy mentioned in § 2, note 3, or from any other cause, may supplement the Term as follows:—

- (a) If a Junior Freshman, he may pass the Junior Freshman Michaelmas Term Examination, or the Senior Freshman Hilary or Trinity Term Examination.
- (b) If a Senior Freshman, he may pass the Supplemental Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in October or in the following January; and may pass the Final Freshman Examination for Medical Students in Hilary or Trinity following.
- (c) If a Junior Sophister, he may pass the Michaelmas Examination of his class, omitting the optional subject, or the Hilary or Trinity Examination of the Senior Sophister Year, taking one optional subject.
- (d) If a Senior Sophister, he must pass a Senior Sophister Supplemental Examination, taking one of the optional subjects.

A Student who fails to comply with these Rules loses his class.

Note.—A Junior Freshman who is prevented by sickness, or other sufficient reason, from attending Lectures in Trinity Term, may, by special permission of the Senior Lecturer, take a second course in his Senior Freshman year instead.

10. If at any time a Student is reported by the Medical School Committee to the Senior Lecturer, as having ceased to pursue his studies with diligence, he shall thereupon lose the privileges accorded to Medical or Dental Students, until such time as the Medical School Committee report that he has resumed diligent attendance.

If such unfavourable report be made at the end of the Summer Session, the Student will obtain no academic credit for the Arts Lectures he may have attended during the Trinity Term of that year.

11. Medical and Dental Students who do not claim professional privileges may keep their course in Arts by passing the usual Term Examinations and Degree Examination in full. Those who have kept part of their course in this way, may, at any time, claim the privilege of completing it under the scheme detailed above.

II. Medical Course.

Students produce evidence of having passed the Special Preliminary Examination, or its equivalent (see above), pay a

Matriculation fee of 5s., and proceed with the following Courses and Examinations:—

First Year.—

First Winter^a—

Chemistry Lectures,	£2	2	0
Physics and Mechanics Lectures, ..	0	0	0
Practical Physics,	0	0	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Descriptive Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Dissections,	5	5	0

£13 13 0

First Summer—

Botany, Lectures and Practical, ..	£1	11	6
Zoology, Lectures and Practical, ..	2	2	0
Practical Chemistry, ^b	3	3	0
Physics, Lectures and Practical, ^b ..	0	0	0

£6 16 6

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

The subjects are—(a) Chemistry and Physics, and (b) Zoology and Botany. All the subjects may be passed at the same time, or they may be passed in two groups (a) and (b).

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the recognized Courses of Instruction in the subjects of the Examination.

The Lectures in Physics are preceded by a course of Lectures in Mechanics delivered early in Michaelmas Term. Students should take care to obtain credit for attendance on these Lectures. Failure to do so will prevent their obtaining credit for Lectures in Physics, and entering for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Physics and Chemistry.

Second Year.—

Second Winter—

Anatomy Lectures,	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures,	3	3	0
Practical Physiology,	2	2	0
Dissections,	5	5	0
Hospital Elementary Instruction, ^c	12	12	0

£26 5 0

Second Summer—

Histology,	5	5	0
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^a In the Table of Fees here given the reductions specified (p. 253) have already been made.

^b Students who join the School in a Summer Session should consult the Professors of Chemistry and of Physics before entering for these Courses.

^c Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the student has obtained credit for six months' dissections.

Students are advised not to attend Hospital until they have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are — Anatomy, Histology and Physiology (omitting the Physiology of the Sense-Organs, and of the Central Nervous System). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the Courses of Instruction prescribed for the First and Second years of Medical study, and *must have completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper, a practical, and an oral in each subject.

Third Year.—*Third Winter^a—*

Applied Anatomy Lectures,	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures,	3	3	0
Surgery,	2	2	0
Hospital Practice,	12	12	0
	<hr/>		
	£21	0	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology (including the Physiology of the Nervous System and of the Sense-Organs). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and *have completed Part I. of the Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper and an oral in each subject.

Third Summer—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	£3	3	0
Operative Surgery, ^b	2	12	6
	<hr/>		
	£5	15	6

N.B.—The Courses of the Fourth Year cannot be commenced until Part I. of the Intermediate Examination has been completed.

Fourth Year.—*Fourth Winter—*

Practice of Medicine,	£3	3	0
Midwifery,	3	3	0
Pathology, ^c	2	2	0
Hospital Practice,	12	12	0
	<hr/>		
	£21	0	0

^a Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College will be allowed to dissect in their third or subsequent year on payment of £3 3s. for the Winter Session.

^b Operative Surgery may be taken by those Students only who have completed Part I. of the Intermediate Examination.

^c Freshman Students pay £3 3s.

Fourth Summer—

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	£3	3	0
Practical Pathology,	2	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£5	5	0

Final Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are—Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

Before they are admitted to the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, passed the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).

Vaccination (Fee, £1 1s.) should be taken out in the fourth year.

Fifth Year—

Practical Midwifery,	£10	10	0
Mental Disease,	3	3	0
Ophthalmic Surgery,	3	3	0
	<hr/>		
	£16	16	0

Final Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—(a) Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease; (b) Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations, and Ophthalmic Surgery; (c) Midwifery and Gynæcology (clinical, papers, and *vivâ voce*).

Candidates for the Final in Surgery will be required to produce a certificate of instruction and practice in the administration of general anæsthetics.

Students may present themselves for Examination in any of these groups (a), (b), or (c), separately, or together, at any of the Examinations during their Fifth Year; but they must leave at least one of these groups until the end of their Fifth Year. Before presenting themselves for any of these groups, Students must have attended all the prescribed Courses of Instruction in the subject in which they present themselves for Examination, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5). Candidates in any group who fail to satisfy the Clinical Examiners are not permitted to proceed with the other parts of the Examination in which they have failed.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures,	£67	4	0
II. Hospitals,	55	13	0
III. Degrees (M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.),	27	0	0
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TOTAL,	£149	17	0

The following regulations hold with regard to the number, times, and conduct of Examinations, scale of marking, &c. :—

1. The Preliminary Scientific Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are given to each subject and to each group of subjects.

2. The Intermediate Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are awarded to Anatomy, and Physiology including Histology, in Part I., and to Applied Anatomy and Physiology in Part II., of the Examination.

The Extern Examiners are present in the case of Part I. only.

3. Part I. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at end of Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Scale of marking is as follows :—

Pathology,	50
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	25
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	25

4. Part II. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Winter and Summer Sessions, and a Supplemental Examination in November.

Scale of marking is as follows :—

MEDICINE—

Paper,	25
Oral,	15
Clinical,	50
Mental Disease,	10

SURGERY—

Paper,	20
Oral,	10
Operations,	20
Clinical,	40
Ophthalmic Surgery,	10

MIDWIFERY & GYNÆCOLOGY—

Papers,	30
Orals,	20

5. No candidate is permitted to pass in Medicine or in Surgery, who fails to obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in the Clinical Examination.

The Clinical Examinations are in each case held before the papers and orals, and candidates who fail to obtain 50 per cent. in the Clinical are not permitted to present themselves for the other parts of the Examination.

6. All parts of the Final Examination—except Materia Medica, Mental Disease, and Ophthalmic Surgery—are conducted by at least two Examiners, both of whom shall mark each candidate.

7. The Examination in Mental Disease takes the form of an oral, and is held at an Asylum : candidates are required to fill up

a form of certificate (such as is used for the committal of a lunatic to a public asylum) from their personal examination of a patient.

8. In publishing the results of the Examinations the marks are mentioned only in the case of candidates who obtain "high marks"; and in the case of all other candidates a statement of having passed or failed alone is published.

This regulation applies to all the Examinations in the Medical curriculum.

9. The Court of Examiners have the power of compelling candidates whose answering has been very deficient in any subject, to attend a recognized Course of Instruction in that subject before presenting themselves for re-examination.

New Regulations are introduced only after due notice, but when introduced they are binding upon all Students of the Medical School.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS.

Candidates for the Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Degrees.

Diplomates on completing the Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B.A., may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor on paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Finals.

Candidates who have completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if Graduates in Arts, to have conferred on them the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Diplomas, the Fees for which are £11. They will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling them to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Every Student, who having entered for any of the Medical Examinations, fails, for any reason, to obtain credit for it, shall pay a fee of 10s. 6d., for any occasion on which he presents himself again for the same Examination.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Students will be required to show a reasonable knowledge, as ascertained by Examination during the Session, of the subject of a Course of Lectures before a certificate of satisfactory attendance is issued by the Professor in charge, and the return to the Senior Lecturer is to include a statement that this condition has been fulfilled.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1910-11.

Preliminary Scientific begins—October 10; March 20; June 26.

Intermediate Medical, Part I., begins—October 10; March 13; June 26.

Intermediate Medical, Part II., begins—October 17; March 20; June 26.

Final Medical, Part I., begins—October 24; March 20; June 26.

Final in Medicine begins—November 7; February 20; June 12.

Final in Surgery begins—November 14; March 6; June 19.

Final in Midwifery begins—November 21; March 13; June 26.

Notice of intention to enter must be given to the Registrar of the School *not less than eight clear days before* each Examination begins. Printed forms of notice are provided. Certificates, when required, and *Licent* or re-examination fees, when due, are to be presented or paid when Students enter their names for the Examination. If this be not done, entries will not be received.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Students are expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which they enter, whether in the Winter or the Summer Session; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, they are allowed credit for a Course if they have been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College are required.

During the first three months of the Winter Session in which Students begin their Hospital work, they must attend an Elementary Course of Hospital Instruction for one hour per day.

The certificate for this Course must be signed by all the teachers who have taken part in the instruction, and the attendances of each day must be entered in a list, supplied by the Board of Trinity College, and initialled by the teachers for that day.

Students will be required to attend on at least forty-five occasions in this three months' Course in order to obtain credit for it.

During other years also a certificate of attendance at Hospital is required by the Board of Trinity College.

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

PRACTICAL VACCINATION.*

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination is required, to be attended at the Vaccine Department, Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution is required.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a six months' Course of Practical Midwifery with Clinical Lectures, including not less than thirty cases, is required.

* The Local Government Board for Ireland require that Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts must have attended a six weeks' Course of instruction in Vaccination with six attendances, four being in consecutive weeks, must have passed an Examination, and must have shown practical knowledge in performing Vaccination. The L. G. B. recognises only the Certificates issued by the Medical Officers of the Vaccine Department, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the Workhouse Infirmary, Cork, and the Workhouse Infirmary, Belfast.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery is required.

Master in Obstetric Science.

Masters in Obstetric Science must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and produce a Certificate of having attended a Summer Course in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.^a

They are then required to pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Practice of Midwifery. | 3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and
Elementary Embryology. |
| 2. Gynæcology. | 4. Clinical Gynæcology. |

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Midwifery.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £5.

Master in Surgery.

Masters in Surgery must be Bachelors in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of their Registration in the study or practice of their profession. They must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Clinical Surgery. | 4. Surgery. |
| 2. Operative Surgery. | 5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead
subject). |
| 3. Surgical Pathology. | |

And one of the following optional subjects, viz.:—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz.:
Ophthalmic and Aural; Gynæcological; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Surgery.

^a Existing Graduates in Medicine of the standing of M.D. are not required to attend this Course.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examination as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

Doctor in Medicine.

Doctors in Medicine must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and must be of M.A. standing. They must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock on the day before Commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than a week before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on December 20, February 28, April 25, July 6.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £13.

REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS.

Registered Practitioners will be admitted to the Degree of M.B. on the following conditions:—

1. That their names have been on the Medical Register for not less than five years.
2. That they hold the Degree of B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; or are qualified to proceed to that Degree.
3. That they have passed the Intermediate Part II., the Final Part I., and Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease at the Final Part II.
4. They must have passed the Intermediate Part II., and the Final Part I., and the necessary Examinations for B.A., before being admitted to the Final Part II.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Diploma is conferred, after examination, by the University of Dublin, upon Candidates fulfilling the following conditions:—

1. The Candidate must be a Registered Medical Practitioner.
2. A period of not less than twelve months shall elapse between the obtaining of a registrable qualification and admission to any part of the Examination.

3.^a The Candidate must have completed, subsequent to obtaining a registrable qualification, a period of six months in a Laboratory, recognized by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in practical instruction in Chemistry and Bacteriology applied to Public Health, and also have attended, practically, outdoor Sanitary work for six months, under an approved Officer of Health, of which at least three months shall be distinct and separate from the period of Laboratory Instruction.

Note (1).—In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate of outdoor sanitary work from a Staff Sanitary Officer may be accepted instead of one from a Medical Officer of Health.

4.^a The Candidate must, after obtaining a registrable Qualification, have attended during three months the practice of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases at which opportunities are afforded for the study of Methods of Administration.

Note (1). Methods of Administration shall include the methods of dealing with patients at their admission and discharge, as well as in the wards, and the Medical Superintendence of the Hospital generally.

Note (2). In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate from a Principal Medical Officer under whom he has served, stating that he has, during a period of at least three months, been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of Hospital Administration in relation to Infectious Diseases, may be accepted as evidence under *Rule* 4.

The Examination to be passed by the Candidate is prescribed as follows:—

PART I.

CHEMISTRY—Paper and Practical.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY—Practical.

BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY—Paper and Practical.

Candidates are liable to be examined in the method of conducting *post-mortem* Examinations.

PART II.

HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY—Paper.

SANITARY ENGINEERING—Paper.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND VITAL STATISTICS—Paper.

PRACTICAL SANITARY REPORT.

The two Parts may be passed consecutively or with an interval between, at the option of the Candidate, provided that the requisite curriculum for each Part has been completed before the Candidate presents himself.

Examinations for Part I. will begin on Dec. 5, March 20, and June 26; for Part II. on Dec. 8, March 23, and June 29.

* This condition does not apply to Practitioners registered or entitled to be registered on or before 1st January, 1890.

Candidates are required to send in their names to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least a week before the first day of Examination.

Candidates who have registered since 1st January, 1890, are required to apply to the Board of Trinity College for leave to present themselves, a month before the Examination begins, and to submit at the same time Certificates of the required Courses of Study.

A Fee of £10 10s. is required. £2 2s. must be paid to the Registrar of the School on entering for Part I.; the balance to be paid to the Senior Proctor on applying for the Diploma.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR D. P. H.

The complete analysis of water. Estimation of carbon dioxide, and detection of ammonia and other constituents or impurities, in air. Complete analysis of milk and butter. Detection of adulterants in milk, flour, tea, coffee, mustard, and pepper. Detection of preservatives in foods. Detection of picric acid in beer and of alum in bread and flour. Microscopic examination of starches. Determination of acidity in vinegar. Identification and examination of disinfectants. Detection of various poisons in contents of stomach. General chemistry of ether, chloroform, nitric acid, chloral. Assay of caffeine.

Fee for the Course, £5 5s.

Candidates can join at any time during the Medical year by arrangement with the Professor of Chemistry.

PART II.—D.P.H. EXAMINATION.

Vital Statistics and the Acts relating to Public Health in Ireland :—

Syllabus.

Vital Statistics.—Principles and methods of vital statistics; birth and death rates; their relation to age, sex, occupation and density of population; population and housing statistics; causes of increase and decrease of population; estimates of population; emigration; practical construction of statistical tables; graphic methods of illustration; life tables.

Public Health Law.—Practical acquaintance with the provisions of the Statutes.

Books recommended.—"Vital Statistics" (Newsholme); Reports of the Registrars-General for the United Kingdom; Census Reports (on Vital Statistics and Emigration Reports); "Handbook of Irish Sanitary Law" (Birmingham).

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Synopsis.

Construction of healthy dwellings. Collection and disposal of house refuse. Sanitary inspections and testing of drains and sanitary fittings. Sources of water supply. Collection and storage of water. Sources of pollution. Filtration and softening of water. Heating and ventilation of public and private buildings. Sewage disposal of towns, villages, and isolated dwellings. Planning and arrangement of hospitals, slaughter-houses, cow-sheds, and dairies.

Books recommended to Candidates.—"Hygiene," by Notter and Firth; "The Purification of Sewage," by Dr. Barwise; "A Practical Guide for Sanitary Inspectors," by F. C. Stockman; "House-drainage and Sanitary Fitments," by G. J. G. Jensen.

A collection of Sanitary Appliances has been placed in the Engineering Museum, with which Candidates should make themselves familiar.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtaining a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public Bodies are requiring it as well as the usual Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

The School of Dental Science consists of the following staff for 1910-11:—

University Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.

University Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.

Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; W. G. T. Story, M.B.

Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.

Lecturer in Orthodontia.—E. S. Friel, M. Dent. Sc.

Lecturer in Anæsthetics.—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

University Examiner for 1910.—G. W. Yeates, M.B.

WINTER SESSION, 1910-11.

Lectures commence on 11th October.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Practical Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Medicine.—Days and hours to be arranged.

Dental Mechanics.—Mr. Cockburn.

Dental Surgery and Pathology.—Drs. Baker and W. G. T. Story.

Dissections from October to March inclusive.

SUMMER SESSION, 1911.

Lectures commence on 19th April.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course will be given in the Physiological Laboratory on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture will be given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations will be shown. Students will have their own places in the Laboratory, each with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class daily, except during Class hours.

Practical Physics.—Professor Thrift. Arrangements to be announced in due course.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology.—Professor A. F. Dixon.

Orthodontia.—Mr. Friel.

Anæsthetics.—Dr. Kirkpatrick.

COMBINED ARTS AND DENTAL CURRICULUM.

The University of Dublin grants the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Dental Science.

Either of these qualifications entitles the holder to be registered as a licensed Dental practitioner.

In order to obtain the Degree of Bachelor (B. Dent. Sc.) Candidates must have completed the course for the Arts degree (B.A.) of the University and have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry. The Degree of Master in Dental Science (M. Dent. Sc.) is awarded after a further examination, and cannot be taken until the end of a fifth year of study.

The Dental and Arts Courses may be taken separately or concurrently.

It is to be understood (*a*) that the Arts Courses to be attended by Dental Students are the same as those to be attended by Medical Students; and (*b*) that, with the exceptions noted, the Professional Courses mentioned below as necessary for Dental Students are the same as those for Medical Students.

The following curriculum has been drawn up for students who desire to pursue their Arts and Dental studies concurrently:—

The student should—

1. Pass the Entrance Examination (Trinity College) in June, October, or January.
2. Pass any Junior Freshman Term Examination, or the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts held in March.

Upon the completion of the second of these examinations the student should register as a Dental Student^a at the office of the Registrar the School of Medicine, and begin his combined Course for the Arts and Dental degrees and the Dental diploma in October or April.

NOTE.—The fees for the courses marked thus * are included in the Arts fees.

First Winter—

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics).

*Physics Lectures (Michaelmas and Hilary Terms).

*Physics, Practical.

Chemistry Lectures	£2	2	0
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Systematic Anatomy Lectures ^b	3	3	0
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Anatomy, dissections	5	5	0
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					£10	10	0
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^a Students are advised to register *both* as Dental and Medical Students. A Student who has done this is entitled to count some of the Courses which he takes as a Dental Student as a part of his Medical Course, should he at a later date determine to take the Medical Degrees.

^b Together with an elementary course at the beginning of the Winter Session.

First Summer—

Practical Chemistry, together with Practical Dental Metallurgy	£3	3	0
Histology, together with Dental Histology	5	5	0
Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human & Comparative) ^a	2	2	0
	£10	10	0

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics).

*English Composition.

In June of his first year the Student should pass the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and in Physics as dealt with in the Winter Session, and in Dental Anatomy. Before he is admitted to any of these Examinations he must have attended the courses indicated above to the satisfaction of his Teachers.

Second Winter—

General Hospital	£12	12	0
Dissections	5	5	0
Physiology Lectures	3	3	0
Physiology, Practical	2	2	0
Surgery, including the elements of Surgical Pathology and Surgery in its applications to Dental Surgery Lectures ^b	2	2	0
Medicine, including the elements of General Pathology and the applications of Medicine to Dental Surgery Lectures ^c	3	3	0
	£28	7	0

Students who begin their Dental course in the Summer Session are advised in their first summer to attend Dental Anatomy, Statics and Dynamics, and English Composition.

At the completion of his second Winter Session the Student should pass the Intermediate Dental Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Before he is admitted to the Intermediate Dental Examination the Student must have completed the courses of instruction indicated above, to the satisfaction of his Teachers, and must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics, and in Dental Anatomy.

Second Summer—

General Hospital (included in Winter Fee).

Dental Mechanics (Practical).^{d, e}

*Logic Lectures and English Composition.

^a Special Course; two hours per week, together with practical work and demonstrations.

^b Lectures of Professor of Surgery from October to Christmas, those of Special Lecturer for rest of Winter Session.

^c Course given by Special Lecturer.

^d Students who have failed to complete the Intermediate Dental Examination are advised not to begin their instruction in Dental Mechanics until June or October. Before presenting himself for the Final Examination, the Student must have taken a minimum of 27 months' instruction in Primary Dental Mechanics.

^e If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner, the fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

During the Summer, Students should prepare for the Final Freshman Examination, and should pass it in the following October. The subjects for the examination are:—Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one language, viz.: Latin, Greek, French, or German.

Having completed the Final Freshman and Intermediate Dental Examinations the Student should devote his time to work at the Dental Hospital. For two years he should attend each forenoon the surgical practice of this Hospital, and in the afternoons the instruction given in Mechanical Dentistry.

Third Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	..	..	£9	9	0
Dental Mechanics (Practical)	..	..	52	10	0
Dental Mechanics, including Dental Metallurgy—					
Lectures, October to Christmas	..	..	2	2	0
					£64 1 0

Third Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	}	(included in Winter fee)
Dental Mechanics (Practical)		
*Astronomy—Lectures.		

Fourth Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	..	..	£9	9	0
Dental Mechanics (Practical) ^a	..	..	52	10	0
Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their applications to					
Dental Surgery Lectures ^b	..	..	3	3	0
					£65 2 0

Fourth Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	}	(included in Winter fee)			
Dental Mechanics (Practical)					
Orthodontia	..	..	..	1	1 0
Anaesthetics—Demonstrations in the use of ^b	..	..	..	1	1 0
*Ethics Lectures.					

At the completion of the fourth year the Student should enter for the Final Dental Examination, the subjects for which are—

Dental Mechanics and Metallurgy.

Paper, Practical and *Viva voce*.

Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their application to Dental Surgery.

Paper, Practical and *Viva voce*.

Orthodontia. *Viva voce*.

The Principles of Surgery and Medicine in their application to Dental Surgery. *Viva voce*.

The degree of Bachelor in Dental Science is conferred on Students who have completed the above Courses and Examinations, and passed the B.A. Degree Examination in Ethics and English Composition.

^a If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner, the fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

^b Courses given by Special Lecturers.

The total fees in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor in Dental Science are:—

Entrance fee and Arts fees (4 years) ..	£84	10	0
Lecture, Laboratory, and Hospital fees—			
First Winter	10	10	0
First Summer	10	10	0
Second Winter	28	7	0
Second Summer	—		
Third Winter	64	1	0
Third Summer	—		
Fourth Winter	65	2	0
Fourth Summer	2	2	0
Examination fee	5	0	0
Fee for Degree	10	0	0
	£280	2	0

MASTER IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates for the Degree of Master in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

DATES OF DENTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR 1910-11.

Preliminary Scientific begins, October 10, March 20, June 26.

Intermediate begins October 17, March 13, June 19.

B. and M. Dent. Sc. begin November 14, March 6, June 19.

Notice of intention to enter must be given to the Registrar of the School *not less than eight clear days before* each Examination begins. Printed forms of notice are provided. Certificates, when required, and examination or re-examination fees, when due, are to be presented or paid when Students enter their names for the Examination. If this be not done, entries will not be received.

Graduates in Medicine of the University of Dublin who desire to take a degree in Dentistry are admitted to the B. Dent. Sc. Examination on producing certificates as follows:—

1. One year's attendance at the surgical practice of a recognized Dental Hospital.
2. Two years' practical Dental Mechanics.
3. Lectures on Dental Surgery and Pathology, Mechanics, Anatomy, Orthodontia, and Anaesthetics.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.

Winter Session (November to March)—

Lectures, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 o'clock, and Saturdays at 11 o'clock.

Demonstrations and Laboratory work as may be arranged.

Subject—Inorganic and Elementary Organic Chemistry.

Fee—College students, £2 2s.; Externs, £3 3s.

Summer Session (April to June)—

1st Part. Demonstrations and Laboratory Work, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 9 to 11 o'clock.

Subject—Qualitative analysis of single inorganic salts.

2nd Part. Laboratory work on composition of bone and teeth; anæsthetics and antiseptics; dental metallurgy.

Fee—£3 3s.

PRIVILEGES AND PRIZES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100, founded in 1869, is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. Successful Candidates are required to spend three months in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before they can obtain the first instalment of £50, they must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that they possess sufficient knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from

the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50, Prizemen must have furnished to the Regius Professor their formal Report on the Hospitals attended by them, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, and Obstetric Medicine.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions, an Examination in Medicine will be held in June, 1911, at which a Medical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Surgery will be competed for in June, 1912.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

THE SIR JOHN BANKS MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., for twenty years (1849-69) King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and for eighteen years (1880-98) Regius Professor of Physic. A bronze Medal is awarded to the winner, and a Money Prize, value about £15, to the second best candidate, at the Medical Travelling Prize Examination.

THE EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by past pupils of Dr. E. H. Bennett, for nine years (1864-73) University Anatomist, and for thirty-three years (1873-1906) Professor of Surgery, in "appreciation of his eminent services to the surgical profession, and of his many acts of kindness to them while students." A bronze Medal and a Money Prize are awarded respectively to the winner, and to the second best candidate, at the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination.

FITZ-PATRICK SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship was founded in November, 1901, by Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, in memory of her husband, Thomas Fitz-Patrick, M.D. (Dub.). It consists of the interest on £1000. It will be awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Examinations, provided that the Student has completed the Medical Course in the prescribed period of five years.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships, founded in 1860, are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

(2). No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine will be held on June 22 and following days, and for Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, on June 26 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second-best answerers, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations for these Scholarships are:—

No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarships in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for a Stewart Scholarship in the same subjects.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART SCHOLARSHIPS IN MENTAL DISEASE.

These Scholarships are awarded from time to time. They are of value about £50 per annum, and are tenable for three years. The Regulations are as follows:—

Candidates must not be more than two years qualified.

The successful candidate must spend not less than six months as resident or outdoor pupil in a recognized Institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases approved by the Board of Trinity College, and under such conditions as they shall from time to time prescribe; this period to be commenced within six months from the date of election.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit be shown.

No person will be admitted to compete a second time for the Scholarship.

Examination.

Psychological Medicine,	{ Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	{ Clinical.	50 marks.
Pathology of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	{ <i>Vivâ Voce.</i>	50 marks.
Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ Paper, 3 hours.	25 marks.
	{ Clinical.	25 marks.
Anatomy of the Normal Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ <i>Vivâ Voce.</i>	25 marks.
Physiology of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ <i>Vivâ Voce.</i>	25 marks.

At the *vivâ voce* Examinations Candidates will be examined upon microscopic and other preparations of the Brain and Spinal Cord.

The Examination will be held at the close of the Summer Session.

Candidates are advised to consult the following books:—

W. James. Text-Book of Psychology (Briefer Course).

L. Bianchi. Text-Book of Psychiatry (trans. Macdonald).

E. Krapilin. Lectures in Clinical Psychiatry (trans. Johnstone).

W. F. Robertson. Text-Book of Pathology in relation to Mental Disease.

Marie. Leçons sur les Maladies de la Moelle.

Quain. Anatomy; the Central Nervous System.

Schafer. Text-Book of Physiology; the Central Nervous System.

W. R. Gowers. Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System.

THE JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of Dr. John Mallet Purser, King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the "John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies, which cost £73 10s., and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."
2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the student who, at the ordinary June Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, the Student is successful in passing the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.
3. That no students may compete for the Medal who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for their first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal is presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association, which is usually held in November.

BEGLEY STUDENTSHIPS.

In Trinity Term, 1905, bequests from William Chapman Begley, B.A., M.B. of £5200, 2½ per Cent. Consols, and from his wife, Jane Begley, of £1004 14s. 6d., for the purpose of endowing four Medical Studentships, were received by the Board.

The following is summarized from the Scheme arranged in the High Court of Justice Ireland, Chancery Division, for the administration of this Fund.

The Studentships shall be open to all Undergraduates of the College who shall have passed the Final Senior Freshman Examination in Arts, notwithstanding the date at which they shall have entered the Medical School, preference being given where the qualifications and merits of the Candidates for the Studentships are, in the opinion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, otherwise equal, according to the seniority of their standing in their Undergraduate Arts Course, at the time of their respectively entering upon the study of Medicine in the School. The fund invested, after the payment of legacy duty, &c., produces annually about £148.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Institutes of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Session amounting to £6, and in the Summer Session amounting to £4.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held, at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those Candidates who show sufficient merit.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

The Registrar of the School of Physic attends in his Office in the School of Physic during the Medical year as follows:—From 1st October to 17th November, from 12 noon to 2 P.M. daily; during the remainder of the Winter Session from 1 to 2 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Saturdays; during the Summer Session from 11 to 12 daily. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 12th July. No Certificates or Schedules can be issued or signed during the Vacations.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for all Winter Courses are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Summer Courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Histology, Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Operative Surgery are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Cheques or Orders should be made payable to the Registrar of the School of Physic, T.C.D.

The Fee for the Course in Materia Medica is to be paid to the Professor of Materia Medica.

Hospital Fees are to be paid to the Hospitals.

Seats in the Lecture Theatres are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

A special three weeks' course of instruction is given during the month of June and in the Autumn.

Subjects and Lecturers.

Medicine.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Surgery.—Thomas E. Gordon, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Edward H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Gynæcology.—E. Hastings Tweedy, F.R.C.P.I.

Diseases of Eye.—Sir Henry R. Swanzy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Robert H. Woods, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Skin.—Wallace Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Pathology.—Alex. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Anatomy.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Physiology.—William H. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

X-Ray Work.—William G. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Cystoscopy.—K. E. L. G. Gunn, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

The Composite Fee for the entire Course is £5 5s. ; and for this sum each member is entitled to attend all the classes, or such of them as he desires.

Arrangements are made by which a limited number of members of the class can reside in College Rooms, and dine on Commons, at an inclusive cost of £1 1s. per week.

Further information will be given on application to the Honorary Secretary, ALFRED R. PARSONS, M.D., 27, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following Schools, in addition to the School of Physic, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

The School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.	The School of the Catholic Uni- versity.
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The Returns of the names of Trinity College Students attending these Schools will not be accepted unless lodged with the Registrar of the School of Physic on or before 21st April for the Winter Session, and 21st July for the Summer Session.

The following Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital. Royal City of Dublin Hospital. Dr. Steevens' Hospital. Jervis-street Infirmary. Mater Misericordiæ Hospital	Mercer's Hospital. Meath Hospital. Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals. St. Vincent's Hospital.
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Ophthalmic Hospital.

Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Rotunda. Coombe.	National Maternity.
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Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	Swift's.
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Two consecutive *anni medici*, taken at any period in the medical curriculum of five years in:—

University College of South Wales, Monmouthshire, University of Adelaide, University of Bombay, University of Calcutta, University of Lahore,	University of Madras, University of Melbourne, University of Otago, University of Sydney, University of Toronto, M'Gill College,
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are recognized as qualifying for admission to Examinations in the School of Physic.

THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF OTHER
TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

*Recognition of Courses, in the case of Students of Medicine, taken at
Colonial Universities and Colleges.*

The Board and Council are prepared, in the case of students of medicine, to consider applications from Colonial Universities and Colleges for recognition of courses of instruction given by them if the following regulations are complied with:—

1. The application for recognition shall be made to the Registrar of the College, and shall supply information under the following headings:—

- (a) The names of the subjects for the teaching of which recognition is sought.
- (b) The names of the teachers in each subject whose courses are to be recognized, a note of their university degrees, or other qualifications, and a statement of their published work. Particulars regarding the opportunities which each teacher has had of qualifying himself for the work which he undertakes, and of the length of time during which he has devoted himself to the teaching of his subject, should be included.
- (c) The names and qualifications of any assistants employed in conducting the courses for which recognition is sought, and a note of the amount of teaching entrusted to each.
- (d) A note of the average number of students attending the courses under consideration.
- (e) A note of the number of lecture hours devoted to each course, of the number of written or *viva voce* examinations held during the progress of the course, and a clear statement of the hours necessarily spent in practical class-work by the students of each subject.
- (f) A detailed syllabus of each course, and a time-table showing the hours at which the various classes meet, and the duration of the courses. The fees charged for the courses of instruction should also be noted.
- (g) A short description of the accommodation which each teacher has at his disposal, and a note of the apparatus, illustrative museum specimens, diagrams, and other appliances which he has for use in his teaching-work.

2. Every recognized Institution shall at the end of each year furnish to the Registrar of the Medical School of Trinity College a statement showing :—

- (a) The number of students who have attended each of the recognized courses in a satisfactory manner.
- (b) A clear statement of any changes which it is proposed to introduce regarding the conduct of the courses for next session.
- (c) A note of any changes made during the year, or proposed to be made, in the personnel of the teaching staff responsible for the recognized courses.

3. A certificate of attendance on a recognized course can only be accepted if it clearly states that the student has satisfactorily performed the work of the class. The certificate must also show the number of attendances made by the student, and the total number of possible attendances. In each certificate, attendance upon practical class-work, lectures, and class-examinations should be distinguished.

4. The University shall, if it thinks fit, defer recognition until an inspection has been made of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching-appliances of the Institution making application.

5. A recognition once granted may be withdrawn, or suspended, at any time, should the University deem such action desirable.

6. No recognition of courses granted under this scheme will exempt a student wishing to take the degree of the University of Dublin from spending at least three full years of Medical study in Trinity College.

Applications from individual students for recognition of courses taken by them in Colonial Universities or Colleges shall, as hitherto, be decided on by the Board of Trinity College after consultation with the Medical School Committee, and the Tutors Committee.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physician.—John Mallet Purser, Sc.D., M.D.

Physicians.—Walter George Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

James Craig, M.D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.

Henry C. Drury, M.D.

The King's Professor of Midwifery.

Surgeons.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., M.Ch., Regius Professor of Surgery.

Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Professor of Surgery.

C. A. K. Ball, M.D.

Pathologist.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., University Lecturer in Pathology.

Surgeon to Department for Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Robt. H. Woods, M.B., B.Ch.

Assistant Physician.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon.—C. M. Benson, M.D.

X-Ray Department.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Anæsthetist.—W. Pearson, M.D.

House Surgeon.—D. G. Madill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

TEACHING STAFF.

I.—*Mathematics.*

ROBERT RUSSELL, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics.*

S. B. KELLEHER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics.*

W. E. THRIFT, M.A., HON. M. INST. C.E.I., M.I.E.E.; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

HARRY THRIFT, M.A., F.T.C.D.	} Assistants to the Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
J. R. COTTER, M.A.,	
H. H. POOLE, B.A.	
H. F. BIGGS, B.A.	

IV.—*Chemistry.*

SYDNEY YOUNG, SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

E. WERNER, F.I.C., F.C.S.L., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

W. C. RAMSDEN, F.C.S.L., Demonstrator.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining.*

JOHN JOLY, M.A., B.A.I., SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering.*

T. ALEXANDER, M.A.I. (*hon. causâ*), M.I.C.E.I., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

W. E. LILLY, M.A.I., SC.D., M.I.C.E.I.,	} Assistants to the Professor of Civil Engineering.
J. T. JACKSON, M.A.I., M.A.,	

VII.—*Electrical Engineering.*

WM. TATLOW, B.A.I., A.M.I.E.E., Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

P. S. SHEARDOWN, Electrical Engineer to the Dublin United Tramways Company, Lecturer in Electric Traction.

VIII.—*Mechanical Engineering.*

W. E. LILLY, M.A.I., SC.D., WH. EX., M.I.MECH.E., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass an Examination (which may be done at any time of the year) in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.

Algebra (the first four rules and fractions).

Geometry (Euclid, Books I. II. III. and IV., props. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

English History and Composition, and Modern Geography.

Any two Latin authors of the Candidate's choice, and Latin Composition.

And any one of the following three Languages:—

Greek, any two Greek authors of the Candidate's choice.

French, Stendhal, *Un Episode de Waterloo* (ed. Gerthwohl).

German, Schiller's *Belagerung von Antwerpen*.

The Examination in French and German will be partly *viva voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages into English, and passages for translation from English into the same.

If successful in passing this Examination, the Student must pay an Entrance Fee of £15.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having thus become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, at which period of the year only can a Student join the classes. Students intending to enter must be at the Engineering School at 10 o'clock on the day fixed in the Almanac.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.

Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).

Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).

Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).

Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three or four years, as explained below, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus:—

FIRST YEAR (JUNIOR CLASS).

Mathematics.

Mechanics.

Experimental Physics.

Chemistry.

Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.

Drawing and Practical Geometry.

SECOND YEAR (MIDDLE CLASS).

Practical Mechanics.

Theory of the Steam Engine.

Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.

Elementary Geology.

Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.

Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.

Electrical Engineering.

THIRD YEAR (SENIOR CLASS).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.

Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.

Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.

Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

FOURTH YEAR (OPTIONAL).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

An optional fourth year's Course has been instituted, and Students wishing to make a special study of Electrical Engineering are recommended to do so in this fourth year.

Students taking the ordinary three years' Course are allowed to specialise during part of the third year, and to present themselves accordingly in special Papers at the Final B.A.I. Examination: those who may wish to devote themselves to the ordinary

Civil Engineering work being only required to study a certain part of the Electrical Engineering work, and to take at the B.A.I. Examination a certain part of the Electrical Engineering Examination in addition to the full Civil Engineering Examination; and those who may wish to devote themselves to Electrical Engineering being allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, for certain parts of the Civil Engineering work, as arranged by the Professor of Civil Engineering, and to be allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Examination for two of the Papers set by the Professor of Civil Engineering at the B.A.I. Examination: the Drawing of Students thus specialising will be arranged so as to be suited to their Electrical Engineering work as far as possible.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

A Student who has failed to pass one of these Examinations may, on payment of half the Fee for the corresponding year, attend over again the Lectures in the subjects in which he was deficient.

A part of the regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held at the end of Trinity Term, and the remainder in Michaelmas Term. There is also a corresponding Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class,	at least 14 hours each week during Term.
Senior Class,	„ 16 „ „ „

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to ensure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

A Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided for those Students who may study the subject in the Optional fourth year, and a Diploma in Electrical Engineering is awarded to Students taking out this Course satisfactorily.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects:—

1. Practical Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
4. Electrical Engineering.

In the first and fourth, Honors are awarded on the results of the corresponding parts of the Degree Examination; in the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; and in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year; and in Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

*Scale of Fees and Charges.***COLLEGE FEES.**

<i>Entrance Fee</i> to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed),	£15	0	0
<i>Half-yearly Fee</i> for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar <i>before</i> the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November,	8	8	0

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FEES.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments:—

In the Junior Class,	£10	0	0
„ Middle „	£15	0	0
„ Senior „	£15	0	0
„ Optional fourth year,*	£15	0	0

*If the Student paying this Fee be a graduate, he is not required to continue paying the ordinary College half-yearly Fees.

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5s. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10s. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of one guinea and the ordinary replacement fee of 15s. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as the circumstances require:—

I.—MATHEMATICS.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects:—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—MECHANICS, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.

Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.

Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and his assistants deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below:—

To the Junior Class.

1. Heat.
2. Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.
Electrical Engineering.

The Steam Engine Lectures are delivered to the Middle Class in Michaelmas Term, the practical work thereon is carried out in Hilary Term, and the Preliminary Theoretical Lectures in Electrical Engineering by the Professor of Experimental Physics are delivered in Trinity Term.

To the Senior Class.

Electrical Engineering.

The Professor of Experimental Physics concludes his Course of Lectures in Electrical Engineering in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior year, and all Students are required to attend this Course. The Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering gives such of his Demonstrations as he considers necessary for all Students in Michaelmas Term; the Special Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations are given in Hilary and Trinity Terms.

Six Lectures and Demonstrations on the Dublin United Electrical Tramways system are given by the Lecturer in Electric Traction.

In addition to these Lectures, the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

IV.—CHEMISTRY.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following:—

Junior Class.

LECTURES.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—MINERALOGY, PETROLOGY, GEOLOGY, AND MINING.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy, awarded to second and third year's men, were founded by the Board in December, 1887.

VI.—ENGINEERING.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects:—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3. " " in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the second and third years demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction. The new equipment of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Laboratory includes a Locomotive Boiler and a Compound Condensing Steam Engine of 30 H. P., equipped with feed heater, ejector, condenser, measuring tanks, and other apparatus for taking indicator diagrams and for the carrying out of efficiency tests, coal and water consumption, &c., and an 8 H. P. Gas Engine of the latest type.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows:—

TO THE MIDDLE CLASS.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying.—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amsler's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking

dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Mill's Railway Construction; Seddon's Builders' Work; Aitken's Road Construction.

Books of Reference.—Aitken's Road Making; Simms on Tunnelling; Middleton and Chadwick's Surveying; Jackson's Surveying; Johnston's Surveying (American).

TO THE SENIOR AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

On one day of each week of Hilary and Trinity Terms.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering, or Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours.*

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works; Farr's Paper on Moving Loads, Proc. Inst. C.E., 1900; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers; Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works. Turner and Brightmore's Treatise on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering. Burton on Waterworks.

TO THE SENIOR CLASS.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending-moment and shearing-force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator. The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a polariscope method. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.—Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners. Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Lévy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's

approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereostatic' arches. Tables of the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Compound Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Lévy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics, and Graphic Statics, and Exercises on Graphic Statics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference, or duplicates may be borrowed from the Lending Library:—

Molesworth Pocket Book; Rankine's Applied Mechanics; Stoney on Strains, 1886; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1883; Walmisley on Iron Roofs; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888; Lévy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions* of the R.I.A., 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longmans' Engineering Series, now being published. Marsh's Reinforced Concrete. Lilly's Design of Plate Girders.

ENGINEERING SCHEME.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

VII.—ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Lectures of the Professor of Experimental Physics are on the general theory of Electricity as applied to Electrical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering are on the following subjects:—

Generation of electric currents—Continuous current dynamos and motors—Transmission of power—Alternating current generators for single-phase and for polyphase currents.

Synchronous motors, induction motors.

Alternating current transformers—Motor-generators, rotary converters, boosters.

Storage batteries—Switchboards, regulating apparatus, and safety devices.

Distributing systems for the supply of light and power—Measurement of power—Meters.

Wires, cables, and transmission lines—Insulators and insulating materials.

The wiring of buildings for electric light and power—Testing—The use of ordinary electric measuring instruments, testing of magnetic properties of iron, location of faults in dynamos and cables, measurement of efficiency of dynamos and transformers.

Arc and incandescent lamps.

Telephones and signalling apparatus.

General arrangement of plant for electric lighting, and for power transmission—Operation of railways and tramways by electricity—

Production of chemicals by electricity.

The Lectures will be supplemented by Practical work in the Laboratory, and Demonstrations on the above.

A Laboratory and workshop has been constructed, which contains a gas engine of 8 H. P. for driving the dynamos, a storage battery, rotary converter, continuous current dynamo, a potentiometer, oscillograph, and outfit of modern electrical measuring instruments.

A supply of three-phase alternating current is available.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is under the superintendence of the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. Its equipment includes a 10-ton Wicksteed Testing-machine, a Locomotive Boiler and Compound Condensing Engine of 30 H. P., a 8 H. P. Crossley Gas Engine, and a 4 H. P. Tangye Oil Engine. The Mechanical Workshop is fitted with Lathes, Shaping and Drilling-machines, and other Machine-tools for the preparation of specimens for testing and other mechanical work. A part of the Laboratory is fitted up for the testing of Cements: its equipment includes a tensile Testing-machine and other apparatus used in the preparation of samples for testing.

In the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms second year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, on the following subjects:—

The construction and working of steam, gas, and oil engines.

Indicated and brake horse-power.

The carrying out of tests, coal and water consumption, and other measurements necessary for determining the efficiency of the steam engine.

In the Hilary and Trinity Terms third year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, in the following subjects:—

The preparation of specimens for testing.

Tests on materials for tension, shear, torsion, bending, and compression.

Tests on columns, and the method of plotting the experimental results.

Lathe and other machine tools.

The apparatus required for the testing of cements, and the tests used in determining the value of a cement.

LENDING LIBRARY.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

TERMS OF ADMISSION OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND TO THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The cases of students applying to join the Engineering School will be dealt with on the general principles of allowing those who have passed the Second Professional Engineering Examination of the Royal University to join the Middle year, the Junior years' fees being remitted; and of allowing those who have passed the First Professional Engineering Examination to join the Junior Class. It is however open to any Professor of the School to inquire as to the previous work done in his subject by any student; and to require him to do such work as may be necessary to bring him up to the general standard, if he is found deficient.

(Order of the Board, December 17, 1910.)

UNIVERSITY LECTURES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES FOR SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges; see under "Professional Privileges."

Students who desire to reside in Trinity College, Dublin, during their year of probation, after passing the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service, will be allowed to put their names on the College Books without Entrance Fee; the College and University Fees during their residence will therefore be £8 8s. half-yearly. Candidates will further have to pay a fee of £2 2s. per Term for the Lectures in the History of India. They will be allowed Residence and Commons on the same terms as other Students, and will not be required to pass Terms in Arts while pursuing their special studies.

The total cost of a year's residence should not exceed £120.

The Lecturers appointed by the Board of Trinity College are as follows:—

Sanskrit and the Neo-Sanskritic Languages,	Prof. Mark Collins, PH. D.
Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Hindi,	Prof. L. White King, LL. D.
Tamil and Telugu,	Charles Kough, B. A.
History of India,	Prof. L. White King, LL. D.
Indian Law,	Prof. Charles Maturin, LL. B.

The Board offer annual Prizes of £10 in Sanskrit, £10 in Arabic, £5 in Hindustani, and £5 in Persian.

It may be added that the Law Courts, Police Courts, &c., in Dublin, afford ample opportunities for Candidates to observe the practice of the Law in its various branches.

Candidates intending to reside in Trinity College are requested to communicate with E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

CLASSES FOR THE INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE (CLASS I.).

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2. The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1910-1911, into two Sessions (a Winter Session, from October 24th to March 25th, and a Summer Session, from April 19th to July 1st); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class, except during the Christmas Vacation (December 20th to January 10th). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed, for the Academic year, 1910-1911, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

Mr. E. J. Gwynn.	1. English Literature and Composition.
Prof. Goligher.	{ 2. Greek Language and Literature.
	{ 3. Latin Language and Literature.
Dr. J. P. Johnston.	{ 4. Pure Mathematics.
	{ 5. Applied Mathematics.
Mr. Rogers.	6. Mental and Moral Science.
Mr. J. R. H. Weaver.	{ 7. Political Economy.
	{ 8. Political Science.
Prof. Maturin.	9. Roman Law.
Mr. Dockrill.	10. English Law.
Mr. Alton.	11. Ancient History (Greek and Roman).
	{ 12. General Modern History.
Mr. J. R. H. Weaver.	{ 13. English History (especially English Constitutional History).
	{ 14. French Language and Literature.
Dr. Cerf.	{ 15. German Language and Literature.
Prof. Young and Mr. Caldwell.	{ 16. Chemistry.
Mr. H. Thrift.	17. Physics.
Prof. H. H. Dixon.	18. Botany.
Prof. John Joly.	19. Geology.

4. At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £1 1s. to £4 4s., to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guinea for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ guineas and $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have once paid the Entrance Fee will not be required to pay it again for any subsequent year in which the Classes are continued.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

ARMY SCHOOL.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY FOR UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

THE Army Council have agreed to offer annually *fourteen* Commissions to students of Trinity College, viz. :—

Ten Commissions in the Foot Guards, Cavalry, Line, or Army Service Corps.

Two Commissions in the Royal Artillery.

Two Commissions in the Indian Army.

Under this scheme, Examinations in Military Subjects will be held in March and October of each year, and will be conducted under the direction of the War Office.

N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to notice that these Commissions are not to be awarded on the results of Examinations alone—the following conditions must be observed :—

A. General Conditions.

A Candidate must—

1. Be between the ages of 20 and 25 on the 1st April or on the 1st October immediately preceding the half-yearly nomination for which he presents himself.
The Nomination Board usually meets in January and July.
For Commissions in the *Indian Army* the limit of age will be not more than 24.
2. Be unmarried.
3. Be suitable, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects, to hold a commission in the Regular Forces.

B. Academical Conditions.

A Candidate must—

1. Be a Graduate of Dublin University.
2. Be a Residential Student during his Undergraduate Course.
A Residential Student means one who keeps his Arts Lecture Terms, and who either resides inside Trinity College or with his parents or guardians in Dublin or its neighbourhood. Residence in lodgings recognized by the College authorities will be permitted if no accommodation is available inside the College.

3. Produce a certificate of good conduct signed by the Junior Dean and by his Tutor before he can be admitted to the Military Examination.
4. Have completed the Course of University Lectures in the Military subjects specified below.
5. If a candidate for the Royal Artillery, he must have satisfied the University Authorities that he has attained the standard of Mathematics required for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Examinations for this purpose will be held in Trinity Term. Candidates must give notice to the Registrar of the School before the end of Hilary Term.

Note.—Any Candidate who shall have obtained a Gold or Silver Medal in any branch of the Degree Examination will be allowed one year's seniority in the Service. In special cases two years' seniority have been allowed.

C. *Military Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be an "efficient" member of the Dublin University Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps, and, further, be attached during his course to a Regular unit for six consecutive weeks, and obtain certificates of proficiency.

Note.—For exceptions to this rule in the case of Officers of the Militia or Yeomanry, and in other special cases, the "Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by University Candidates" should be consulted.

2. Have passed an Examination in military subjects, held every March and October.

The subjects of this Examination and the marks allotted thereto are as follows:—

GROUP A.		Marks.
1. Military History and Strategy,	2 papers	1000
2. Tactics,	2 papers	1500

GROUP B.		
3. Military Engineering, . . .	2 papers	1000
4. Military Topography, . . .	2 papers	1000

GROUP C.		
5. Military Law,	1 paper	250
6. Military Administration, . .	1 paper	250

A Candidate may take this Examination *before or after* presenting himself for the B.A. Degree Examination, and he may take one, two, or three groups at a time.

To qualify, a Candidate must obtain $\cdot 4$ in each paper, and $\cdot 5$ in the aggregate of marks allotted to each group. Where, however, the three groups are taken together at one Examination, a Candidate may be considered to have qualified if he obtain $\cdot 4$ in each paper, and $\cdot 5$ of the aggregate marks allotted to the whole Examination. A Candidate who fails in one paper only of a group, but who obtains $\cdot 5$ in the aggregate of the remaining papers of the group, will be re-examined in that paper only. When that paper is taken on re-examination, a Candidate will, to complete his qualification in the group, be required to obtain $\cdot 5$ in that paper. Such a paper must be taken up with any remaining group, paper, or papers, in which the Candidate has yet to qualify.

A Candidate who fails in more than one paper of a group, or in the aggregate of a group, will be re-examined in the whole of that group.

The selection of Candidates who have satisfied the above conditions will be made by a Joint Board chosen partly by the Board of Trinity College and partly by the War Office. The Nomination Board reports to the War Office on or before the 15th January and the 15th July in each year. Therefore it will usually meet during the first week of these months.

In making the selection, regard will be had, not merely to the places obtained by a Candidate in the Arts and Military Examinations, but also to his physique and general fitness to hold His Majesty's Commission. In the case of Commissions in the Indian Army, preference will be given to those, other things being equal, who shall have graduated with Honors.

N.B.—The Military authorities reserve to themselves an absolute right of veto on any Candidate.

Candidates are requested to provide themselves with copies of the following:—(a) the official pamphlet, "Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by University Candidates." This may be procured from the Registrar, or at any Bookseller's, price one penny. Corrections and additions will appear from time to time in *Army Orders*. (b) Notes on Some Customs of the Service, by Col. Conner, R.E.: an Address to the Army School, Trinity College. Those who may intend to join the Army School are particularly requested to observe the importance—

(a) Of taking part in all possible sports and games.

(b) Of possessing a knowledge of at least one modern language.

COURSE OF UNIVERSITY LECTURES IN MILITARY SUBJECTS.

GROUP A.—Mr. Claude Fulcher will deliver twenty Lectures each Term to the classes of each year in Military History and Strategy, including Military Geography in connexion with Campaigns, at 9 Molesworth Street.

GROUPS A and B.—Mr. Marmaduke Backhouse, C.E., will deliver twenty-four Lectures each Term in Military Engineering, Tactics, and Topography, at 8 Harcourt Terrace. He will supplement these Lectures as far as possible by practical instruction in the field.

GROUP C.—Mr. J. St. C. Baxter, Regius Professor of English and Feudal Law in the University of Dublin, will deliver twelve Lectures in Michaelmas Term and in Hilary Term, and sixteen in Trinity Term, on Military Law and Administration, in Trinity College.

The Course will extend over two years, commencing in October and ending in June; and the fees are £40, payable, £20 on joining the School, and £20 in the following October.

During the first year, Students will attend Lectures in Groups A and B, and they will generally present themselves for portion of the Military Examination in October of the same year. During the second year, Students will attend Lectures in Group C, and also all Lectures dealing with those subjects of Groups A and B in which they have still to qualify at the Military Examination.

No Student will be allowed to present himself for the Military Examination until he shall have been one year in the School.

Students who desire to present themselves for a Military Examination must give notice to the Registrar and to the Lecturers before the 1st February or 1st July; and permission shall not be given to any Student to present himself, unless on the recommendation of the Lecturers, countersigned by the Provost.

No departure from the foregoing rules will be allowed, unless leave shall have been obtained from the Army School Committee.

Students are recommended to join the School as Rising Junior Sophisters, and to take their Military training in the following Long Vacation. By completing the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and by taking the Special B.A. Degree Examination in the following June, it will be *possible* for a Student to obtain a Commission in one year and nine months; but in most cases two years and a quarter will be found necessary.

Instruction in Elementary Drill is also provided, and the attendance is compulsory for all Candidates who have not obtained the First Training Certificate. The Drill fee is £1 for three terms' instruction.

A Student will not be permitted to attend Lectures or Drills until he has shown the Registrar the Junior Bursar's receipts for the School fees of the current year.

PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGES.

To obtain Professional Privileges for a Junior or Senior Sophister Term, Students must attend a minimum of three-fourths of the Lectures in the Army School, and five-sixths of the Drills, during the term; but second-year Students who, by the above rules, are exempt from certain Lectures in the School, may obtain these privileges by attending five-sixths of the remaining Lectures during the term.

Professional Privileges for the B.A. Degree Examination are granted—

- (a) To Students who have passed Group A or B of the Military Examination, and have credit as above defined for their three Senior Sophister terms;
- (b) to Students who have completed the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and have credit for the preceding Michaelmas and Hilary Lectures in the Army School.

The attention of intending Candidates is drawn to the fact that idleness, inattention at Lectures, or failure to pass the necessary Examinations from the foregoing causes, will entail removal from the School. In such event no fees will be returned.

Lectures will begin immediately after the conclusion of the Final Freshman Examination in October. In the meantime, Students intending to join the Classes are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

G. R. WEBB,

Registrar of the Army School,

27, Trinity College.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

[On June 9, 1909, the Board and Council resolved that a Degree in Agriculture be established for Bachelors in Arts of the University of Dublin.]

Entrance to the School of Agriculture is by Examination in general education; to be held in October.^a The Course for this examination will be English Composition, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra and Geometry, and *one* of the following:—Greek, Latin, French, German. The examination may be remitted in the case of students having credit for an equivalent educational test at any well-recognized institution. Entrance fee for external students, one guinea.

Students who are also Arts Students pay half fees for the several courses.

EDGE EXHIBITIONS.

The Edge Exhibitions are awarded at the Entrance Examination to the Agricultural School, and at the Final Examination for the Diploma.

At Entrance £4 and £2 to be given on the result of an examination in Agriculture. At the Final Examination £10 and £4 respectively to the Candidates receiving the highest marks in all subjects.

The Exhibitions are limited to students on the College Books, or Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin.

COURSE FOR THE DIPLOMA.

This extends over two years. Credit for the first year is obtained by attendance at lectures, and on the results of an examination held at the close of the Session in June, in all subjects except that of Practical Agriculture (which will be held in Michaelmas Term), or at a supplemental examination in October. The satisfactory progress of the student in Practical Agriculture is also a necessary condition for obtaining credit in the first year.

The courses during the first year are as follows:—

Agriculture—

Theoretical and Practical. Three terms.

Chemistry—

(a) The course of lectures on General Chemistry, three times per week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

(b) Practical Chemistry, three afternoons in the week during Michaelmas and Hilary Lecture Terms, and as far as practicable, during the interval between these terms, on three days in the week.

(c) Practical Chemistry during Trinity Term according to time available.

Fee for course, five guineas.

^a Candidates must send notice (addressed to the Registrar of School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin) of their intention to enter, before the 1st October.

Botany—

The lectures of the Professor and laboratory work during Trinity Term.

Fee for course, four guineas.

Zoology—

Lectures and laboratory work during Michaelmas Term.

Instruction by the Professor of Zoology and by his assistant.

Fee for course, two guineas.

Physics—

Simple Measurements, Elementary Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, &c., delivered by the Professor during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

The course is free to Arts Students. Others pay one guinea.

Engineering—

(a) The first four weeks' lectures of Michaelmas Term by the Professor or his Assistant, on Chain and Traverse Surveying, along with the necessary field operations.

(b) The first four weeks' lectures of Hilary Term on Levelling, Gradients, etc., along with the necessary field operations.

(c) A course of six or eight lectures on Land Improvement and Drainage.

Fee for course, extending over two terms, three guineas.

In addition to these courses, there will be a course of lectures, during Trinity Term, from the Professor of Agriculture. During this Term students will visit farms, near or within convenient distance of Dublin, in company with the Professor of Agriculture, or with his qualified assistant. Fee for course, three guineas.

During part of Michaelmas vacation, Easter vacation, and Long vacation, students will reside with the Professor of Agriculture, at or near his farm (Kells), so as to be present at the Winter, Spring, and Harvesting operations. The Spring and Autumn courses of Practical Agriculture and management of Grass Lands to occupy about one month each. Terms for residence must be arranged with the Professor of Agriculture. [Probable terms: £2 weekly, including board and lodging.]

SECOND YEAR.

Credit for the second year is obtained by attendance upon certain courses of lectures and laboratory studies as under. At the examination for Diploma the student must satisfy the Professor of Agriculture as to his satisfactory progress in Practical Agriculture. The examination for Degree or Diploma, in all subjects except Practical Agriculture, will be held in June, and supplemental examination in October. The final examination in Agriculture will be held in October, after which the Edge prizes of £10 and £4 will be awarded.

Chemistry—

(a) Twelve or more lectures and demonstrations on Analytical Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture. (b) Practical work in the laboratory (quantitative analysis) three days a week during two terms, and, if practicable, during the third term.

Fee for course, five guineas.

Agricultural Botany and Bacteriology—

The Professor's lectures and demonstrations during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Fee for course, four guineas.

Zoology—

A course in Economic Entomology accompanied with Microscopic studies and observations of life-history of certain farm pests.

Fee for course, extending over two terms, three guineas.

Geology—

A course, extending over two terms, on Geology applied to agriculture and drainage operations, and on the physical properties of soils, conditions of water-supply, etc.

Fee for course, three guineas.

Agriculture—

A course of Lectures from the Professor of Agriculture in Michaelmas Term, or as may be arranged.

Fee for course, three guineas.

Veterinary Science—

One term. Fee, about two guineas.

Economics of Agriculture, Book-keeping—

One term. Fee, about two guineas.

Practical Meteorology—as applied to Agriculture—

One term. Fee, two guineas.

In addition to taking out the above courses, students must reside, for periods of about one month, in Spring and Autumn, and during Christmas vacation, with the Professor of Agriculture, on or near his tillage-farm at Kells.

The above courses and fees are subject to revision.

No Student in Agriculture shall be permitted to receive instruction in any subject, till the fees corresponding to that subject shall have been paid to the Junior Bursar, and a certificate from him to that effect shall have been received by the Lecturer in the subject.

NOTE.

A Student in Arts may distribute his attendance at the Agriculture Lectures over the three or four years of his Arts Course, and will be entitled to the following:—

PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGES.

1. In order to obtain Professional Privileges in the School of Agriculture a Freshman Student must have passed a Term Examination.

2. A Freshman Student, qualified as in foregoing clause, shall be allowed to keep a Term by attending the Science Lectures in Arts, provided that he has also attended during the Term three-fourths of each of three courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

A Freshman Student, qualified as in the foregoing clause, shall be required to answer at a Term Examination, other than the Final Freshman Examination, in only one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, or German, provided that he has attended during the previous Term three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

At the Final Freshman Examination a Student who has passed the Final Examination of the First Year's Course in the School of Agriculture shall be required to answer in only one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, or German.

3. In the Sophister years Students who have attended during a Term three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture, shall be allowed the Professional Privileges granted to Law and Engineering Students.

N.B.—Attendance on any Course of Lectures for a *second time* does not confer any Professional Privilege.

If possible, arrangements will be made to dispense with Saturday Lectures, in order to allow Students to pay week-end visits to the College farm.

For any further information, application may be made to the Registrar of the School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin.

RULES RESPECTING EXAMINATIONS FOR THE QUALIFICATIONS IN EDUCATION.

The Examinations for Qualifications in Education are held twice a year. The candidates are first examined in Theory and History ; and if their answering be satisfactory, they are called on to teach before the Examiners.

Three Qualifications are granted—viz. the Certificate in Elementary Education, the Diploma in Education, and the Diploma with Distinction.

Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence (*a*) that they are of good character ; (*b*) that they have had sufficient experience of teaching (which must extend over a year at least), or have undergone a year's training at a recognized Training College ; and (*c*) that their scholastic attainments are adequate.

The usual requirement for admission to the Examination for the Diploma in Education is that the candidate shall have graduated in some University under the British Crown. For the Certificate in Elementary Education, the candidates must have passed the "Final Examination of King's Scholars," or must have been ranked as First or Second Class Teachers under the rules of the Board of National Education in Ireland in force before the year 1900.

For the year 1911 all candidates for Qualifications in Education are expected to study—

Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Groundwork of Psychology* (University Tutorial Series, W. B. Clive).

Welton's *Logical Bases of Education* (Macmillan).

Bagley, *The Educative Process* (Macmillan).

Urwick, *Growth of the Child's Mind* (Arnold).

Monroe, Text Book in the *History of Education*, chap. vi. to end (Macmillan).

They are also required to show a general knowledge of the Hygienic Principles bearing on Schools and School-work.

Candidates for the Certificate in Elementary Education are expected to study, in addition to the above, Salmon's *Art of Teaching*, or Landon's *Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management*.

Candidates for the Diploma in Education are expected to study a more extensive Course, to be arranged or approved by the Examiners, including other works set for the Arts Course in Education. The Examiners may exempt a candidate from answering at the Diploma Examination in a work in which he has already been examined in the Arts Course, provided his answering has been of a sufficiently high order.

The Diploma with Distinction is granted on the result of a second and stricter examination. Those only will be admitted who have attained a high standard at a previous Diploma Examination.

Essays by candidates may be required in addition to Examination in the Hall.

Candidates must also select, from the following list, certain subjects in which they are prepared to give lessons before the Examiners. In the case of candidates for the Certificate not less than five subjects should be named; other candidates may, if the Examiners approve, select fewer subjects. The list of subjects selected must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Education, so that it shall be received a fortnight before the stated date of the Examination in Theory and History.

1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science.
5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and Descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. German. 13. Latin.
14. Greek.

If candidates show sufficient merit at the Examination in Theory and History, the Examiners will direct them to prepare and send for their inspection copies of their notes of certain lessons in the subjects they have selected. A suitable class will be provided on the day arranged for the Examination (which will be chosen, as far as possible, to meet the convenience of the candidates); and in addition to one or more of the prepared lessons, the Examiners may call upon the candidates to give a short unprepared lesson in any one of the subjects they have selected.

The fee payable for the Diploma Examination is £2 2s. for Graduates of the University of Dublin, and £4 4s. for other candidates, except those seeking only the Certificate in Elementary Education, who pay £3 3s.; it may be paid in equal moieties if the Examinations in Theory and in Practice are taken at different dates; and a candidate who fails to reach the desired standard may, with the permission of the Examiners, be allowed to present himself a second time for either examination on payment of £1 1s. The fee for the additional Examination for the Diploma with Distinction is £1 1s. for graduates of the University of Dublin, and £2 2s. for other candidates.

In 1911, the Examination in Theory and History will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29; and on Friday and Saturday, September 29 and 30.

The dates on which the candidates are required to teach before the Examiners will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the candidates who have entered their names.

Candidates must send their fees to the Registrar of the School of Education a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

Further information will be supplied on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE.

1. This Diploma will be granted for proficiency in the various branches of a higher business education, as tested by an Examination.

2. The Examination will be open to anyone who can produce evidence (*a*) that he is of good character; (*b*) that he has a satisfactory Preliminary Education: *e. g.*, that he has matriculated in any University or University College; has passed the Middle or Senior Grade Intermediate Examination; has the certificate of any recognized Technical School or School of Commerce; or possesses any other qualification deemed sufficient by the Board.

3. The Examination will be held annually on days named in the University Almanac. In 1911 it will be held on April 4, 5, 6, 7. It shall be in the power of the Examiners, if it is thought advisable, to hold parts of the Examination at night, a week's notice at least being given to the candidates.

4. Candidates will be required to give at least *one* month's notice of their intention to compete for any portion of the obligatory subjects of the Examination: and at least *three* months' notice of the special optional course or courses which they intend to offer.

5. The Course for the Examination will be as follows:—

OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.

I.—*Economics, Descriptive and Theoretical.*

Candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the scope and method of economics, and the principles of production, exchange, and distribution. Also an acquaintance with the chief forms of industrial organization, especially those existing in the United Kingdom.

[Nicholson, *Elements of Political Economy*, or Devas, *Political Economy*, may be used as a convenient text-book. Marshall, *Elements of Economics*; Hadley, *Economics*; and Pierson, *Principles of Economics*, Vol. I., will be found useful for additional reading.]

II.—*Economic and Commercial History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Particular attention should be paid to the growth of the great industries and the progress of trade.

[T. Warner, *Landmarks of English Industrial History*, may be used as an introduction. For reference, Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Vol. II.]

III.—*Commercial Geography.*

- (a) General physiographical conditions.
- (b) The chief economic products.
- (c) The economic conditions and resources of the chief countries of the world.
- (d) Trade routes.

[Chisholm, *Smaller Commercial Geography*, or Adams, *Commercial Geography*. For additional reading Chisholm, *Handbook of Commercial Geography*, is recommended.]

IV.—*Accountancy and Business Methods.*

(a) The principal forms of accounts. The preparation of a Balance sheet. Cost-taking. Depreciation and the formation of reserves.

(b) Organization of business departments. Office work.

[Lisle, *Accounting in Theory and Practice*.]

V.—*Commercial and Industrial Law.*

(a) The law of contract. The principal trade contracts. Company law. Negotiable instruments.

(b) The factory code. Workmen's compensation. Employer's liability.

[Munro, *Commercial Law*.

Redgrave, *The Factory Acts*.

For further reading, Steven's *Mercantile Law*, and Anson's *Contracts* are recommended.]

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

[Of which one under each head may be taken.]

VI.—*A Modern Language.*

(1) French.

(2) German.

(3) Spanish.

Candidates will be tested in translation from and into English, dictation, and conversation.

VII.—*Special Economic Subjects.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Economic subjects will be expected to possess a fuller knowledge of the theory and of the facts relating to the subject that they select. Particular attention should be given to the modern developments in theory and to the existing conditions.

(1)—*Money and Monetary Systems.*

Definition and historical development of money. The conditions that determine the value of money. The different monetary systems. The history of the English currency. Monetary changes in the nineteenth century. Controversies respecting the standard of value. The actual monetary systems of the world.

[Jevons, *Money*, and Nicholson, *Money and Monetary Problems*, are recommended.

F. A. Walker's *Money* may be used for further reading.]

(2)—*Foreign Trade.*

The nature of foreign trade and the conditions on which its development depends. Values in foreign trade. The use of money in foreign trade. The foreign exchanges. Imports and exports. The regulation of foreign trade and its effects. Customs duties.

[Giffen, *The Use of Import and Export Statistics*.

Clare, *The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges*.]

(3)—*Taxation.*

The development of taxation. The different kinds of taxes. The principal rules of taxation. Direct and indirect taxation. General and local taxation. The incidence and effects of taxation.

[Plehn, *Public Finance*, Part II., or G. Armitage Smith, *Taxation*, is recommended as an introductory book.

Blunden, *Local Taxation*, and J. S. Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, Book V., chaps. 2-6, may be used for further reading.]

(4)—*Associations and Combinations in Trade and Industry.*

(a) The growth of association in the modern economic system. Trusts and Kartells. Combination and monopoly. The control of combinations by the State.

(b) The rise and growth of Trade Unionism. Effects of workmen's combinations. Modern Trade Union problems.

[Jenks, *The Trust Problem*, and Howell, *Trades Unionism*, Old and New, are recommended.

J. B. Clark, *The Control of Trusts*.

M'Crosty, *The Trust Movement in British Industry*.

S. and B. Webb, *The History of Trade Unionism*, may be used for additional reading.]

VIII.—*Special Subjects in Economic and Business Organization.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Business subjects will be expected to have an adequate knowledge of the development of the class of business and of its organization. The methods pursued, and the economic principles underlying them, should also be studied.

(1)—*Banking and Credit Institutions.*

The functions of banks. Credit as an economic agent. The growth of banking in Great Britain and Ireland. Banking legislation. The Bank Charter Act, 1844. Modern banking problems. Banking in other countries.

[Dunbar, *Theory and History of Banking*, is recommended as an introductory text-book.

Clare, *Money Market Primer*.

Bagehot, *Lombard Street*;
and

Rae, *The Country Banker*, will supply a general account of British banking.

For the law of bills, cheques, and promissory notes, Chalmers. Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, should be read.

For reference, Hart, *Treatise on the Law of Banking*; or Chalmers, *Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, &c.*]

(2)—*Railways and Transport Agencies.*

The rise of the modern transport system. The railways of Great Britain and Ireland. Principles of railway rates. Legislation respecting railways. Competition and combination in transport. The general features of foreign railway systems.

[Acworth, *Railway Economics*, and Hadley, *Railroad Transportation*, are recommended.

Findlay, *Working and Management of an English Railway*, and Grierson, *Railway Rates*, may be consulted.]

(3)—*Insurance.*

The general character of insurance. The different kinds of insurance. The theory of insuring risks. Growth of insurance business. Insurance Law.

[T. E. Young, *Insurance*.

F. Harcourt Kitchin, *The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance*.

W. Schooling, *Life Insurance Explained*.

W. Gow, *Marine Insurance*.

C. F. Morrell, *Insurance: a Manual of Practical Law*.]

(4)—*Agriculture.*

The different systems of farming. Small and large farms. Land-rent and its variations.

Combination in agriculture. Farmers' associations. Agricultural credit. Insurance. The effect of markets on agriculture. Transport charges. Fluctuations in prices. Model farms. The State and agriculture. Effects of taxation.

[Rogers, *The Business Side of Agriculture*; Pratt, *Organization of Agriculture*, Report of the Recess Committee, are recommended.]

6. Candidates, in order to obtain any credit for the Examination, must pass in *three* subjects, of which Economics, theoretical and descriptive, must be one.

Candidates who satisfy this condition may pass in the remaining subjects at a subsequent Examination.

The Diploma will not be issued until the candidate has passed in all the obligatory subjects.

7. The Diploma will be given for proficiency in the Obligatory portion of the Examination. The Optional Courses, in which the candidate passes, will be further specified on the Diploma. Exceptional excellence in any subject will also be indicated.

8. Members of Trinity College will be allowed to present themselves for the Examination each year on payment of a fee of One Guinea. Candidates who are not members of Trinity College shall pay a fee of Two Guineas each year. The fees should be paid to the Junior Bursar not later than three days before the commencement of the Examination.

9. The obtaining of this Diploma will be accepted as equivalent for the exercises required for keeping the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Senior Sophister year, but not for the B.A. Degree Examination.

10. Candidates who propose to present themselves for the Examination for this Diploma should communicate with Professor C. F. BASTABLE, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS ASSOCIATION.

AN Association has been formed, under the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, with the object of assisting Students and Graduates of the University to obtain appointments and employments at home and abroad.

The Executive Committee of the Association keep a Register of Students and Graduates desiring appointments, with a record of their qualifications. They collect and supply to those who register, information as to posts vacant, either at home or in the Colonies, in the various branches of the Civil Service, in Medicine, Engineering, Scholastic work, &c.; and endeavour to place applicants in communication with Boards, Firms, Agencies, &c., who desire to find men to fill such posts.

Those who wish to place their names on the Register should obtain from the Secretary a Form of Application, and subsequently should notify the Secretary in case of change of address. The Committee will not undertake to recommend for an appointment any applicant of whose fitness they are not satisfied.

The Committee hope that Graduates who reside at a distance will join the Association as corresponding members, and will co-operate by keeping the Secretary informed as to openings that may offer in different lines.

No fees are charged.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Committee.

The Provost, *ex-officio*, Chairman.

Rev. John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Senior Fellow.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

A. Francis Dixon, Sc.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Edward John Gwynn, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.

John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology.

A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.

Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.

William E. Thrift, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

William Kennedy, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*

Secretary and Registrar.

William G. Hodson, M.A.

Library of Trinity College.

Library Hours.

THE Library is open on week-days, except Saturday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, from February 1 to October 31; and from 10 to 3 o'clock during the months of November, December, and January; and on Saturdays throughout the year from 10 to 2 o'clock.

The Reading Room is open on week-days from 10 to 6 o'clock, except during the months of July and August, when it closes at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and at 4 o'clock on the other days of the week.

The Reading Room is also open in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, except on Saturdays, and during the months of July and August.

The Library (including the Reading Room) is closed on Christmas Day, and the three week-days following; on Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Monday; on Monday in Whitsun Week; and on the Bank Holidays, St. Patrick's Day, the King's Birthday, and the first Monday in August. It is also closed for a fortnight in July at a date fixed in the Calendar.

Admission of Readers.

Life Admission is granted only to Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates of Trinity College in their Sophister years.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates in their Freshman years, on recommendation by their tutor, with the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Strangers, not being Students or Graduates, may, in cases approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows, obtain six-month tickets, which are renewable at the discretion of the Librarian. Forms of application for admission, to be signed by two Fellows of Trinity College, are obtainable from the attendant in the Reading Room.

All readers, on admission, are required to make and sign the Library Declaration before the Provost, and to sign the Readers' Admission Register.

Temporary permission to consult specified books is granted to strangers at the Librarian's discretion.

Historical Summary.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and Her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to establish in the University of Dublin a public Library.^a Dr. Challoner

^a Dr. Mahaffy, in his "Epoch in Irish History," gives a different account of this matter.

and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.^a In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.^b For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,^c and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2200, together with all the Archbishop's manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being

^a Parr, p. 47.

^b *Ibid.*, p. 50.

^c *Ibid.*, p. 102.

there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, His Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. Wm. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College, and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

“Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser. Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser. Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failure, become void and of no effect.”

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes. In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.*

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable

* The following passage appears in the “Annual Register” for 1759:—

“Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1, 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verproil, and for expression and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary.

collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescott; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M.A.; John Lyon, M.A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A.D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtogh Dowling, Esq., A.D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M.D.; Cornelius Higden; and Edward Worth, M.D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L.T.C.D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any

person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,^a 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

In addition to gifts from Colonial and Foreign Governments, Universities, Academies, Institutions, and Societies, the following presentations were made to the Library between July 1, 1909, and June 30, 1910 :—

Articles of a treaty made in 1874 between Queen Victoria and the Indians of the North-West Territories of Canada. Parchment Roll.

From the Provost.

Belfast Literary Society, 1801–1901, Historical Sketch.

From the Provost.

Luke Challoner: A Trinity Monday discourse, by Rev. N. J. D. White, D.D.

From Author.

1. The rains of the Nile basin. By Captain H. G. Lyons, F.R.S.
2. Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire.

From Captain Lyons.

1. Contributions to the theory of the screw.
2. On the quaternion expression for the co-ordinates of a screw reciprocal to 5 given screws. By Sir Robert Ball, F.R.S.

From Author.

Observations on the legal constitution and statutes of the Cathedral church of St. Mary, Edinburgh. By John Dowden, Bishop of Edinburgh.

From Author.

Irish finance; an address by W. H. A. O'Grady, B.A., auditor of the College Historical Society.

From Author.

Endimione; pastorale. In MS.

From Symmer E. Radford, Bristol.

^a The privilege was first given in the year 1801 (41 Geo. III. cap. 107). By 5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 45, the right of obtaining a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom is confined to five Libraries. viz.:—The British Museum; the Bodleian Library; the Public Library at Cambridge; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh; and the Library of Trinity College.

Atlas météorologique pour l'année 1908. Par G. Eiffel.

From R. H. Scott, F.R.S.

Alex. J. Forsyth, and his invention of the percussion lock. By Major-General Sir A. J. F. Reid, K.C.B.

From Author.

A Bibliography of the Thumb Bibles of John Taylor (the Water Poet). By Col. W. Johnston, C.B.

From Author, Aberdeenshire.

South Africa Act, 1909, in morocco cover.

From Hon. C. O'Grady Gubbins, B.A., T.C.D., Colonial Secretary, Natal.

Letters of Margaret Newcastle, William Plummer, Samuel Salt, from the originals in Welbeck Abbey; with "Considérations sur l'état actuel de la France, 1815," par Un Anglais (F. A. Elia). Roxburghe Club, 1909.

From The Duke of Portland, K.G.

Illustrations from the Life of Bertrand Duguesclin, by Jean Cuvelier. From a MS. in the Library of Henry Yates Thompson.

From H. Y. Thompson.

Disjecta: compiled by Sydney Humphries and privately produced as an example of fine British printing and binding.

From Compiler, Kidderminster.

Bronze Medal to commemorate the 3rd centenary of the Foundation of Quebec.

From the National Battlefields Commission.

London County Council: Public Health Committee Reports, 1892-1908.

From Sir Shirley F. Murphy.

Methods and results in Mexican research. By Dr. W. Lehmann.

Notes sur la médecine et la botanique des anciens Mexicains. Par A. Gerste, S.J.

From Le Duc de Loubat.

Records of the Cust family, Series II. By Lady Elizabeth Cust.

From Author.

Duc d'Orléans. Croisière océanographique dans la Mer du Grönland en 1905.

From Author.

Mysore and Coorg from the inscriptions. By B. L. Rice, C.I.E.

From H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

A Koran in MS. from Tirah.

From Miss Des Vœux, Killiney.

The Irish Printer for 1908 and 1909.

From W. Brady, Library, T. C. D.

1. Universitatum Responsiones ad consultationem super casu Pyraustae. (Romae, Typ. Vatic. 1722.)

2. Synopsis universae theologiae moralis V. Filliucii. (Herbipoli, 1628.)

From J. Clancy, Library, T. C. D.

Nel VI Centenario dalla nascita di Francesco Petrarca La Rappresentanza Provinciale di Padova.

From The President.

Law, practice, and usage in the solicitors' profession.

From the Law Society, London.

Opere matematiche di Francesco Brioschi: tom 5.

From the Committee of Publication, Milan.

The 125th anniversary dinner of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York.

From the Secretary.

The Christian Science Journal; and, Thanksgiving number of Monitor.

From Christian Science Reading Room, Dublin.

Philadelphia: Founders' Week Memorial volume.

From Committee of Publication.

Freemasonry in Pennsylvania, 1727-1907, 2 vols.

From Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Journal of the American Irish Historical Society. vol. 9.

From the Secretary, Providence, R.I.

Belfast Shakspeare Festival, 1905: Commemorative Address.

From the Committee, Belfast.

Lloyd's Register of Yachts, 1910-11.

From the Committee.

Gogol Centenary volume.

From The Society of Friends of Russian Literature, Moscow.

Journal of the Folk-Song Society, Nos. 1-13.

From The Society, London.

Miscellanea Ceriani.

From the Ambrosian Library, Milan.

1. Types of the Ring-Forts remaining in Eastern Clare.

2. Ring-Forts in the Barony of Moyarta, Co. Clare.

3. A study of the Fort of Dun Aengusa.

4. The Desmonds' Castle at Newcastle O'Conyll.

5. An album of photographs of antiquities in the Dublin district.

6. Antiquities around Kilfenora, part 2.

7. Promontory forts in northern Co. Kerry, part 1.

From T. J. Westropp, M.A.

1. List of books, pamphlets, &c., printed at Cork in the 17th and 18th centuries. Part XII.

2. Bibliography of Irish history.

3. Tables of 18th century Dublin newspapers extant in Dublin.

4. Early printing in S.E. Ireland, parts 4-6.

From E. R. M'C. Dix.

Bishop Dive Downes' Visitation of his diocese, 1699. Ed. by Col. T. A. Lunham.

From Editor.

Aristotle's Poetics; Aurelius Victor; Æsop's Fables; and other classical works.

From M. J. M'Gauran, B.A.

Remarks on impulses cerebral and spinal; and other papers. By Prof. R. J. Anderson, M.D.

From Author, Galway.

A batch of old deeds relating to Buckland Filleigh; and other papers.

From Rev. O. J. Reichel, M.A., Lymptone, Devon.

Catalogue of the Mayors, Provosts, and Bailiffs of Dublin City, A.D. 1229-1447. By Henry F. Berry, Litt.D., I.S.O.

From Author.

The dynasty of Cunedag and the Harleian genealogies. By E. W. B. Nicholson.

From Author, Oxford.

Hiberno-Latin MSS. in the Libraries of Switzerland. By Mario Esposito.

From Author, Dublin.

Captains Sir T. Rottheram and N. Pinnar, directors-general of fortifications in Ireland, 1617-44. By Lt. W. P. Pakenham-Walsh, R.E.

From Author.

Reprints of astronomical papers. By Dr. A. A. Rambaut, F.R.S.

From Author, Oxford.

1. Une pastorale basque, Hélène de Constantinople ; étude critique avec textes et traduction. Par A. Léon.

2. Le Jargon ou Judéo-Allemand. Par H. Bourgeois.

3. Le Golfe de Gascogne. Les Echos du Pas de Roland. Par J. B. Dasconaguerre.

And other tracts.

From E. S. Dodgson, M.A., Biarritz.

1. Appianus Alexandrinus De bellis civilibus. Venice, 1472.

2. Alphabetum Christi auctore Jo : Niess. 1627.

3. Celsi De re medica libri S. Curante C. F. Collier. 1830.
4 vols.

4. M. Publii Fontanae Poemata. 1752.

5. Militia Celeste. S. Hieronymo San Pietro. Venetia. 1556.

With a collection of books and pamphlets of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

From S. H. Tickell, London.

St. Blasien's Maid. By W. L. Scott.

From Author, Detroit.

A popular handbook of Assyriology. By F. C. Norton.

From Author, Sussex.

Influence of soil and ground water on health. Percolation, evaporation, and condensation. By Baldwin Latham, M. INST. C.E.

From Author, Croydon.

Tib. 1. Infelice ; roman adapté de l'anglais.

2. Cœur fier.

From Mde. Soyez-Le Roy, Lille.

1. A system of comparative aesthetics in 7 vols. 2. Dante, and collected verses. By G. L. Raymond, L.H.D.

From Author, Princeton University.

1. A historical account of the Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire. 2. Reprints of papers contributed to scientific societies. By F. A. Bellamy, M.A.

From Author, Oxford.

Poems of men and events. By G. B. Townsend.

From Author, Maryland.

- The mounds of Northern Honduras. By Thomas Gann.
From Mrs. Gann, South Hayling.
- Mountain pathways ; a study in the Sermon on the Mount. By Hector Waylen.
From Author, Atlantic City.
- Cromwellian Settlement of County Limerick. By J. Grene Barry, D.L.
From Author, Limerick.
- Songs of Arcady. By R. J. Reilly.
From Author, T. C. D.
- Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, in Gaelic verse. By J. J. Carroll.
From Translator, Chicago.
- L. Belléli : Interprétations erronées.
From Author, London.
- Die lautliche Geltung der vortonigen Wörter und Silben in der Book of Leinster Version der Tain bo Cualnge. By E. C. Quiggin, B.A.
From Author, Cambridge.
- Reprints of articles in medical journals. By Herbert S. French, M.D.
From Author, London.
- The Hermann Klein Phono-vocal method : contralto voice.
From Author, London.
- A few notes on Julian, and a translation of his public letters. By E. J. Chinnock, LL.D.
From Author.
- Les gloses françaises de Raschi dans la Bible. Par Arsène Darmesteter.
From Madame Darmesteter, Paris.
- The Commentary of R. Meywhas B. Elijah on the Pentateuch : edited by A. W. Greenup and C. H. Titterton. Genesis.
From Rev. Dr. Greenup, Highbury.
- Cyrus Hall McCormick. By H. N. Casson.
From Author, New York.
- Surfaces nautiloïdes, and other mathematical papers. Par H. Haton de la Goupillière.
From Author, Pau.
- St. George's and the progress of physic. By H. D. Rolleston, M.D.
From Author.
- Hardwicke of Derbyshire : 2nd edition.
From W. Allen, St. Leonard's.
- Sac. Obl. Achille Ratti : Vita di Bonacosa da Beccaloe.
From Author, Milan.
- Prof. Comm. F. Corazzini di Bulciano : Il porto di Luna ; Osservazioni sul viaggio marittimo di S. Paolo.
From Author.
- Gyroscopic theory. By Jno. Bunte.
From Author, U. S. A.
- Proceedings, General Council of the Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system : ed. by Rev. George D. Mathews, D.D., LL.D. 8 volumes.
From Editor, London.

- Luther's Sentence arrangement. By Paul Curts.
From Author, New Haven.
- Les mathématiques en Portugal. Par Ant. Cabreira.
From Author, Lisbon.
- Feet of Fines for Cambridgeshire, &c. Ed. by W. M. Palmer,
M.D.
From Editor, Linton, Cambs.
1. Clóvés Hóas. 2. A book of errors. 3. Oghams from the Book
of Ballymote. 4. Index to Zeuss' Grammatica Celtica, &c.
By John Molloy.
From Author, Croydon.
- Die Judenpogrome in Russland.
From Jüdischer Verlag, Köln.
1. Danta Sheain ui Mhurchadha na Raithineac. 2. Leoithne
andreas. By T. O'Donoghue.
From Author, Dublin.
- Cte A Orłowski. Au Concile Russe: lettre ouverte.
From Author, Lyons.
- A volume of Mavor's British Tourists.
From Mrs. Crawford, Dublin.
- History of the Denny family of Tralee. By Rev. H. L. L. Denny,
M.A.
From Author, London.
- Lord Ii Naosuké and New Japan. By Katsumaro Nakamura.
From Memorial Committee, Japan.
- Sermons with Analyses; The art of preaching; Pulpit oratory.
By Harold Ford, D.C.L.
From Author, Taddington Rectory.
- University teaching, Giessen, Bonn. By Professor Senier, Ph.D.
From Author, Galway.
- MS. Thesis on the relation of God to man. By F. H. Line.
From Author, Essex.
- Lucia, canto di Francesco di Silvestri-Falconieri.
From Author, Rome.
1. Sarah Curran's and Robert Emmet's letters. 2. Ashburnham
House. By Harry Sirr, F.R.I.B.A.
From Author, London.
- The Governance of Empire. By W. D. Lighthall, K.C.
From Author, Montreal.
- Kalender Reform Vorschlag. Von F. Reininghaus.
From Author, Zurich.
1. Druids and mound-dwellers. 2. Celtic civilization. By
D. MacRitchie.
From Author, Edinburgh.
- The derivation of punctuation marks. By M. Nizamuddin Hasan,
B.A.
From Author, Lucknow.
- The influence of molecular constitution upon the internal friction
of gases. By F. M. Pedersen.
From Author, New York College.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including MSS.) was as follows:—

September, 1889,	. 218,241	September, 1900,	. 264,075
„ 1890,	. 221,336	„ 1901,	. 269,939
„ 1891,	. 224,586	„ 1902,	. 275,110
„ 1892,	. 228,037	„ 1903,	. 280,741
„ 1893,	. 231,538	„ 1904,	. 287,248
„ 1894,	. 235,093	„ 1905,	. 293,638
„ 1895,	. 238,606	„ 1906,	. 299,068
„ 1896,	. 241,818	„ 1907,	. 305,248
„ 1897,	. 244,887	„ 1908,	. 311,570
„ 1898,	. 251,876	„ 1909,	. 317,214
„ 1899,	. 257,323		

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for binding or other special cause, the Provost and Senior Fellows, many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time to time, out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathematical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock, P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in charge of the Library.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

THE Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Canchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open on the first Saturday of each month from 7 to 9 P.M. during the winter half of the year, from October to March inclusive, and from 8 to 11 P.M. during the other months. Special arrangements are made in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained, and in Michaelmas Term Weekly Demonstrations are held to which Students are invited.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other clocks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped on week-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—“Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin” (printed by order of the Board of Trinity College):—

PART.

- I. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1870.
- II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars, 1873.
- III. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1879.
- IV. Mean Places of 321 Red Stars. 1882.
- V. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
- VI. Mean Places of 1012 Southern Stars. 1887.
- VII. Mean Places of 717 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
- VIII. Mean Places of 1101 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1899.
- IX. Mean Places of 321 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Zodiacal Stars. 1900.

Museums of Trinity College.

THE principal Museums which are used for the purposes of practical instruction in Trinity College are the following:—

1. Museum of Natural Philosophy.
2. Museum of Anatomy and Zoology.
3. Museum of Anthropology.
4. Museum of Geology and Mineralogy.
5. Museum of Engineering Models.
6. Museum of Surgical and Medical Pathology.
7. Museum of Materia Medica.
8. Herbarium and Botanical Laboratory.

I.—MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator—WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The Instruments are now kept in the new Physical Laboratory, the gift of Viscount Iveagh to the College, along with the instruments purchased out of the funds supplied by him for its equipment.

II.—MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Curator—HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present building was completed in 1876, and contains the Zoological Collection formerly kept in the Regent House; and the Comparative Anatomy Collection, formerly combined with that of Pathology, and kept in the Medical School.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles are arranged on the ground-floor. The Amphibians and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds

The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection, and a set of Microscopes, under which are arranged specimens, specially intended for the Students attending the Lectures in Zoology during the Summer Session.

There is a Zoological Laboratory in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during Terms on payment of a Fee of Five Shillings per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

III.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

The Museum forms a portion of the Department of Anatomy, and is in the charge of the Professor of Anatomy. Visitors are admitted on application.

IV.—MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator—JOHN JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

V.—MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator—THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth); a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth); a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

VI.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—EDWARD H. TAYLOR, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It is open daily to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VII.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—WALTER G. SMITH, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VIII.—HERBARIUM.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—H. H. DIXON, Sc.D.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term, from 11 till 3; and at other times on special application to the Keeper.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium, containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director—H. H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner or original Garden contains a well-arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock-edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, Alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

Classes for Students in Arts and Medicine are held in the Gardens as occasion arises. Strangers to Dublin are admitted by orders from the Provost, any of the Fellows, or the Professor of Botany.

For the conditions under which keys giving admission to the Gardens are granted to residents in Dublin, application should be made to the Director.

NORMAL CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION.

IN January, 1904, the Provost and Senior Fellows established a Normal Climatological Station within the precincts of Trinity College. The station occupies an open space in the Fellows' Garden, and is fully equipped.

A "Normal Climatological Station"—or "Second Order Station" of the International Classification—is one at which readings are taken each day at 9 A.M. and at 9 P.M., local time, and which is provided with the following instruments properly verified and exposed:—barometer, dry-bulb, wet-bulb, maximum and minimum thermometers, and rain-gauge. In addition to these instruments, the equipment of the Trinity College Meteorological Observatory includes a Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder and two earth-thermometers, of which the bulbs are placed underground at a depth of one foot and of four feet respectively.

The Meteorological Observatory is under the superintendence of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D. Practical demonstrations of the use of the instruments are given by the Professor or his Assistants to Students of the School of Physic in Ireland, Engineering, and other Students from time to time during Term.

The observations are taken by an Undergraduate or Graduate in Arts, appointed each year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, on the nomination of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Buildings of Trinity College.^a

OF the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs):

“Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi; ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte.”

In 1695-6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M^cCullagh are by Christopher Moore; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1726 and 1734, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

^a For most of the statements contained under this head, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of the late Dr. Stubbs.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000, by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin (who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows:—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and

the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, by the Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686. Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the University. The Bell, which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 31 cwt. 12 lbs. ; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Geology, and Mineralogy, and of Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture Room, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law, and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are :—

I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large Dissecting Room with electric light ; a Bone Room, in which are Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the Brain ; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern ; the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 312), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 313), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.

This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 311), completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given, and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878; and subsequently enlarged in 1901.

On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.

This building was completed in 1898.

All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.

The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.

The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 28 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which has been erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.

LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Laboratory of Experimental Physics was completed during the Summer of 1906. It is the gift of Viscount Iveagh ; his Lordship contributing a sum of £16,500 for its construction and equipment. The actual cost of building was £14,708 ; of the fittings £1292 ; and the balance of nearly £500 has been laid out on Scientific Instruments.

The interior is designed so as to provide special accommodation for Students engaged in research, as well as to meet all the requirements of a large teaching laboratory. Several research rooms, furnished with every convenience in the way of scientific fittings, as well as class rooms for teaching the great divisions of Physical Science, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, are provided. There are also a large class room for introductory teaching, and a lecture theatre, seating 132, fitted with the latest facilities for demonstration.

The city current is laid on throughout the building, and a continuous current is supplied from a large storage battery in the basement.

The Architect was Mr. W. C. Marshall of London.

The annual outlay upon the upkeep of this Department is in part defrayed by the Board, and in part derived from a fund contributed by the Graduates and friends of the University during the years 1903-1906 [see Calendar Vol. III., pp. 457-463]. From this fund an annual income of £350 is assigned to the Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

The New School of Botany was opened at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1907. It was built and equipped through the munificence of Viscount Iveagh at a cost of about £7950, and endowed with an income of £280 *per annum* by public subscription to the Science Fund. The Building contains a Lecture Theatre, a large Laboratory to accommodate practical classes of 60 students, various Class Rooms, and Research Laboratories, and a small Library. The Building is equipped throughout with the various appliances and apparatus required for Botanical Instruction and Research.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

1909-1910.



Michaelmas Term, 1909.



AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.



ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{(b-c)}{(x-b)(x-c)} + \frac{(c-a)}{(x-c)(x-a)} + \frac{a-b}{(x-a)(x-b)}.$$

2. Arrange the product of

$$x^2 + x(b-a) - ab \quad \text{and} \quad x^2 + x(a-b) - ab$$

in powers of x .

3. Divide $8x^4 + 39x - 11$ by $2x^2 + 3x - 1$.

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2}{5} (1 - 3x) - \frac{3}{2} (2x - 4) - \frac{4}{3} \left(x - 1\frac{7}{8} \right) = 17\frac{2}{5}.$$

5. If $x^2 - y^2 = a^2 - b^2$ $x + y = c$, find x and y .

6. AO and BO are equally inclined to a line LOM , and are on the same side of it, and $AO\bar{L}$ is acute; POQ is drawn between AO and LO , and AO and CO are equally inclined to POQ , and are on the same side of POQ : show that the angle BOC is twice POL .

7. On a tram-line a man walking at the rate of 4 miles per hour meets cars every 5 minutes, and cars pass him every 10 minutes, and there is always the same distance between two successive cars whether going in one direction or the other: find the rate at which the cars travel.

8. A man earns a certain portion of his income; and the remainder arises from investments: on the former he pays income-tax at the rate of 9*d.* in the £, and on the latter 1*s.* 2*d.* If the former income-tax be raised to 1*s.* and the latter to 1*s.* 3*d.*, he pays one-fifth more than formerly. If his total income is £800, how much of it is earned?

9. Find the compound interest on £413 13*s.* 4*d.* for three years at 4 per cent. per year.

10. Divide 2·4321 by 712·45 to five places of decimals.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. WILKINS.

1. Name in order the counties or shires of Ireland, England, and Wales which face each other across the dividing waters.

2. Mention the ten largest rivers in the world, and the chief towns on their banks.

3. What are the physical characteristics of Australia and New Zealand?

4. Draw a map of the Argentine Republic.

5. What colonial and foreign possessions have the French and Germans?

6. Mention the chief points of interest in the development of the English Constitution and the decay of Feudalism.

7. Why are these dates remarkable:—1164, 1258, 1346, 1360, 1485, 1558, 1685, 1715, 1854, 1857?

8. Give an account of the campaigns of Marlborough.

9. Enumerate the most remarkable events of the reign of George III.

10. Write a note on the Corn Laws.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Je ne l'écoutais guère. Et comme il veillait au chargement, je le laissai et fis les cent pas sur le quai. Une image ancienne remplaçait à mes yeux le spectacle réel de cette heure matinale. Je me revoyais à la même place, un même jour, à la même heure. J'avais une figure plus jeune: maintenant j'ai quelques cheveux gris et un teint bronzé. Le bateau avait déjà sifflé, et je me disposais à partir quand je vis Flora venir à moi. Elle portait une robe usée, et tenait sa fortune légère à la main. Un oiseau blanc déployait sur sa tête ses grandes ailes et achevait de donner à sa silhouette fière et rapide l'aspect d'une petite divinité de la mer et des vents.

Or,

Der Hirsch sprach zu dem Fuchse: Nun wehe uns armen schwächern Thieren! Der Löwe hat sich mit dem Wolfe verbunden.

Mit dem Wolfe? sagte der Fuchs. Das mag noch hingehen! Der Löwe brüllt, der Wolf heult; und so werdet ihr euch noch oft bei Zeiten mit der Flucht retten können. Aber alsdann, alsdann möchte es um uns alle geschehen sein, wenn es dem gewaltigen Löwen einfallen sollte, sich mit dem schleichenden Luchse zu verbinden.

2. Translate into French or German:—

Pray, give me some account of yourself, how you do, and whether you are fixed. I thought you rather inclined to Ely. Are we never to have the history of that cathedral? I wish you would tell me that you have any thoughts of coming this way, or that you would make me a visit this summer. I shall be little from home this summer till August, when I think of going to Paris for six weeks.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. I have been elected consul by the votes of the Roman people.
2. Having heard this, he halted for three hours.
3. I perceive that your brother is a brave man.
4. Lying is disgraceful.
5. He sent ambassadors to sue for peace.
6. The two armies met in the morning; from seven to five the battle was fought with equal vigour; until at last the Norman army pretending to break in confusion, a stratagem to which they had been regularly formed, the English, elated with success, suffered that firm order in which their security consisted to dissipate: which when William observed, he gave the signal to his men to regain their former disposition, and fall upon the English, broken and dispersed.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Liberalism and Conservatism.
2. The *Sinn Fein* movement.
3. Arctic and Antarctic exploration.
4. School discipline.
5. The Colony you would choose to settle in.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRASER.

1. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{2x-1} - \frac{2x - \frac{1}{2x}}{4x^2 - 1}.$$

2. Divide

$$a^4 + 4b^4 \text{ by } a^2 - 2ab + 2b^2.$$

3. Add the fractions

$$\frac{x-3}{x+2}, \frac{x-2}{x+3}, \frac{1}{x-1}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-8}{7} + \frac{x-3}{3} + \frac{5}{21} = 0.$$

5. Divide

$$x + \frac{16x-27}{x^2-16} \text{ by } x-1 + \frac{13}{x+4}.$$

6. The width of a room is two-thirds of its length. If the width had been three feet more and the length three feet less, the room would have been square. Find its dimensions.

7. Find the simple interest on £1000 for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

8. By how much is $\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{0}$ of a guinea greater than $\frac{2}{2}\frac{0}{1}$ of a pound?

9. In a certain parish a rate of 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. brings in £2227 10s.: what rate will bring in £2970?

10. In a town of 15000 electors .72 of the whole number voted for one candidate, and .125 for the other. How many electors did not vote?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. WILKINS.

1. In what counties are:—Ballymena, Blarney, Kenmare, Kilrush, Cashel, Athenry, Castlebar, Edgeworthstown, Clones, Banbridge?

2. Mention the river which flows by each of the following towns:—Durham, Carlisle, Bedford, Nottingham, Worcester, Monmouth, Chester, Brecon, Selkirk, Perth.

3. Where are the following capes :—Matapan, Passaro, Spartivento, Bon, St. Vincent, Clear, Wrath, Verde, Gardafui, Comorin?
4. Draw a map of the West India Islands.
5. Assign the following towns to their degree of latitude :—Singapore, Tromsøe, Saigon, Madrid, Mecca, Cairo, New Orleans, New York, Pekin, Winnipeg, Kiev, St. Petersburg.
6. What kings of England have invaded France? Give dates of their exploits.
7. Give an account of England's wars with the Dutch.
8. Name the chief British possessions, and give the date of their acquisition.
9. Write notes on—Icor Basiliké, Absalom and Achitophel, The North Briton, Drapier's Letters, The Letters of Junius.
10. Mention the chief events of Queen Victoria's reign.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into French or German :—

The English people were quick to find out the wonderful change that had come over their ruler ; and from the very beginning of his reign they looked up to him as a hero. Young and handsome, generous and warm-hearted, wise and strong, but, above all, possessing all the qualities of the soldier, Henry won from his people a love and admiration which was almost worship.

2. Translate into English :—

Quatre grands fleuves, ayant leurs sources dans les mêmes montagnes, divisaient ces régions immenses : le fleuve Saint-Laurent, qui se perd à l'est dans le golfe de son nom ; la rivière de l'Ouest, qui porte ses eaux à des mers inconnues ; le fleuve Bourbon, qui se précipite du midi au nord dans la baie d'Hudson ; et le Meschacébé, qui tombe du nord au midi dans le golfe du Mexique.

Ce dernier fleuve, dans un cours de plus de mille lieues, arrose une délicieuse contrée que les habitants des États-Unis appellent le nouvel Éden, et à laquelle les Français ont laissé le doux nom de Louisiane.

Or,

Ich ging am schönsten Abend die Römische Strasse bergab, als ich hinter mir rauhe, heftige Stimmen vernahm, die untereinander stritten. Ich vermutete, dass es die Sbirren sein möchten, die ich schon in der Stadt bemerkt hatte. Ich ging gelassen vor mich hin und horchte hinterwärts. Da konnte ich nun gar bald bemerken, dass es auf mich gemünzt sei. Vier solcher Menschen, zwei davon mit Flinten bewaffnet, in unerfreulicher Gestalt, gingen an mir vorbei, brummten, kehrten nach einigen Schritten zurück und umgaben mich.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. The Gauls were conquered by Caesar.
2. He says that he is going to Rome.
3. He sent a soldier to watch the enemy's camp.
4. The storm was so great that no one played.
5. Having said this, he went home.
6. His faithful generals, Trajan and Victor, who perceived his danger, loudly exclaimed that all was lost unless the person of the emperor could be saved. Some troops, animated by their exhortation, advanced to his relief: they found only a bloody spot, covered with a heap of broken arms and mangled bodies, without being able to discover their unfortunate prince either among the living or the dead.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Character of the English people.
2. Irish Industries.
3. Town and Country Life.
4. The approaching General Election.
5. Recent scientific discoveries.
6. The works of any great Poet or Novelist.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1909.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Show how to find approximately by means of a celestial globe the hour at which the Sun rises on a known day at a given place.
2. What error of eccentricity may exist in the adjustment of the transit instrument? Prove the method by which it may be entirely eliminated.
3. Assuming the air composed of horizontal strata of different densities, prove that the amount of refraction equals $K \tan z$, where K is a constant, and z is the zenith distance.
4. How would you arrange the motion of the Earth round the Sun in order that there might be no changes in the seasons?
5. What must be taken account of in calculating when Venus is brightest? Describe her appearance when she is brightest, and give her approximate elongation.
6. Prove that the radius of the Earth is to the radius of the Moon as the Moon's horizontal parallax is to its semidiameter.
7. Why does a star not cross the meridian of a place at always precisely the same sidereal time?
8. Show how to find the apparent diameter of that circular part of the celestial sphere within which, if the Moon enters, there is an eclipse of the Sun.
9. The altitude of the Sun was observed to be the same at 5.45 a.m. and at 6.15 a.m. on August 28, 1893, the times being read from a chronometer set to Greenwich time: find the longitude of the place, knowing that the equation of time was 1 m. 16.8 s. on August 27, and 59.2 s. on August 28, at mean noon at Greenwich, and that it was to be added to apparent time to give mean time.
10. If a mean day contains 24 h. 3 m. 56.5 s. sidereal time, and if the sidereal time was 16 h. 42 m. 16 s. on December 1, 1893, at mean noon at Greenwich, what was the sidereal time at 6.30 p.m. local time on the same day at a place whose longitude is 8 h. 30 m. W.

ETHICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[Full marks may be obtained by answering any FIVE of the following questions well.]

1. Give Plato's proof of the resemblance of the Individual to the State, and in this parallel (between the State and the Individual) bring out the importance of the place assigned to Education.
2. Wherein lies man's Happiness, according to Aristotle, and how does Aristotle arrive at his conclusion?
3. By what proofs does Aristotle show that Moral Excellence is intimately concerned with Pleasure and Pain?
4. From the earliest history of ethical thought two types come up again and again: roughly distinguish these types, and name great philosophers representative of each.
5. Distinguish Psychological Hedonism from Ethical Hedonism, and criticise each.
6. In speaking of the origin of Conscience, what two meanings of the word '*origin*' should one distinguish? Trace the development of the moral judgment among three great nations of antiquity.
7. Distinguish Intuitionism from Utilitarianism, and show that ancient and modern Ethical systems may be ranged under the one or the other of these headings.
8. Give Butler's account of human nature. Is he an Intuitionist or a Utilitarian? State the reasons for your answer.
9. Write a brief account of Evolutional Ethics.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Commerce and War.
2. The mutual influence of England and India.
3. 'In *King Lear* the passions attain their absolute extremes.'
4. The imaginative daring of Shakespeare.
5. *Julius Caesar* as the title of the play.
6. Shakespeare's presentation of Brutus.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. Find the condition which must exist if two coplanar couples keep a body in equilibrium.

(a) If the planes of the couples are parallel, and this condition still exists, will the couples keep the body in equilibrium?

2. Three million units of work are expended in winding up a chain from a shaft. If the mass of the chain is 8 lbs. per foot, find the length of the chain.

3. A mass of 6 lbs. on a rough horizontal table is connected by a light string with a mass of 8 lbs. which hangs over the edge of the table: find the coefficient of friction if the acceleration produced be half that of a falling body.

4. An aeroplane is moving horizontally with a velocity of 40 miles per hour at a height of 100 feet. If a piece of metal becomes detached, find the time it takes to reach the ground, and the distance from the point where it reaches it from the point vertically under the point where it left the aeroplane.

5. A piece of wood is placed in one scale-pan of an accurate balance, and a piece of iron when placed in the other balances it, the surrounding medium being air. Which really weighs the most, and why?

6. Assuming the height of the water-barometer to be 34 feet, find to what depth an inverted tumbler must be submerged so that the volume of air inside may be reduced to one-third of its original volume.

7. A small hole is made in the top of a diving-bell: will the water flow in or the air flow out?

8. What is the distinguishing characteristic of a Nicholson's Hydrometer?

Show how the specific gravity of a small piece of mineral may be determined by it.

9. Prove the formula for a lens.

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{D}\right) = (u - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right) = \frac{1}{f}$$

(a) What is meant by saying that a lens is positive?

10. When we wish to examine objects which are very close to the eye, we must use a convex lens in order to be able to see them distinctly. Why is this?

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

Translate:—

I.

τέκτων μὲν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, κάμων ἀξιοὶ παρὰ τοῖ ἱατροῦ φάρμακον
πιῶν ἐξεμέσαι τὸ νόσημα ἢ καθαρθεῖς ἢ καύσει ἢ τομῇ χρησάμενος
ἀπηλλάχθαι· ἐὰν δέ τις αὐτῷ μακρὰν διαίταν προστάτῃ, πιλίδιά τε περὶ

τὴν κεφαλὴν περιτιθεὶς καὶ τὰ τοῦτοις ἐπόμενα, ταχὺν εἶπεν ὅτι οὐ σχολὴ κάμνειν οὐδὲ λυσιτελεῖ οὕτω ζῆν, νοσήματι τὸν νοῦν προσέχοντα, τῆς δὲ προκειμένης ἐργασίας ἀμελοῦντα· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα χαίρειν εἰπὼν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἱατρῷ, εἰς τὴν εἰωθυῖαν δίαιταν ἐμβάς, ὑγιὲς γενόμενος ζῆ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πράττων· ἔαν δὲ μὴ ἱκανὸν ᾖ τὸ σῶμα ὑπενεγκεῖν, τελευτήσας πραγμάτων ἀπηλλάγη. καὶ τῷ τοιούτῳ μὲν γ' ἔφη, δοκεῖ πρέπειν οὕτως ἱατρικῇ χρῆσθαι. Ἄρ', ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὅτι ἦν τι αὐτῷ ἔργον, ὃ εἰ μὴ πράττοι, οὐκ ἐλυσιτέλει; ζῆν; Δῆλον, ἔφη.—PLATO.

1. Give the meanings of πρόβατον, ἀλίβαντες, εἴλησις, σῦριγξ, σφαγή. Parse φύντων, καθαρθεῖς, ἐρώσι.

2. What use is made of the legend of Cadmus in the *Republic*?

3. Who was Phocylides? How is he referred to in the *Republic*?

4. What criticisms does Plato make on the character of Achilles as depicted in the *Iliad*?

II.

Translate:—

Ipse ego, qui nullos me adfirmo scribere versus,
Invenior Parthis mendacior et prius orto
Sole vigil calamum et chartas et serinia posco.
Navim agere ignarus navis timet; abrotonum aegro.
Non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare; quod medicorum est,
Promittunt medici; tractant fabrilia fabri:
Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.
Hic error tamen et levis haec insania quantas
Virtutes habeat, sic collige: vatis avarus
Non temere est animus; versus amat, hoc studet unum;
Detrimenta, fugas servorum, incendia ridet
Non fraudem socio puerove incogitat ullam
Pupillo; vivit siliquis et pane secundo;
Militiae quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi,
Si das hoc, parvis quoque rebus magna juvari.

HORACE.

1. (a) Scan the first line; (b) Give the meanings and principal parts of *meto* and *metior*.

2. Explain—(a) *festis Quinquatribus*, (b) *quaedam mancipat usus*, (c) *fungar vice cotis*, (d) *triste bidental*, (e) *duplici panno*, (f) *ampullari*, (g) *amicta vitibus ulmo*, (h) *zonam perdidit*.

3. Quote any three proverbial lines from the *Epistles*.

4. What earlier Latin poets are criticised by Horace?

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

(a) He said that he would be three days at Rome.

(b) If you do this, you will be wrong.

(c) He asked where the enemy were.

(d) Having written the letter, he went out.

(e) He told me to go home again.

(f) For a better concealment he mounted upon an oak, where he sheltered himself among the leaves and branches for twenty-four hours. He saw several soldiers pass by. All of them were intent in search of the king, and some expressed in his hearing their earnest wishes of seizing him. This tree was afterwards denominated the *royal oak*, and for many years was regarded by the neighbourhood with great veneration.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into English:—

Les nuages continuaient de courir vers la mer. Les ténèbres cependant n'étaient pas entières. Il y avait là-haut, dans le gris du ciel, des traînées plus pâles, des mailles claires continuellement déformées et brisées par le mouvement des nuées, et que reflétait au passage la surface des eaux : non plus seulement celle des fossés, mais la nappe elle-même des prés, inondés par les pluies d'hiver, changés en autant de lacs d'où émergeait à peine de dos rond des talus.

Or,

Nicht weit von seiner Wohnung bemerkte er ein kleines, in klägliche Lumpen gehülltes Mädchen an einer hohen Hausthür stehen, in vergeblicher Bemühung, sie zu öffnen. „Soll ich dir helfen?“ sagte er. Das Kind erwiderte nichts, liess aber die schwere Thürklinke fahren. Reinhardt hatte schon die Thür geöffnet. „Nein,“ sagte er, „sie könnten dich hinausjagen; komm' mit mir! ich will dir Weihnachtskuchen geben.“ Dann machte er die Thür wieder zu und fasste das kleine Mädchen an der Hand, das stillschweigend mit ihm in seine Wohnung ging.

2. Translate into French or German:—

The village of Cumnor is pleasantly built on a hill, and in a wooded park closely adjacent was situated the ancient mansion occupied at this time by Anthony Foster, of which the ruins may be still extant. The park was then full of large trees, and, in particular, of ancient and mighty oaks, which stretched their giant arms over the high wall surrounding the demesne, thus giving it a melancholy, secluded, and monastic appearance. The entrance to the park lay through an old-fashioned gateway in the outer wall, the door of which was formed of two huge oaken leaves, thickly studded with nails, like the gate of an old town.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain the differences between solids, liquids, and gases on the molecular theory of matter, and describe experiments in support of the theory.

2. State the laws of radiation of heat, and describe the method by which you would investigate them by means of the thermopile.
3. State and explain Lenz's law in relation to induced currents. Show how it may be deduced from the law of conservation of energy, and give examples of its application.
4. Describe the electric telephone.
5. Write a note on spectrum analysis, and describe how you would arrange a spectrometer in order to observe the spectrum of a given source of light.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. One litre of chlorine gas, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., is passed into a strong solution of ammonia. What is the volume of nitrogen evolved, and the weight of ammonium chloride formed?
2. Write the structural formulæ of acetaldehyde and acetone. How may each of these substances be identified?
3. Explain the reasons for adopting the formula SO_2 for sulphur dioxide, and CO for carbon monoxide.
4. Describe and compare (a) the oxyacids, (b) the hydrides of phosphorus and nitrogen. Write the formulae of these compounds.
5. How may urea be prepared (a) from potassium cyanide, (b) from carbonyl chloride? By what tests could you identify urea?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

1. Examine the influence of popular government on national character.

Or,

Explain carefully the meaning of 'Positive Political Morality,' in connexion with the English Constitution.

2. Give a short account of the Colonial policy of England in its different stages.

Or,

State clearly Mill's conception of the proper function of a second chamber.

3. How far has the English Party system a natural basis?

Or,

Explain Mr. Low's view of 'Devolution.'

4. Bring out clearly (a) the advantages, (b) the possible evils of an extended system of division of labour.

Or,

Consider the causes that determine the amount and growth of ground-rents in towns.

5. Give a short account of the present currency system of the United Kingdom.

Or,

Show the importance of securing (a) equality, (b) certainty in the levy of taxation.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

Candidates should take TWO questions from [A], TWO from [B], and ONE from [C].

[A.]

1. Expound, following Monroe, Herbart's conception of and aim in education.

Or,

'Volitions are the results of ideas.' How then is Herbart's moral aim to be fulfilled in education?

2. 'In regard to both philosophy and psychology, the two educational reformers [Herbart and Froebel] radically disagreed.' Expand this statement of Monroe.

Or,

Write on the different views of Herbartian psychology put forward by Monroe and by Adams.

3. Give a short historical sketch of the rise of the scientific tendency in education.

Or,

Give the aim of education from the sociological point of view. (Monroe gives four answers to this question, depending on four stages of sociological insight.)

[B.]

4. 'The unifying of sensations into concrete experiences is accomplished through the adjustments to which the sensations themselves give rise.' Expand and explain.

5. Following Bagley, distinguish between the 'practical' and the 'conceptual' judgment.

6. Following Bagley, contrast the transitive period with the formative period.

Why does he say that the methods of moral culture must be transformed 'almost in a day' when we pass to the adolescent period?

[c.]

7. Why does Newman say, 'Let us put aside the scientific use of words when we are to speak of language and literature'? What might Adams say on the subject?

8. Following Newman, trace the rise of a liberal education as following from the study of Homer.

9. 'Of the intellectual powers, the judgment is that which takes the foremost lead in life.' What is meant by *judgment*, and how may it be improved by education?

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

PSYCHOLOGY.

MR. ROGERS.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

[*FIVE questions only to be attempted.*]

1. What are the three chief sources of psychological data?
2. What are 'psychical dispositions' and 'physiological dispositions,' and how are they related? What kind of evidence is there for the existence of the former?
3. What two-fold division of subjective processes is given by Stout? Illustrate and explain the terms used.
4. Describe the hypothesis of 'psycho-physical parallelism.' What kind of facts suggest it?
5. Explain and illustrate the quality, intensity, and protensity of Sensations.
6. Give Stout's division of attention, with brief explanations.
7. Distinguish between extension and order. Which is first apprehended in mental development?
What are 'differences of local signs'?
8. What are the different types of mental imagery? Illustrate.
9. Illustrate the effect of interest and emotion in determining the course of ideas.
10. 'Language is essentially an instrument of conceptual analysis and synthesis.' Explain.
11. What is meant (psychologically) by freedom of the will?

MR. ROGERS.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[*Hilary Term Supplementalists are to attempt FIVE questions only, to be taken from I-II.*]

1. What is the theoretical basis of Hobbes' Ethics? What principle does he use for the practical determination of particular duties?
2. What are the two chief authorities in the human soul, according to Butler, and how are they related?
3. What is the chief distinction between the accounts given by Shaftesbury and Butler of the ground of moral obligation?

4. What well-known writers have named (a) moral sense, (b) reason, and (c) sympathy, as the ultimate source of moral judgments? Give briefly the arguments in favour of whichever of these theories you think the best.

5. What is Utilitarianism? Who are its chief representatives? How does it justify ordinary morality?

6. What is the Highest Good for man, according to Kant?

7. What reasons are there for distinguishing between Self-love and Duty as different motives to action?

8. Define Optimism, and describe some types of it.

9. Describe the principal theories of the Greeks concerning the Highest Good.

10. Give Locke's division of the kinds of knowledge, with illustrations.

11. 'Hence no science of bodies' (Locke). Whence?

[*Trinity Term Supplementalists are to attempt FIVE questions only—three of the following and two of the preceding.*]

12. Discuss the relation between moral virtue and knowledge, referring to Socrates' teaching on this subject.

13. Describe Plato's conception of Justice (a) as a virtue of the individual, and (b) as a virtue of the State.

14. Describe and illustrate Aristotle's doctrine of the Mean.

15. Compare the Epicurean and Stoic doctrines as to the relation between pleasure and good.

16. What is the main argument of Butler's Analogy?

17. What evidence does Butler give that we are under God's natural government?

18. What evidence does Butler give that we are under God's moral government?

19. What use does Butler make, in the Analogy, of the ignorance of man? Does he thereby prove any positive conclusion?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. On a uniform straight bar, 7 feet long and weighing 9 lbs., weights of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 lbs. are hung at distances 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 feet respectively from one end. Find the distance from the centre of the bar of the support on which the whole will rest.

2. The only fault in a balance being that the scale-pans are unequal in weight, what is the real weight of a body which balances 7 lbs. when placed in one pan, and 9 lbs. when in the other?

3. A mass of 20 lbs. is thrown vertically into the air with a velocity of 96 feet per second. How high will it ascend? What will be (a) its kinetic energy, (b) its potential energy at the end of 4 seconds?

4. A mass is projected along a rough horizontal table, 4 feet high, with a velocity of 20 feet per second. It leaves the table at a point *P* after it has traversed a distance of 16 feet, and strikes the ground at a point which is 6 feet distant from the foot of the perpendicular let fall from *P* on the ground. Find the coefficient of friction.

5. A stream is flowing at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour: in what direction must a man who can row in still water at the rate of 5 miles per hour point the head of the boat in order to make for a point directly across the stream?

6. A body weighs 10.25 grms. in air, 7.75 grms. in water, and 8.25 grms. in a certain liquid.

Find the sp. gr. of the body and the liquid.

7. A straight tube is bent at two points *B* and *C*, and is used as a siphon, the arm *BC* being horizontal. Express in terms of measurable quantities the pressures at the points *B* and *C*, and hence explain the working of the siphon.

What are the conditions that must hold in order that the siphon may act?

8. A certain mass of air occupies a volume of 1000 c.cs. at $0^{\circ}\text{C}.$, and a pressure of 760 mms. of mercury.

Find its volume at $21^{\circ}\text{C}.$ and a pressure of 500 mms. of mercury.

9. With a convex lens, the object being placed at a distance of 13 inches from the lens, the image is found to be distant 156 inches from the lens on the opposite side. Find the focal length of the lens.

10. What are the laws of refraction?

Prove the formula for the deviation of a ray incident nearly perpendicularly on a thin glass prism, in terms of the angle of the prism and the refractive index of the glass.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRASER.

1. How do we know that the Earth is a rotating body?

2. Describe a transit instrument, and explain how small errors in collimation, deviation, and level may be detected.

3. Write a short account of the modern theory of comets and shooting stars.

4. What is the cause of the librations of the Moon?

5. Define the terms 'lunation' and 'periodic time' of the Moon.

Find the periodic time, being given that a lunation is 29.5306 days.

6. How has the angle subtended by the Earth's disc at the Moon been determined?

7. State the methods adopted for determining the latitude and longitude of a ship during the night.

8. Explain the methods by which altitudes of celestial bodies are found by a meridian circle.

9. Explain fully why the average amount of heat received daily from the Sun by a place on the Earth is greater in Summer than in Winter.

10. Define the terms 'solar day,' 'sidereal day,' and point out how the Sun's right ascension may be determined.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The civilization of Brobdingnag.
2. The female characters in *A Tale of Two Cities*.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Burke's attack on the new Radicalism of his day.
2. The life of the poor in the eighteenth century.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The political and social conceptions of the *Utopia* as compared with those of modern socialism.

2. Carlyle's estimate of Johnson.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

[I.]

Translate :—

λέγων ζοικα πολλὰ καὶ μάτην ἐρεῖν·
 τέγγη γὰρ οὐδὲν οὐδὲ μαλθάσση λιταῖς
 ἐμαῖς· δακὼν δὲ στόμιον ὥς νεοζυγῆς
 πῶλος βιάσῃ καὶ πρὸς ἡνίας μάχῃ.
 ἀτὰρ σφοδρύνῃ γ' ἀσθενεῖ σοφίσματι.
 αὐθαδία γὰρ τῷ φρονούντι μὴ καλῶς
 αὐτῇ καθ' αὐτὴν οὐδενὸς μείζον σθένει.
 σκέψαι δ', ἐὰν μὴ τοῖς ἐμοῖς πεισθῇς λόγοις,
 οἶός σε χειμῶν καὶ κακῶν τρικυμία
 ἔπεισ' ἄφυκτος· πρῶτα μὲν γὰρ ὀκρίδα
 φάραγγα βροντῇ καὶ κεραυνίᾳ φλογὶ
 πατὴρ σπαράξει τήνδε, καὶ κρύψει δέμας
 τὸ σὸν, πετραία δ' ἀγκάλη σε βαστάσει.

AESCHYLUS.

1. Parse—ἐπίστασαι, ὥπται, τέγγη, σκέψαι, ἔπεισ', ἦσαν, πεπλασμένους, σκεδᾶ.

2. Mark the quantities of the syllables in the following words :—
 ἀδῆριτος, λιπαρέω, χρίω, αἰκία, ἐλινύω, ριπή.

[II.]

Translate :—

Septimus octavo propior iam fugerit annus
 ex quo Maecenas me coepit habere suorum
 in numero; dumtaxat ad hoc, quem tollere rheda
 vellet iter faciens et cui concedere nugas
 hoc genus: 'Hora quota est? Thrax est Gallina Syro par?
 matutina parum cautos iam frigora mordent';
 et quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure.
 per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam
 invidiae noster. Ludos spectaverat una,
 luserat in Campo: Fortunae filius! omnes.
 frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor:
 quicumque obvius est me consulit: 'O bone, nam te
 scire deos quoniam propius contingis oportet;
 numquid de Dacis audisti?' 'Nil equidem.' 'Ut tu
 semper eris derisor!'' 'At omnes di exagitant me
 si quidquam.' 'Quid, militibus promissa Triquetra
 praedia Caesar an est Italia tellure daturus?'
 iurantem me scire nihil mirantur ut unum
 scilicet egregii mortalem altique silenti.

HORACE.

1. Mark the quantities of the syllables in:—*trutina, cerritus, verruca, pituita, cubital, pudicus, procerus, vegetus.*

2. Note anything unusual in the scansion of:—

(a) *qui non defendit alio culpante* —

(b) *callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator.*

3. Complete the quotations:—

(a) *vides ut pallidus omnis* —

(b) *ut lethargicus hic* —

(c) *vive memor quam* —

(For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.)

[I.]

Translate:—

διὸ καὶ ἔργον ἐστὶ σπουδαῖον εἶναι· ἐν ἐκάστω γὰρ τὸ μέσον λαβεῖν ἔργον, οἷον κύκλου τὸ μέσον οὐ παντὸς ἀλλὰ τοῦ εἰδότος. οὕτως δὲ καὶ τὸ μὲν ὀργισθῆναι παντὸς καὶ ῥάδιον, καὶ τὸ δοῦναι ἀργύριον καὶ δαπανῆσαι· τὸ δ' ὅ καὶ ὅσον καὶ ὅτε καὶ οὐ ἕνεκα καὶ ὥς, οὐκέτι παντὸς οὐδὲ ῥάδιον· διόπερ τὸ εὖ καὶ σπάνιον καὶ ἐπαινετὸν καὶ καλόν. διὸ δεῖ τὸν στοχαζόμενον τοῦ μέσου πρῶτον μὲν ἀποχωρεῖν τοῦ μᾶλλον ἐναντίου, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ Καλυψώ παραινεῖ

τούτου μὲν καπνοῦ καὶ κύματος ἐκτὸς ἔεργε
νῆα.

τῶν γὰρ ἄκρων τὸ μὲν ἐστὶν ἁμαρτωλότερον τὸ δ' ἥττον· ἐπεὶ οὖν τοῦ μέσου τυχεῖν ἄκρως χαλεπόν, κατὰ τὸν δευτέρον φασὶ πλοῦν τὰ ἐλάχιστα ληπτέον τῶν κακῶν· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ μάλιστα τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ὅν λεγόμεν. σκοπεῖν δὲ δεῖ καὶ πρὸς ἃ αὐτοὶ εὐκατάφοροι ἐσμέν· ἄλλοι γὰρ πρὸς ἄλλα πεφύκαμεν. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ γνώριμον ἐκ τῆς ἡδονῆς καὶ τῆς λύπης τῆς γενομένης περὶ ἡμᾶς. εἰς τοῦναντίον δ' ἑαυτοὺς ἀφέλκειν δεῖ· πολὺ γὰρ ἀπάγοντες τοῦ ἁμαρτάνειν εἰς τὸ μέσον ἤξομεν, ὅπερ οἱ τὰ διεστραμμένα τῶν ξύλων ὀρθοῦντες ποιοῦσιν. ἐν παντὶ δὲ μάλιστα φυλακτέον τὸ ἡδὺ καὶ τὴν ἡδονήν· οὐ γὰρ ἀδέκαστοι κρίνομεν αὐτήν. ὅπερ οὖν οἱ δημογέροντες ἔπαθον πρὸς τὴν Ἑλένην, τοῦτο δεῖ παθεῖν καὶ ἡμᾶς πρὸς τὴν ἡδονήν, καὶ ἐν πᾶσιν τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπιλέγειν φωνήν· οὕτω γὰρ αὐτὴν ἀποπεμπόουσι ἥττον ἁμαρτησόμεθα.—ARISTOTLE.

1. δῆλον ὅτι οὐδεμία τῶν ἠθικῶν ἀρετῶν φύσει ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται. How does Aristotle show this?

2. περὶ ἡδονᾶς καὶ λύπας ἐστὶν ἡ ἠθικὴ ἀρετή. What are the proofs?

3. What account does Aristotle give of νέμεσις?

4. Parse — ἦχθαι, ἐγκεχωρωμένος, διελόμενοι, εἰρήσθω, ἡσθῆναι, συνειλημμένα.

[II.]

Translate:—

Quodsi Aquiliana definitio vera est, ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est. Ita nec ut emat melius nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus. Atque iste dolus malus et legibus erat vindicatus, ut in tutela duodecim tabulis, circumscriptio adolescentium lege Plaetoria, et sine lege iudiciis, in quibus additur EX FIDE

BONA. Reliquorum autem iudiciorum haec verba maxime excellunt : in arbitrio rei uxoriae MELIUS AEQUIUS, in fiducia UT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER. Quid ergo? aut in eo, QUOD MELIUS AEQUIUS, potest ulla pars inesse fraudis? aut, cum dicitur INTER BONOS BENE AGIER, quicquam agi dolose aut malitiose potest? Dolus autem malus in simulatione, ut ait Aquilius, continetur. Tollendum est igitur ex rebus contrahendis omne mendacium. Non illicitatorem venditor, non qui contra se liceatur emptor apponet. Uterque, si ad eloquendum venerit, non plus quam semel eloquetur. Q. quidem Scaevola Publi filius, cum postulasset ut sibi fundus, cuius emptor erat, semel indicaretur idque venditor ita fecisset, dixit se pluris aestimare : addidit centum milia. Nemo est qui hoc viri boni fuisse neget ; sapientis negant, ut si minoris quam potuisset vendidisset. Haec igitur est illa perniciēs, quod alios bonos, alios sapientes existimant. Ex quo Ennius 'nequiquam sapere sapientem, qui ipse sibi prodesse non quiret.' Vere id quidem, si quid esset 'prodesse' mihi cum Ennio conveniret.—CICERO.

1. How did Aquilius define *dolus malus*?
2. What illustration borrowed from the stadium does Cicero introduce with the words *scite Chrysippus, ut multa*.
3. Cicero translates two lines from the *Phoenissae* of Euripides. Quote them.

(For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.)

[1.]

Translate:—

θαυμαστὸς οὖν ὁ ἀνὴρ οὐ μόνον τῆς ἐπιεικείας καὶ πραότητος, ἣν ἐν πράγμασι πολλοῖς καὶ μεγάλοις ἀπεχθείας διетήρησεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ φρονήματος, εἰ τῶν αὐτοῦ καλῶν ἡγεῖτο βέλτιστον εἶναι τὸ μήτε φθόνῳ μήτε θυμῷ χαρίσασθαι μηδὲν ἀπὸ τηλικαύτης δυνάμεως, μηδὲ χρήσασθαι τινι τῶν ἐχθρῶν ὥς ἀνηκέστω. καὶ μοι δοκεῖ τὴν μεираκιώδη καὶ σοβαρὰν ἐκείνην προσωρυμίαν ἐν τούτῳ ποιεῖν ἀνεπίφθονον καὶ πρέπουσαν, οὕτως εὐμενὲς ἦθος καὶ βίον ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ καθαρὸν καὶ ἀμίαντον Ὀλύμπιον προσαγορεύεσθαι, καθάπερ τὸ τῶν θεῶν γένος ἀξιούμεν αἷτιον μὲν ἀγαθῶν, ἀναίτιον δὲ κακῶν πεφυκὸς ἄρχειν καὶ βασιλεύειν τῶν ὄντων, οὐχ ὥσπερ οἱ ποιητὰς συνταράττοντες ἡμᾶς ἀμαθεστάταις δόξαις ἀλίσκονται τοῖς αὐτῶν μυθεύμασι, τὸν μὲν τόπον, ἐν ᾧ τοὺς θεοὺς κατοικεῖν λέγουσιν, ἀσφαλὲς ἔδος καὶ ἀσάλευτον καλοῦντες, οὐ πνεύμασιν, οὐ νέφεσι χρώμενον, ἀλλ' αἶθρα μαλακῇ καὶ φωτὶ καθαρωτάτῳ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον ὁμαλῶς περιλαμβάνον, ὥς τοιαύτης τινὸς τῷ μακαρίῳ καὶ ἀθανάτῳ διαγωγῆς μάλιστα πρεπούσης, αὐτοὺς δὲ τοὺς θεοὺς ταραχῆς καὶ δυσμενείας καὶ ὀργῆς ἄλλων τε μεστοὺς παθῶν ἀποφαίνοντες οὐδ' ἀνθρώποις νοῦν ἔχουσι προσηκόντων.—PLUTARCH.

1. What was the occasion of the following sayings?—

- (a) οὐκ αἰσχύνῃ καλῶς οὕτω ψάλλων ;
- (b) οἱ τοῦ λύχνου χρεῖαν ἔχοντες ἔλαιον ἐπιχέουσιν.
- (c) τόν γε σοφώτατον οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεται σύμβουλον ἀναμείνας χρόνον.
- (d) Σαμίων ὁ δῆμός ἐστιν ὥς πολυγράματος.

[II.]

Translate :—

Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda,
 quo neque sit ventis aditus, nam pabula venti
 ferre domum prohibent, neque oves haedique petulci
 floribus insultent, aut errans bucula campo
 decutiat rorem et surgentis atterat herbas.
 absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti
 pinguibus a stabulis, meropesque, aliaeque volucres,
 et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis;
 omnia nam late vastant, ipsasque volantis
 ore ferunt dulcem nidis inmitibus escam.
 at liquidi fontes et stagna virentia musco
 adsint, et tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus,
 palmaque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret,
 ut, cum prima novi ducent examina reges
 vere suo, ludetque favis emissa inventus,
 vicina invitet decedere ripa calori,
 obviaque hospitiiis teneat frondentibus arbos.

VIRGIL.

1. Give the meaning, and mark the quantities of :—defruta, tribula, fruges, grues, sudum, tilia, saburra, amellus, fulica.
2. Parse :—ingredere, patiere, contemplator, nactae, obnixi, lita.
3. Mark the scansion of—
 - (a) Ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi.
 - (b) Atque Ephyre atque Opis et Asia Deiopea.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

1. Put into Latin :—

- (a) He says that Caesar will not break the laws.
- (b) He praised your countrymen in order to be praised by them.
- (c) He ordered those who stood by to follow him.
- (d) The man for whom you were seeking is present.
- (e) The storm was so great that no one dared to go out.

2. Translate into Latin :—

The deer being let loose by those who had charge of it close by, and, seeing Sertorius, bounded joyfully up to the tribunal, and, standing by him, placed its head on his knees, and touched his right hand with its mouth, having been accustomed to do this before. Sertorius cordially returned the caresses of the animal, and even shed tears. The spectators were at first surprised; then, clapping their hands and shouting, they conducted Sertorius to his residence.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

Jetons un coup d'œil aux tables du trente et quarante, et je vous suivrai.

Il soupira, et nous nous acheminâmes vers les salles du fond. A la première table, la voix indifférente du croupier nasillait : 'Faites vos jeux, messieurs et mesdames, faites vos jeux. Rien ne va plus.' La banque gagnait : le râteau ramassait des deux côtés du tapis vert, et devant les joueurs les piles d'or croulaient comme des châteaux fragiles. Les billets bleus, réserve de l'armée active des louis, sortaient des portefeuilles, aussitôt métamorphosés. Nous reconnûmes le profil spirituel et le toupet blanc d'un célèbre pamphlétaire français, qui plaisantait, en perdant, ses voisines sérieuses et contractées.

Or,

Ihre Augen hatten sich geschlossen ; darum sah sie nicht was jetzt geschah, was Cyprianus sah, was er mit einem Entsetzen sah, das ihn regungslos an die Wand warf : die Folterknechte traten hastig zur Seite, beugten sich nieder und hoben vom Boden etwas auf, das dort am Boden lag. Es war ein Bündel langer, gelblich grauer, ruthenartiger Gegenstände, die ein hartes Rasseln hören liessen, indem die Hände der Männer darin wühlten ; keine Ruthen, keine Gerten, sondern etwas Schlimmeres, das schlimmste Geisselwerkzeug, das es gab, schlimmer als Ruthen, als die ledergeflochtene, mit Bleistücken durchsetzte Geissel, Ochsensehnen. In den Händen der Männer wankten und schwankten die grässlichen Dinger, indem die Männer zu ihrem Opfer zurückkehrten und sich rechts und links von demselben aufstellten.

2. Translate into French or German :—

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have been here a few days, and are gone to Aubigné. I do not think him at all well, and am exceedingly concerned for it ; as I know no man who has more estimable qualities. They return by the end of the month. I am fluctuating whether I shall not return with them, as they have pressed me to do, through Holland. I never was there, and could never go so agreeably ; but then it would protract my absence three weeks, and I am impatient to be in my own cave, notwithstanding the wisdom I imbibe every day.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THEIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by *shear*, giving examples.

Point out the quantities upon which the amount of energy stored in a twisted wire depends, and the manner in which it changes as they change.

2. Explain what is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat, and describe how its value has been determined.

3. Describe incandescent and arc lamps, explaining the principles upon which their working depends.

4. What are harmonics?

Explain the different ways in which the air in open and closed organ-pipes may vibrate so as to sound the harmonics of their fundamental notes.

5. Point out reasons for believing that light travels by means of wave-motion, and that the vibrations producing this wave-motion are transverse to the direction in which the waves are advancing.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Two litres of chlorine gas (measured at 0°C . and 760 m.m. pressure) are passed into a strong solution of ammonia, the ammonia being in large excess. What volume of nitrogen and what weight of ammonium chloride are formed by the reaction?

[Cl. = 35.5.]

2. By what methods can phosphorus be prepared from bones? What other valuable products besides phosphorus are obtained?

3. What is the chief source of mercury, and how is the metal obtained from the ore?

Write the formulæ of mercuric oxide, mercurous nitrate, and mercuric chloride.

4. Give a short account of Dalton's atomic theory, and show that it is in agreement with the laws of definite and multiple proportions.

5. To what substances is the hardness of water generally due? Distinguish between 'temporary' and 'permanent' hardness.

How is the (1) temporary, (2) permanent hardness affected (a) by boiling the water, (b) by adding calcium hydrate to it, (c) by adding soap solution to it? Explain the chemical action (if any) in each case.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. One gram of urea is added to excess of a solution of sodium hypobromite. Calculate the volume of nitrogen evolved at 0°C . and 760 mm. pressure.

2. What is the chief ore of antimony, and how is the metal obtained from it? Write the formulæ, and briefly describe the properties of the following compounds:—antimony chloride, antimony oxychloride, antimony sulphide, tartar emetic.

3. Mention the most important sugars, and give their formulæ. State which of the sugars can be obtained from starch, and how they are produced from that substance.

4. You are given jars of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, and methane. How would you identify the three gases?

5. What is the action of iodine on (a) sulphuretted hydrogen, (b) sulphurous acid, (c) sodium thiosulphate, (d) phosphorus in presence of water, (e) phosphorus in presence of methyl alcohol? Give equations in each case.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

[FOUR questions to be selected ; TWO from each section.]

[A.]

1. Sketch concisely the characteristic features of the condition of England in 1815.

2. Give an estimate of the services of Walpole as a minister.

3. Indicate the chief points of comparison between the foreign policy of (a) Cromwell and (b) Charles II.

4. Write short notes on (a) the Geraldine Rebellion, (b) the Six Articles, (c) the Oxford Reformers, (d) Mountjoy's administration in Ireland.

[B.]

5. Describe the condition of France at the accession of Henri IV., and note the features of Sully's administration.

6. 'The Peace of the Pyrenees and the marriage of Louis mark the culminating point of the ministry of Mazarin.'

Comment on this statement, and explain the objects of Mazarin's policy.

7. What was the part played by France in the War of the Austrian succession? Give illustrations.

8. What do you know of the following:—The National Assembly; the Legislative Assembly; the National Convention?

(For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.)

1. 'We live under a system of tacit understandings. But the understandings themselves are not always understood.'

Comment on this account of the nature of the English system.

Or,

Discuss the causes of the decline in the legislative control of the House of Commons.

2. Estimate the influence of wealth in English politics at present.

Or,

Examine the grounds for the opinion that 'our Constitutional Monarchy is a modern and fortuitous growth.'

3. 'The distinction between capital and income is simply a difference in the modes of measuring wealth.' Explain and discuss this statement.

Or,

Consider the difficulties that beset any estimate of the real wages of labour in a given employment.

4. How far does the condition of diminishing return exist in the case of (a) mines, (b) transport, (c) factories?

Or,

Give an analysis of gross profits. Is it correct to assimilate profits to wages?

(For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. How does Mill illustrate the use of centralization in (a) France, (b) Italy?

Or,

Show the close connexion between order and progress.

2. Consider the best mode of appointing executive functionaries.

Or,

Examine the proposition that 'free institutions are next to impossible in a country made up of different nationalities.'

3. What principles should guide a bank in managing its reserve? State what exactly you understand by the term 'reserve.'

Or,

Give an account of the way in which monopoly value is determined.

4. Discuss the advisability of exempting the minimum of subsistence from taxation.

Or,

Distinguish carefully between 'direct' and 'indirect' taxes.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[A Candidate should not attempt more than TWO questions from [A] until he has done TWO from [B], and vice versa; nor is he expected to attempt more than FIVE questions.]

[A.]

1. It is the needs of the organism which determine the mode in which meaning is read into sense-impressions.

Expand and explain this statement.

Or,—

Give the evidence, pathological, anatomical, and genetic, quoted by Bagley, as proving the important part of the strain-sensations in giving significance to sense experiences.

2. Consider attention, interest, and will in the light of apperception.

Or,—

Expand the statement that 'acquired interests are developed only under the stress of active attention,' and explain why Bagley says that active attention is always unpleasant.

3. What does Bagley mean by 'development' and instruction? When are the two methods to be applied? Give examples.

4. Write on imitation, with especial reference to its educational uses.

[B.]

5. Write on Scholasticism as an intellectual discipline.

Or,—

On the methods of the Schoolmen, and the general character of the content of Scholasticism.

6. Give a sketch of the rise and influence of Saracen learning in Europe.

7. Contrast the progress and influence of the Renaissance in Italy and Germany.

Or,—

What contemporary evidence does Monroe give of the aim of the early Renaissance educationists?

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1909.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER.

1. Construct a scale of 11 feet to 1 inch. State the representative fraction.

2. The sides of a triangle are 3.0, 3.5, and 4.0 inches in length. Construct the triangle and determine geometrically the side of a square of equal area.

3. The hour and minute hands of a clock are six and eight inches long respectively. Determine the distance between the points of the hands at 11.15 o'clock.

4. In a circle of 4 inches diameter inscribe a regular pentagon.

5. In a circle of 4 inches diameter inscribe a triangle which shall have the length of its sides in the ratio of 4 : 5 : 6.

6. The hypotenuse of a 30°-60° set square is seven inches in length. The hypotenuse lies in the horizontal plane, and the plane of the set square is inclined at 45° to the horizontal. Construct the plan half size.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{x^4 + 5x^3 + 8x^2 + 7x + 3}{x^3 + x^2 - 9x - 9}.$$

2. Divide

$$\begin{array}{l} (x^2 + xy + y^2)^4 + (x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4)^2 + 25(x^2 - xy + y^2)^4 \\ \text{by} \quad (x^2 + xy + y^2)^2 + 3(x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4) + 5(x^2 - xy + y^2)^2. \end{array}$$

3. Simplify

$$\left\{ x^2 + y^2 - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{y^3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{y^3}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^2y^2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x^2y^2} - \frac{1}{y^4}\right)} \right\} \div \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}}{\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{y^4}}.$$

4. Express $5x^2 + 73x - 112$ as the difference of two squares, and hence find the values of x which will make the expression $= 0$.

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-4}{x-3} + \frac{x-6}{x-5} = \frac{2x-4}{x+1}.$$

6. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + y - z &= 10, \\ 2x - 3y + 4z &= 30, \\ 5x + 2y - 9z &= 18. \end{aligned}$$

7. A farmer spent £360 in buying sheep and cows. He bought twice as many sheep as cows, and each cow cost him twice as much as a sheep. If he had bought half as many cows at £2 more a head and twice as many sheep at £1 less a head the transaction would have cost him £36 more. How many sheep did he buy, and what was the price of each?

8. Find the cost of papering the walls of a room 20.6 feet long, 15.4 feet wide, and 10.5 feet high with paper costing 6d. a square yard, and of carpeting the same room with carpet costing 4s. 6d. the square yard.

9. A clock which loses 4 minutes per hour is set right at midday. What will be the correct time when the hands of this clock are in a straight line between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon?

10. Find the alteration in income occasioned by selling £3200 3 per cent stock at $86\frac{3}{8}$, and purchasing with the proceeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at $114\frac{7}{8}$. Brokerage $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on each transaction.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

1. Assuming $\pi = 3.14159$, find the number of seconds in a radian.

2. Given $\sec A = \frac{89}{39}$, find all the possible values of the other trigonometrical functions of A .

3. Express

$\tan(90 + A)$, $\cos(180 - A)$, $\sin(180 + A)$, $\operatorname{cosec}(-A)$
in terms of trigonometrical functions of A .

4. Given

$$\tan A = \frac{33}{56}, \quad \cos B = \frac{11}{61}, \quad \text{find } \cos(A - B).$$

5. Given $\tan A = \frac{1}{4}$, find $\tan 4A$.

6. Simplify

$$\frac{\sin A + 2 \sin 3A + 2 \sin 5A + \sin 7A}{\cos A + 2 \cos 3A + 2 \cos 5A + \cos 7A}.$$

7. For a plane triangle, prove the formulæ

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{b}}, \quad \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}.$$

8. Find the tangent of half the smallest angle and the area of a triangle whose sides are 53, 100, and 141 feet.

9. In a plane triangle, given

$$\cos A = \frac{4}{5}, \quad a = 13, \quad b = 20,$$

find the two possible values of c .

10. In a plane triangle, given

$$A = 56^\circ, \quad b = 39, \quad c = 27,$$

find $\text{Log tan } \frac{1}{2}(B - C)$, given

$$\log 2 = \cdot 3010, \quad \log 11 = 1\cdot 0414, \quad \text{Log tan } 62^\circ = 10\cdot 2743.$$

FORMAL LOGIC.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. (a) Distinguish the collective and the distributive use of the word *all* in the following:—

‘Non omnia possumus omnes’ (i.e. we cannot all do all things).

(b) What is the quantity and quality of the following proposition:—

‘All the metals are not denser than water’?

(c) In what sense does Logic use the word *some*?

2. Show (a) by means of the contradictory propositions that sub-contrary propositions cannot both be false; (b) by means of the sub-contrary propositions that contrary propositions may both be false; (c) that in controversy it is desirable to refute a statement by its contradictory and not by its contrary.

3. Put in logical form the opposites of the following proposition, and the converse of its contradictory:—

‘He cannot become learned who will not read books.’

4. (a) In the following syllogism point out the middle term, the major term, the minor term, the major premiss, the minor premiss, and the conclusion, observing this order:—

‘Hottentots are capable of education; for Hottentots are men; and all men are capable of education.’

(b) Deduce a conclusion from the following premisses, and name the mood to which the syllogism belongs:—

‘ All planets are heavenly bodies ;
No planets are self-luminous.’

(c) Examine the following argument:—‘ Every candid man acknowledges merit in a rival; every learned man does not do so: therefore every learned man is not candid.’

5. (a) No proper middle term may be taken as the general explanation of several of the Fallacies: show this.

(b) Distinguish with examples the Fallacy of Composition from the Fallacy of Division.

MECHANICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Forces of 5 lbs. and 7 lbs. have a resultant of 10 lbs. Show how to find the angle between the forces and the direction of the resultant, by geometrical construction or by Trigonometry.

2. Three forces act on a rigid body along the sides of a triangle taken in order, and are proportional to these sides. Prove that the forces are equivalent to a couple.

3. $ABCD$ is a string having its ends attached to fixed points A and D . Weights w_1 and w_2 are suspended from B and C . Choose any form you please for the quadrilateral $ABCD$, and then draw a force-diagram to determine the ratio between w_1 and w_2 when that form is one of equilibrium.

4. A smooth uniform heavy chain lies over the line of intersection of two smooth inclined planes, and rests partly on one plane and partly on the other. Prove that the extremities of the chain are on the same horizontal level.

5. Describe a system of four pulleys by which a power of 10 lbs. will support a weight of 160 lbs., neglecting friction and the weights of the pulleys.

6. A bullet is fired vertically upwards with a velocity of 2400 feet per second. When would it reach the ground again if the air caused no retardation?

7. A train weighing 150 tons, and moving at the rate of 80 feet per second, is brought to rest in half a mile by a constant retarding force. Find the retardation, and the magnitude of the retarding force in tons.

8. Weights w_1 and w_2 are movable on two inclined planes and are connected by a string passing over a smooth pulley on the line of intersection of the planes whose inclinations to the horizon are i_1 and i_2 . Find the acceleration of the weights and the tension of the string in terms of w_1 , w_2 , i_1 , and i_2 .

9. Define accurately ‘potential energy’ and ‘kinetic energy.’ Prove that the sum of the potential and kinetic energies is constant for a particle falling vertically.

10. A ball projected with a velocity of 200 feet per second, at an angle of 15° with the horizon, reaches the ground at a distance of 150 yards. Find the distance lost owing to the resistance of the air.

11. Define the 'moment of a force' and the 'moment of a couple,' and suggest their physical meanings. Explain why the moment of a couple has only one value, while the moment of a force has many values.

12. Three uniform circular plates of the same material, of radii 5, 6, and 7 feet, touch each other externally. Find the position of the centre of gravity of the system.

CLASSICS.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

[A.]

Translate:—

- (a) τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 “ὦ πάτερ Ἀργικέραυνε κελαινεφές, οἷον ξείπες.
 ἄνδρα θνητὸν ἐόντα, πάλαι πεπρωμένον αἴσῃ,
 ἃψ ἐθέλεις θανάτοιο δυσηχέος ἐξαναλῦσαι;
 ἔρδ'· ἀτὰρ οὐ τοι πάντες ἐπαινέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι.”

HOMER.

- (b) ὡς ἔφατ', ἔδδεισεν δ' ὁ γέρων, κήρυκα δ' ἀνίστη.
 τοῖσιν δ' Ἑρμείας ζεῦξ' ἵππους ἡμιόνους τε,
 ῥίμφα δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸς ἔλαυνε κατὰ στρατὸν, οὐδέ τις ἔγνω.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πόρον Ἴξον ἑϋρρείος ποταμοῖο,
 Ἑρμείας μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀπέβη πρὸς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον,
 ἥψ δὲ κροκόπεπλος ἐκίδνατο πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν,
 οἱ δ' εἰς ἄστυ ἔλων οἴμωγῇ τε στοναχῇ τε
 ἵππους, ἡμίονοι δὲ νέκυν φέρον.

Ibid.

1. Parse ἐξαναλῦσαι, ἐπαινέομεν, ἔγνω, Ἴξον, ἐκίδνατο, ἔλων.

Distinguish the tenses and meanings of ἀνίστη and ἀνέστη.

Explain the form ἐϋρρείος. What is the derivation of the word?

2. Translate the following, and state in what connexion each occurs:—

(a) χεῖλεα μέν τ' ἐδίην, ἱπερώην δ' οὐκ ἐδίηνεν.

(b) τότε δ' ὀρθὸς ἀναστὰς
 δινεύεσκ' ἀλύων παρὰ θῖν' ἄλός.

3. (a) What prophecy is uttered by Hector immediately before his death?

(b) What omen is sent to Priam just before he sets out for the Grecian camp?

What simile gives vividness to its description?

[B.]

Translate :—

- (a) Isque amens animi, et rumore accensus amaro,
Dicitur ante aras, media inter numina divom,
Multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis:
'Iupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,
Aspicias haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,
Nequiquam horremus? caecique in nubibus ignes
Terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent?'

VIRGIL.

- () Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae
Panduntur portae. Cernis custodia qualis
Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
Quantus ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum.

Ibid.

1. Parse *accensus*, *torques*, *panduntur*, *sedeat*, *patet*. Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes. Explain *Lenaeum honorem* in (a). Explain the mood of *servet* in (b).

2. Translate the following, and state in what connexion each occurs :—

- (a) Quaesivit caelo lucem ingemuitque reperta.
(b) cruda deo viridisque senectus.
(c) neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires.

3. (a) What is the simile of the ants in Book iv. used to illustrate? Quote as much of it as you can.
(b) Who was Palinurus? What was his end? Where was Cape Palinurus?

MR. L. C. PURSER.

(For Hilary Supplementalists.)

[A.]

Translate :—

ταῦτα λεγούσης πρὸς Μαρδόνιον, ὅσοι μὲν ἦσαν εὐνοοὶ τῇ Ἀρτεμισίῃ, συμφορὴν ἐποιεῦντο τοὺς λόγους ὥς κακόν τι πεισομένης πρὸς βασιλέος, ὅτι οὐκ ἔα ναυμαχίην ποιέεσθαι, οἱ δὲ ἀγαιόμενοι τε καὶ φθονέοντες αὐτῇ, ἅτε ἐν πρώτοισι τετιμημένης διὰ πάντων τῶν συμμάχων, ἐτέρποντο τῇ κρίσει ὥς ἀπολεομένης αὐτῆς. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνηνείχθησαν αἱ γινῶμαι ἐς Ξέρξην, κάρτα τε ἥσθη τῇ γνώμῃ τῆς Ἀρτεμισίης, καὶ νομίζων ἔτι πρότερον σπουδαίην εἶναι τότε πολλῶ μᾶλλον αἰνεε. ὅμως δὲ τοῖσι πλέοσι πείθεσθαι ἐκέλευε, τὰδε καταδόξας, πρὸς μὲν Εὐβοίῃ σφέας ἐθελοκακέειν ὥς οὐ παρόντος αὐτοῦ, τότε δὲ αὐτὸς παρεσκεύαστο θηήσασθαι ναυμαχέοντας.—

HERODOTUS.

1. Parse *πεισομένης, ἀπολεομένης, ἀνηνείχθησαν, ἦοθη, παρεσκεύαστο*.
2. Translate:—(a) *δειλὴν ὄφλε πρὸς βασιλεὺς*. (b) *ᾧρεον βλαστὸν ἐκ τοῦ στελέχεος ὅσον τε πηχυαῖον ἀναδεδραμηκότα*. (c) *ἵνα ἀπολαμφθέντες ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι δοῖεν τίσιν τῶν ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ ἀγωνισμάτων*.
3. (a) What plan did Themistocles devise for detaching the Ionian allies from Xerxes?
- (b) State what you know of the Persian attack on Delphi.
- (c) Just before the battle of Salamis the Greeks made an appeal to the local heroes. Who were these?

[B.]

Translate:—

Praesertim, iudices, cum honoris amplissimi contentio et dies comitiorum subesset, rumorem levem, fictam fabulam perhorrescimus, ora omnium atque oculos intuemur. Nihil est enim tam molle tam tenerum tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, qui non modo improbitati irascuntur candidatorum sed etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt. Hunc diem igitur campi speratum atque exoptatum sibi proponens Milo, cruentis manibus, scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens, ad illa augusta centuriarum auspicia veniebat? Quam hoc non credibile in hoc! quam idem in Clodio non dubitandum quin se ille interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret! Quid? quod caput est audaciae, iudices, quis ignorat, maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? In utro igitur haec fuit? In Milone? qui etiam nunc reus est facti aut praeclari aut certe necessarii.—CICERO.

1. Parse *perhorrescimus, intuemur, confitens*. Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes. Explain *augusta centuriarum auspicea*.

2. Translate and explain—

- (a) Exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum quod te aiunt . . . tamquam Palladium sustulisse.
- (b) Arbitrabantur eum tanti mortem P. Clodii putasse ut aequo animo patria careret.
- (c) Proxime deos accessit Clodius.
3. (a) Where did the affray between Clodius and Milo occur?
- (b) Who were Sextus Clodius, M. Cato, Spurius Maelius?
- (c) What weak point can you detect in Cicero's defence of Milo?

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

[A.]

Translate:—

ἔδειξας εἰς ἑλεγχον ἐξελθὼν ὃς εἶ,
καί μ' οὐ νομίζω παῖδα σὸν πεφυκέναι.
ἢ τάρτα πάντων διαπρέπεις ἀψυχία,
ὃς τηλίκοςδ' ὦν καπὶ τέρμ' ἤκων βίου
οὐκ ἠθέλησας, οὐδ' ἐτόλμησας θανεῖν
τοῦ σοῦ πρὸ παιδὸς, ἀλλὰ τήδ' εἰάσατε

γυναῖκ' ὀθνεῖαν, ἣν ἐγὼ καὶ μητέρα
 πατέρα τ' ἂν ἐνδίκως ἂν ἡγοίμην μόνην.
 καίτοι καλόν γ' ἂν τόνδ' ἀγῶν' ἡγωνίσω,
 τοῦ σοῦ πρὸ παιδὸς κατθανών, βραχὺς δέ σοι
 πάντως ὁ λοιπὸς ἦν βιώσιμος χρόνος·
 καὶ γὰρ τ' ἂν ἔζων χῆδε τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον,
 κοῦκ ἂν μονωθεὶς ἔστενον κακοῖς ἐμοῖς.
 καὶ μὴν ὅς' ἄνδρα χρὴ παθεῖν εὐδαίμονα
 πέπονθας.

12

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse *πεφυκέναι*, *εἰάσατε*, *ἡγωνίσω*, *ἔζων*, *πέπονθας*. Explain the form *τάρρα* in line 3 and *χῆδε* in line 12.
2. Translate, and state the connexion of,
 - (a) *πτόρθων ἀποσχίζουσα μυρσίνων φόβην*.
 - (b) *ἡγοῦ σύ, τῶνδε δωμάτων ἐξωπίους ξενῶνας οἷξας*.
 - (c) *νῦν γὰρ μεθηρμύσμεσθα βελτίῳ βίον τοῦ πρόσθεν*.
3. (a) Who speaks the Prologue of the *Alcestis*? What is the subject of that Prologue?
- (b) Explain the terms *στροφή*, *ἐπεισόδιον*, *στιχομυθία*.
- (c) Explain the following Greek description of the play:—*τὸ δὲ δράμα ἐστὶ σατυρικώτερον, ὅτι εἰς χαρὰν καὶ ἡδονὴν καταστρέφει*.

[B.]

Translate:—

- Ph.* De magnis divitiis siquid demas, plus fit an minus?
Ly. Minus, pater: sed civi immuni scin quid cantari solet?
 'Quod habes ne habeas, et illuc quod non habes habeas, malum,
 Quandoquidem nec tibi bene esse pote pati neque alteri.'
Ph. Scio equidem istuc ita solere fieri: verum, gnate mi,
 Is est immunis quoi nil est qui munus fungatur suom. 6
Ly. Deum virtute habemus et qui nosmet utamur, pater,
 Et aliis qui comitati simus benevolentibus.
Ph. Non edepol tibi pernegare possum quicquam quod velis:
 Quoius egestatem tolerare vis? loquere audacter patri.
Ly. Lesbonico huic adulescenti, Charmidai filio,
 Qui illic habitat. *Ph.* Quin comedit quod fuit, quod non fuit?
Ly. Ne opprobra, pater: multa eveniunt homini quae volt, quae nevolt.
 PLAUTUS.

1. Parse *demas*, *utamur*, *comedit*, *nevolt*. Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes. Explain *qui* in line 6.
 What is noteworthy in the construction of *munus suom* in line 6?
2. Translate, and write notes on the archaic forms—
 - (a) *Faxo haud tantillum dederis verborum mihi*.
 - (b) *Le.* Abin hinc dierecte? *St.* Si hercle ire occipiam, votes.
 - (c) *Ceterum qui sis, qui non sis floccum non interduim*.

3. (a) State anything you know about the life of Plautus.
- (b) What character speaks the Prologue of the *Trinummus*?
- (c) Quote any proverbial sayings from the *Trinummus*.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

1. Put into Latin :—

- (a) He answered that he would soon go.
- (b) It was plain that the place had pleased you.
- (c) The charge of the enemy was so sudden that no one could find his arms.
- (d) The Consul ordered the soldiers to retreat.
- (e) I live at Tarentum, but Caesar has gone to Rome.

2. Translate into Latin :—

It was on this occasion that Titus Manlius, the Consul's son, was challenged by Geminus Metries of Tusculum; and heedless of the order of the generals, he accepted the challenge, and slew his antagonist. The young man returned in triumph to the camp, and laid his spoils at his father's feet; but the Consul turning away from him, immediately summoned the soldiers to the praetorium, and ordered his son to be beheaded before them.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into English :—

Un tiède soleil d'automne tombait dans la cour de la ferme, par-dessus les grands hêtres des fossés. Sous le gazon tondu par les vaches, la terre, imprégnée de pluie récente, était moite, enfonçait sous les pieds avec un bruit d'eau; et les pommiers chargés de pommes semaient leurs fruits d'un vert pâle, dans le fossé de l'herbage.

Quatre jeunes génisses paissaient, attachées en ligne, et meuglaient par moments vers la maison; les volailles mettaient un mouvement coloré sur le fumier, devant l'étable, et grattaient, remuaient, caquetaient, tandis que les deux coqs chantaient sans cesse, cherchaient des vers pour leurs poules, qu'ils appelaient d'un gloussement vif.

La barrière de bois s'ouvrit; un homme entra, âgé de quarante ans peut-être, mais qui semblait vieux de soixante, ridé, tordu, marchant à grands pas lents, alourdis par le poids de lourds sabots pleins de paille. Quand il s'approcha de la ferme, un roquet jaune, attaché au pied d'un énorme poirier, à côté d'un baril qui lui servait de niche, remua la queue, puis se mit à japper en signe de joie.

Or,

Seneschall.

Ich dachte, Herr, nicht zieme mindrer Prunk
 Dem königlichen Wirt, den edlen Gästen,
 Dem Kern, der Blüte dieses Königreichs;
 Denn sieh, nicht einer fehlt von deinen Rittern;
 Selbst Percival, der Sohn des rauhen Waldes,
 Verliess auf deinen Ruf den Schoss der Wälder,
 Und brüstet sich im Hause seines Königs,
 Das zott'ge Fell der Bären auf der Schulter,
 Mit seines Büffelwammes rohem Schmuck.

König Artus.

Was liegt am Kleid! Ihn schmücken seine Narben,
 Und hell wie Sterne strahlt sein Schlachtenruhm;
 Er ist willkommen auch im Bärenfell.
 Doch nun hinweg, die Gäste harren unser!
 Beschwing der Diener Schritt, lass nimmermehr
 Hinsterben der Musik melod'sche Seufzer,
 Und dieses Festes frohen Taumel ende
 Erst Morgendämmerung.

[B.]

Translate into French or German:—

I asked him whether he had ever in his life felt remorse for shedding blood. 'Yes,' he answered, 'when I was a very young man, and had never before dipped weapon in human blood: that was when the siege began. I was sent with half a dozen men in pursuit of a clever spy, who had passed the lines with letters from the besieged. We came to a house where, our officer had been informed, he had been lying concealed. The master of the house would confess nothing. Finding him so stubborn, our officer became enraged and bade him step out, and then ordered us to lance him. We galloped forty yards off, then wheeled back. He stood silent, his arms folded on his breast, a smile on his face. Without a cry, without a groan, with that smile still on his lips, he fell pierced through with our lances.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Henry the Fifth as Shakespeare's ideal king.
2. The humorous features in *Henry the Fifth*.
3. The charms of Goldsmith's writings.
4. The peculiarities of Swift.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. The types of clergy depicted by George Eliot.
2. A criticism of *Samson Agonistes*.

(For Hilary Supplementalists.)

1. A defence of Hampden.
2. The Hardcastles.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. ROGERS.

Practical.

1. Construct a square with area 12 square inches, and measure the length of a side and diagonal.
2. Taking an inch for unit of length, construct geometrically a distance corresponding to $\sqrt{13}$, and measure its length.
3. Construct a rectangle equal in area to the quadrilateral $ABCD$, given $AB = 3$, $BC = 2$, $CD = 3\frac{1}{2}$, $DA = 4$, $AC = 3\frac{3}{4}$. Measure the area of the rectangle.

Theoretical.

4. Prove that a straight line meeting two parallel straight lines makes equal angles with each of them. What special axiom do you assume? Do you consider it to be self-evident?
 5. If the points A, B, C, D lie in order on the circumference of a circle, prove that the sum of the angles ABC and ADC is equal to two right angles.
 6. Circumscribe a circle about a given triangle.
 7. Prove that the areas of triangles having the same altitudes are proportional to their bases.
 8. Describe an equilateral triangle equal in area to a given square.
 9. Prove that the areas of similar figures are proportional to the areas of the squares on the corresponding sides.
 10. Prove that a triangle may be divided by two straight cuts, so that the parts may be put together in the form of a rectangle.
- (a) Hence prove that if two triangles are on the same base and between the same parallels, one may be cut up by straight cuts and the parts exactly placed on the other.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. The length, breadth, and height of a room are 7 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., 5 yds. 2 ft. 9 in., and 4 yds. 6 in. respectively. What length of paper 2 feet broad will be required to cover the walls, and what will it cost at 9d. per yard?
2. If 12 men or 18 boys can do $\frac{3}{4}$ of a piece of work in $8\frac{1}{2}$ days, how long will 11 men and 9 boys do the rest?

3. Find the difference in the income arising from the investment of £13,433 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consols at $83\frac{1}{8}$, and in £10 shares at $50\frac{1}{2}$, paying 20 per cent.

4. Divide

$$(3x - y)^3 + (2x - 5y)^3 + (9y - 7x)^3 - 3(3x - y)(2x - 5y)(9y - 7x)$$

by $2x - 3y$.

5. Solve the equation

$$5(x + 1)^2 + 7(x + 3)^2 = 12(x + 2)^2.$$

6. Find the time between 6 and 7 o'clock when the hands of a watch are together.

7. Find x , y , z from the equations

$$5x + 4y + 3z = 1, \quad 3x - 2y - 8z = 3, \quad 2x - 6y - 10z = 16.$$

8. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{4x + 1} + \sqrt{7x + 7} = \sqrt{21x + 18}.$$

9. A person travels by train into the country a distance of 80 miles and returns by motor at 15 miles an hour less than by train, and finds that the return journey takes him 1 hour 12 minutes longer. Find the rate of the train.

10. Simplify

$$\frac{(3 + \sqrt{2})(5 - \sqrt{2})}{(3 - \sqrt{2})(5 + \sqrt{2})} + \frac{(3 - \sqrt{2})(5 + \sqrt{2})}{(3 + \sqrt{2})(5 - \sqrt{2})}.$$

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Find the remaining trigonometrical functions of the angle whose tangent is one-seventh.

2. What is the meaning of the double sign in the answers to the previous question?

Show how to construct the angle when the negative value is taken for the sine.

3. Express $\frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A}$ in terms of $\frac{A}{2}$, and thus obtain the numerical value of $\tan 15^\circ$.

4. Show geometrically, and for both cases, how to express one side of a triangle in terms of the two adjacent angles and the two remaining sides.

5. The sides of a triangle are 6, 9, and 12. Find the cosine of its greatest angle.

6. In the same triangle, find the area and the sine of the least angle, without extracting the square roots.

7. An aeroplane is observed from two points A and B in a horizontal line whose direction would pass immediately under it. At A , the sine of its elevation is $\frac{6}{13}$, at B , 100 ft. from A , it is $\frac{3}{5}$. Find the altitude of the aeroplane.

8. What is the *ambiguous case*, and how can you obtain the two solutions?

9. Eliminate x from the equations

$$\tan(\theta + x) = m, \quad \tan(\theta - x) = n.$$

10. Prove that

$$2 \sin \theta (\sin 2\theta + \sin 4\theta + \sin 6\theta) = \cos \theta - \cos 7\theta.$$

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

GREEK.

1. Give English for $\theta\delta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$, $\theta\omicron\rho\upsilon\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$.

What is the derivation of *enthusiast*?

Give Greek for:—assembly of citizens, to be a busybody, an indictment.

2. Parse $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\gamma\eta\eta\nu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\theta\omicron\tau\iota$, $\eta\sigma\theta\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha$.

3. What virtues impress you most in Socrates? Give examples.

4. If you had been (a) an Athenian dramatist or professor, (b) a leader of the popular party in Athens, (c) a respectable Athenian citizen, what causes would have induced you to vote for the condemnation of Socrates?

5. Translate:—

πεπεισμένος δὴ ἐγὼ μηδένα ἀδικεῖν πολλοῦ δέω ἐμαυτὸν γε ἀδικῆσειν καὶ κατ' ἐμαυτοῦ ἐρεῖν αὐτός, ὥς ἀξιός εἰμί του κακοῦ, καὶ τιμῆσεσθαι τοιοῦτου τινὸς ἐμαυτῷ. τί δέειςας; ἢ μὴ πάθω τοῦτο, οὗ Μέλητος μοι τιμᾶται, ὃ φημι οὐκ εἰδέναι οὐτ' εἰ ἀγαθὸν οὐτ' εἰ κακὸν ἔστιν; ἀντὶ τούτου δὴ ἔχωμαι ὧν εἶ οἷδ' ὅτι κακῶν ὄντων;

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

LATIN.

1. Give (in Latin where you can) Livy's description of Hannibal.

2. State shortly the motives and grievances on each side which led to the war between Rome and Carthage under Hannibal.

3. Translate accurately: *appendicibus, vado, vinea, supplicatio, sub corona venierunt, reciprocare animam, religione animos levare.*

4. Parse: *rati, obtriti, ortum*. Give gender and nom. sing. of: *litis, calce, florem, fraudis, foederis*, and gen. sing. of *aries, ius*.

5. Put into Latin: to depart unarmed with *two garments apiece*; do not cross the *Ebro*.

6. What is the diminutive form of *rex*? and from what verb is *momentum* formed?

7. Translate:—

At enim pauci quidem sunt, sed vigentes animis corporibusque, quorum robora ac vires vix sustinere vis ulla possit. Effigies immo, umbræ hominum, fame, frigore, illuvie, squalore enecti, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque; ad hoc praeusti artus, nive rigentes nervi, membra torrida gelu, quassata fractaque arma, claudi ac debiles equi. Cum hoc equite, cum hoc pedite pugnaturi estis; reliquias extremas hostium, non hostem habebitis.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin—

1. He led his army into the country of the Helvetii.
2. We know that Rome was not built without labour.
3. That he might not be condemned in his absence, he hastened to go to Rome.
4. I fear that he will not come to-day.
5. You shall die if you do this.

Translate into Latin:—

The enemy, whose camp, according to the system of ancient warfare, was only a short distance from that of the Romans, marched out and formed in line to meet them. But as Hasdrubal rode forward to reconnoitre the Roman army, their increased number struck him; and other circumstances, it is said, having increased his suspicions, he led back his men into their camp, and sent out some horsemen to collect information. The Romans then returned to their own camp.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into French or German:—

The freshness of the day, the singing of the birds, the beauty of the waving grass, the deep green leaves, the wild flowers, and the thousand exquisite scents and sounds that floated in the air,—deep joys to most of us, but most of all to those whose life is in a crowd or who live solitarily in great cities as in the bucket of a human well,—sunk into their breasts and made them very glad. The child had repeated her artless prayers once that morning, more earnestly perhaps than she had ever done in all her life, but as she felt all this, they rose to her lips again. The old man took off his hat—he had no memory for the words—but he said amen, and that they were very good.

2. Translate into English :—

Une lanterne posée à terre par le garçon éclairait la cour d'une pâle lueur. Tout lui parut vide et désert. On ne voyait aucune trace de ce désordre champêtre indiquant la suspension momentanée d'un travail qui doit être bientôt repris : ni charrette oubliée là où les chevaux avaient été dételés, ni gerbes entassées en attendant la batterie, ni charrue renversée dans un coin et à demi enfouie sous la luzerne fraîchement coupée. La cour était balayée, les granges fermées au cadenas. Pas une vigne grimpant le long des murs : partout la pierre, le bois et le fer !

Or,—

Zwei irländische Maurer arbeiteten an einem Hause. Einer von ihnen rühmte die Sicherheit, mit welcher er eine Last eine Höhe hinantragen könne. Der Andere bestritt den Punkt ; und die Unterhaltung endete mit einer Wette, dass er ihn in seinem Lehmkübel nicht eine Leiter hinan bis an die Spitze des Gebäudes tragen könne. Das Experiment wurde gemacht. Der Eine setzte sich in seinen Kübel, und es gelang seinem Kameraden nach grosser Anstrengung, ihn hinauf zu bringen. Ohne irgend eine Ahnung von der Gefahr, welcher er entgangen war, sprach der Verlierende zu dem Gewinnenden : „Ich habe die Wette verloren ; aber erinnerst du dich wohl, beim dritten Stock machtest du einen Fehltritt ; da hatte ich Hoffnung.“

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The character and treatment of Malvolio in *Twelfth Night*.
2. ' *Twelfth Night* is the summing up of the several admirable qualities which appear in the joyous comedies of Shakspeare.'
3. The plot of the play.
4. Sir Roger de Coverley at home.
5. Westminster Abbey.
6. Addison as a painter of human nature.

MILARY TERM, 1910.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JANUARY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Simplify

$$1 - x - \frac{1}{x} \left\{ 1 - (1-x)(1-x^2) \right\} - 2 \left\{ \frac{1-x}{x} - \frac{x^3+x}{x^2} \right\}.$$

2. Divide $x^3 + y^3 - 1 + 3xy$ by $x + y - 1$.

3. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{\frac{a}{1+a^2} - \frac{b}{1+b^2}}{\frac{a}{1+a^2} + \frac{b}{1+b^2}} \times \frac{1+ab}{1-ab}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{3x+4}{5} - \frac{7x-6}{8} = \frac{7x-3}{2} + 14 - \frac{x}{8}.$$

5. A 's age exceeds twice B 's age by one year; ten years ago A 's age exceeded three times B 's by one year: find the ages of A and B .

6. On what day of the week will the 22nd January, 1937, fall?

7. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{3x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1}{3x^4 + 7x^3 - 5x + 1}.$$

8. Find $\sqrt{3.14159}$ to three places of decimals.

9. A room is 21 feet 6 inches broad and 24 feet 9 inches long, and is covered with a carpet 2 feet 3 inches wide at 4s. 3d. per yard. Find the cost if there is a stained border 1 foot 9 inches wide all round.

10. A man buys 20 shares of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock at 80, and after a year he sells when the price of the Stock falls to 78. Counting dividend received, what is his capital after the sale?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

[Answer six questions.]

1. Note briefly the circumstances which led up to the Norman Conquest of England. With what events is the reign of Henry II chiefly connected?
2. What progress was made towards constitutional government in the reigns of John, Henry III, Charles I, Charles II, William III, William IV?
3. Summarize the chief events in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in England and Ireland.
4. Name one work written by each of the following authors:—Addison, Bacon, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Locke, Milton, Pope, Spenser, Swift, Tennyson.
5. Where is each of the following places, and how famous in history:—Blenheim, Moscow, Nantes, Plassy, Quebec, St. Helena, Saratoga, Sebastopol, Talavera, Utrecht?
6. Name ten counties in Ireland which do not touch the sea, and say to which province each belongs.
7. Name the boundaries of (a) Switzerland, (b) Brazil.
8. What European powers have possessions in Africa, and where?
9. What places are separated by each of the following:—Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, Behring Straits, Straits of Messina, Palk Straits, Torres Straits, Andes mountains, Drakensberg, Himalayas, Pyrenees, Ural mountains?
10. Write a short description of Canada.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. Having arrived at the city at daybreak, he sent for the chiefs.
2. He says that Caesar will not break the laws.
3. He found the books he wanted.
4. That he might not be condemned in his absence, he went to Rome.
5. He was so good that we shall never forget his virtues.
6. Charles, advancing slowly with the precaution necessary in an enemy's country, did not yet know the whole extent of his own good fortune. But at last a messenger despatched by the slaves acquainted him with the success of their noble effort for the recovery of their liberty; and at the same time deputies arrived from the town, in order to present him with the keys of their gates, and to implore his protection from military violence,

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

En ce moment, un bruit de grelots se fit entendre. Une voiture approchait, qui sonnait un peu la ferraille . . . Le jardinet de l'abbé Constantin n'était séparé de la route que par une haie très basse, à hauteur d'appui, au milieu de laquelle se trouvait une petite porte à claire-voie.

Tous les trois regardèrent et virent venir une calèche de louage de forme primitive, attelée de deux gros chevaux blancs et conduite par un vieux cocher en blouse. A côté de ce vieux cocher, se tenait un grand domestique en livrée, de la plus sévère et de la plus parfaite correction. Dans la voiture deux jeunes femmes, portant toutes deux le même costume de voyage, très élégant, mais très simple.

Or,

Die Natur hatte einen Hirsch von mehr als gewöhnlicher Grösse gebildet, und an dem Halse hingen ihm lange Haare herab. Da dachte der Hirsch bei sich selbst: Du könntest dich ja wohl für ein Elend ansehen lassen. Und was that der Eitele, ein Elend zu scheinen? Er hing den Kopf traurig zur Erde, und stellte sich, sehr oft das böse Wesen zu haben.

So glaubt nicht selten ein witziger Geck, dass man ihn für keinen schönen Geist halten werde, wenn er nicht über Kopfweh und Hypochonder klage.

2. Translate into French or German :—

Next morning he got up before the sun rose, put the holy water into a strong flask, and two bottles of wine and some meat in a basket, slung them over his back, took his alpine staff in his hand, and set off for the mountains.

On his way out of the town he had to pass the prison, and as he looked in at the windows, whom should he see but Schwartz himself peeping out of the bars, and looking very disconsolate.

'Good morning, brother,' said Hans; 'have you any message for the King of the Golden River?'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects :—

1. Town and Country Life.
2. Athletics.
3. The Choice of a Profession.
4. The Humours of Election-time.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Prove that the dip of the horizon in minutes is approximately equal to the square root of the observer's altitude in feet.
2. How is the length of the Earth's diameter ascertained?
3. Explain how the equation of time arises, and state when it vanishes.
4. Explain how to find the Moon's distance from the Earth.
5. Explain the phenomena of precession and nutation.
6. How are the heights of lunar mountains ascertained?
7. State what you know of eclipses of the Sun and Moon.
8. How may longitude at sea be found by observation of the Moon's position in the sky?
9. Explain the variation in the intervals between the transits of Venus.
10. Prove that the apparent motion of an inferior planet is retrograde at conjunction.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

[*Senior Sophisters are to attempt FIVE questions out of A and B.*]

[A.]

1. What are 'psychical dispositions' and 'physiological dispositions'? How are they related?
2. Describe the psychology of the Will.

[B.]

3. How does Hobbes deduce that it is reasonable to obey the laws of social morality?
What is his 'first and fundamental law of nature'?
4. Describe Conscience, following Butler; and show how it differs from, and resembles, the 'moral sense' of Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, and the 'ideal spectator' of Adam Smith.

5. Give an account of Spencer's Ethics.

6. Give an account of Utilitarianism, mentioning its chief teachers. Is it consistent with the 'moral sense' theory, and, if so, how?

[C.]

[Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists are to attempt C and any TWO questions in B.]

7. Compare Butler's 'Idea of Human Nature' with Plato's Justice. Both use the same analogy?

8. How does Aristotle arrive at the idea of a science of human good (Ethics), and how does he show its relation to the other sciences?

9. What is 'cosmopolitanism'? What Greek schools taught it, and on what grounds?

[D.]

[For B. A. Candidates, with ONE question out of B and ONE question out of C.]

10. What wrong meanings have been given to the term 'Free-Will'? In what sense is Freedom essential to Morals, according to Kant? What is the true meaning of Freedom?

11. Give an account of Kant's doctrine of the Moral Reason.

12. State the meaning of Hedonism, and give a general criticism of it.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Franklin's services to America.
2. The realism of Crabbe's poetry.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. The greatness of Dante.
2. The distinctive features of life in Utopia.

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. The grandeur of the character of King Lear.
2. The dangers which beset a great Empire.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

[Six questions to be answered.]

1. Prove that the moment of the resultant of two forces round any point is equal to the sum of the moments of the forces round the same point.

State all the conditions that a system of non-concurrent forces may be in equilibrium.

2. Two smooth inclined planes of equal height and equal angles (30°) are placed back facing back 5 feet apart; weights 6 cwt. and 8 cwt. connected by a thin rope rest on each plane, and a weight of 5 cwt. is hung on the portion of the rope between the planes. Construct the position of equilibrium.

3. Two ships, *A* and *B*, each 480 feet long, are moving in parallel and opposite directions, and are at a distance of 27000 feet. If at the instant of firing at *B*, the aim is at the centre of *B*, will the shot be a hit or a miss, assuming that the velocity of the projectile is 3000 feet per second?

4. A train of 400 tons has 80 wheels, and is moving at the rate of 60 miles an hour. How much friction per wheel will stop it in 440 yards?

5. Weights of 15.5 and 16.5 ounces are attached to a string hanging over a smooth pulley and allowed to move. Find the tension in the string.

What is the best method of finding g ?

6. Explain what are meant by *total reflexion* and the *critical angle*. What use is made of this in the construction of modern field-glasses?

7. Explain the terms 'retina,' 'confused vision,' 'astigmatism,' 'short sight,' 'long sight'; and explain how the last two may be corrected.

8. Make a *good* diagram of a force-pump so that the action is only slightly jerky.

9. A barrel full of water rests 1 foot above the level of a drain beside it, and you have a piece of hose more than twice the depth of the barrel. Explain how you would fill the hose with water from the barrel, and how you would empty the barrel into the drain.

10. Explain how a hydrometer is used.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Describe the various ways in which heat energy may pass from place to place.

Define the coefficient of conductivity for heat of a substance, and explain the difference between conductivity for heat and diffusivity of temperature.

2. Define dew-point.

Describe an instrument for determining the dew-point.

3. Describe a delicate galvanometer for the detection of small currents of electricity.

4. Describe the storage-cell.

Explain what is 'stored' in it, and how it may be 'recharged.'

5. What is meant by plane-polarized light?

different ways of obtaining plane-polarized light.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. One gram of sulphur was burned in 4 litres of air. What were the components of the resulting gaseous mixture? Give the volume of each component, measured at the same temperature and pressure as the original air.

2. Explain the chemical analogy (*a*) between alcohol and caustic potash, (*b*) between ether and potassium oxide. Describe the preparation of ether from ethyl alcohol.

3. How would you prove experimentally (*a*) that ammonia gas is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, (*b*) that 3 volumes of hydrogen and 1 volume of nitrogen are required for the formation of 2 volumes of ammonia gas.

4. What is the action of sodium hydrate, heated if necessary, on the following substances:—(*a*) copper sulphate, (*b*) alum, (*c*) silica, (*d*) ammonium chloride, (*e*) a fat?

5. Write the formula of chloral. What is the action on chloral of (*a*) water, (*b*) a solution of sodium hydrate? How would you identify the products of the second reaction?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

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5. Write the formulae of the following substances, and explain their relationship to benzene:—(a) aniline, (b) phenol, (c) salicylic acid.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

[I.]

Translate:—

Μεσότης τις ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετὴ, στοχαστική γε οὖσα τοῦ μέσου. ἔτι, τὸ μὲν ἁμαρτάνειν, πολλαχῶς ἔστι· τὸ γὰρ κακὸν, τοῦ ἀπείρου, ὥς οἱ Πυθαγόρειοι εἶκαζον· τὸ δ' ἀγαθὸν, τοῦ πεπερασμένου· τὸ δὲ κατορθοῦν, μοναχῶς·

ἐσθλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀπλῶς, παντοδαπῶς δὲ κακοί.

ἔστιν ἄρα ἡ ἀρετὴ ἕξις προαιρετική, ἐν μεσότητι οὖσα τῇ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὠρισμένη λόγῳ, καὶ ὥς ἂν ὁ φρόνιμος ὀρίσειε· μεσότης δὲ δύο κακιῶν, τῆς μὲν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν, τῆς δὲ κατ' ἔλλειψιν· καὶ ἔτι, τῷ τὰς μὲν ἐλλείπειν, τὰς δ' ὑπερβάλλειν τοῦ δέοντος ἔν τε τοῖς πάθεσι καὶ ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι· τὴν δ' ἀρετὴν τὸ μέσον καὶ εὐρίσκειν καὶ αἰρεῖσθαι. Διὸ κατὰ μὲν τὴν οὐσίαν καὶ τὸν λόγον τὸν τί ἦν εἶναι λέγοντα, μεσότης ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετὴ· κατὰ δὲ τὸ ἄριστον καὶ τὸ εὖ, ἀκρότης. οὐ πᾶσα δ' ἐπιδέχεται πρᾶξις, οὐδὲ πᾶν πάθος, τὴν μεσότητα· ἔνια γὰρ εὐθὺς ὠνόμασται συνειλημμένα μετὰ τῆς φαυλότητος· οἷον ἐπιχαιρεκακία, ἀναισχυντία, φθόνος· καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πράξεων, μοιχεία, κλοπὴ, ἀνδροφονία· πάντα γὰρ ταῦτα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ψέγεται τῷ αὐτὰ φαῦλα εἶναι, ἀλλ' οὐχ αἱ ὑπερβολαὶ αὐτῶν, οὐδὲ αἱ ἐλλείψεις.—ARISTOTLE.

1. Aristotle refers to a saying of Heraclitus?

2. ἔργον ἐστὶ σπουδαῖον εἶναι. Why?

3. ὅπερ οὖν οἱ δημογέροντες ἔπαθον —. Explain.

[II.]

Translate:—

Itaque maiores aliud ius gentium, aliud ius civile esse voluerunt. Quod civile, non idem continuo gentium; quod autem gentium, idem civile esse debet. Sed nos veri iuris germanaeque iustitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus; umbra et imaginibus utimur: eas ipsas utinam sequeremur! feruntur enim ex optimis naturae et veritatis exemplis. Nam quanti verba illa: 'uti ne propter te fidemve tuam

captus fraudatusve sim!’ Quam illa aurea: ‘ut inter bonos bene agier oportet et sine fraudatione!’ Sed, qui sint ‘boni’ et quid sit ‘bene agi,’ magna quaestio est. Q. quidem Scaevola, pontifex maximus, summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur ‘ex fide bona’ fideique bonae nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis societatibus, fiduciis mandatis, rebus emptis venditis, conductis locatis, quibus vitae societas contineretur: in iis magni esse iudicis statuere, (praesertim cum in plerisque essent iudicia contraria,) quid quemque cuique praestare oporteret.—CICERO.

1. Give the Latin for—to snap the fingers; the bezel of a ring; dropsy; tapers; a quantity of corn; to bid at an auction; a sham purchaser.
2. Write down some of Cicero’s quotations from the old Latin poets.
3. He mentions cases in which different ethical schools held opposing views? How does he decide the matters in dispute?

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

[I.]

Translate:—

τοῦτον ὑπερφυῶς τὸν ἄνδρα θαυμάσας ὁ Περικλῆς καὶ τῆς λεγομένης μετεωρολογίας καὶ μεταρσιολεσχίας ὑποπιμπλάμενος, οὐ μόνον, ὥς ἔοικε, τὸ φρόνημα σοβαρὸν καὶ τὸν λόγον ὑψηλὸν εἶχε καὶ καθαρὸν ὀχλικῆς καὶ πανούργου βωμολοχίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ προσώπου σύστασις ἄθρυπτος εἰς γέλωτα καὶ πραότης πορείας καὶ καταστολὴ περιβολῆς πρὸς οὐδὲν ἐκταραττομένη πάθος ἐν τῷ λέγειν καὶ πλάσμα φωνῆς ἀθόρυβον καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα πάντας θαυμαστῶς ἐξέπληττε. λαιδορούμενος γοῦν ποτε καὶ κακῶς ἀκούων ὑπὸ τινος τῶν βδελυρῶν καὶ ἀκολάστων ὕλην ἡμέραν ὑπέμεινε σιωπῇ κατ’ ἀγοράν, ἅμα τι τῶν ἐπειγόντων καταπραττόμενος· ἐσπέρας δ’ ἀπῆει κοσμίως οἰκαδὲ παρακολουθοῦντος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ πάσῃ χρωμένου βλασφημίᾳ πρὸς αὐτόν. ὥς δ’ ἔμελλεν εἰσιέναι σκότους ὄντος ἤδη, προσέταξέ τινι τῶν οἰκετῶν φῶς λαβόντι παραπέμψαι καὶ καταστήσαι πρὸς τὴν οἰκίαν τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

- (a) Σαμίων ὁ δῆμὸς ἐστὶν ὡς πολυγράμματος.
- (b) οὐκ ἂν μύροισι γράυς ἐοῦσ’ ἡλείφεο.

[II.]

Translate:—

Septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses
 rupe sub aëria deserti ad Strymonis undam
 flevisse, et gelidis haec evolvisse sub antris,
 mulcentem tigres et agentem carmine quercus;
 qualis populea maerens philomela sub umbra
 amissos queritur fetus, quos durus arator
 observans nido implumes detraxit; at illa
 flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
 integrat, et maestis late loca questibus implet.
 Nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexere hymenaei,

solus Hyperboreus glacies Tanaimque nivalem
 arvaque Rhipaeis numquam viduata pruinis
 lustrabat, raplam Eurydicen atque irrita Ditis
 dona querens; spretae Ciconum quo munere matres
 inter sacra deum nocturnique orgia Bacchi
 discerptum latos iuvenem sparsere per agros.
 Tum quoque marmorea caput a cervice revulsum
 gurgite cum medio portans Oeagrius Hebrus
 volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua,
 ah miseram Eurydicen! anima fugiente vocabat;
 Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripae.

1. Parse—contemplator, cie, nactae, obnixa, incoque ingredere.
2. How does Virgil refer to—Proene, Paestum, Oebalia, Taygete, Canopus, Parthenope?
3. Mark the scansion of—

Drymoque Xanthoque Ligeaque Phyllodoceque —
 Cydippeque et flava Lycorias, altera virgo —

(For Degree Candidates.)

[I.]

Translate:—

τίς ἂν οὖν ἡμῖν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, μηχανὴ γένοιτο τῶν ψευδῶν τῶν ἐν δέοντι
 γιγνομένων, ἂν δὴ νῦν ἐλέγομεν, γενναῖόν τι ἐν ψευδομένους πείσαι
 μάλιστα μὲν καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἄρχοντας, εἰ δὲ μή, τὴν ἄλλην πόλιν; ποῖόν
 τι; ἔφη. μηδὲν καινόν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἀλλὰ Φοινικικόν τι, πρότερον μὲν ἤδη
 πολλαχοῦ γεγονός, ὥς φασιν οἱ ποιηταὶ καὶ πεπείκασιν, ἐφ' ἡμῶν δὲ οὐ
 γεγονός οὐδ' οἶδα εἰ γενόμενον ἂν, πείσαι δὲ συχνῆς πειθούς. ὥς ἔοικας,
 ἔφη, ἄκνοῦντι λέγειν. δόξω δέ σοι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, καὶ μάλ' εἰκότως ἄκνεῖν,
 ἐπειδὴν εἴπω. λέγ', ἔφη, καὶ μὴ φοβοῦ. λέγω δὴ· καίτοι οὐκ οἶδα,
 ὁποῖα τόλμη ἢ ποίοις λόγοις χρώμενος ἐρῶ· καὶ ἐπιχειρήσω πρῶτον μὲν
 αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἄρχοντας πείθειν καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὴν
 ἄλλην πόλιν, ὥς ἂρ' ἂ ἡμεῖς αὐτοὺς ἐτρέφομεν τε καὶ ἐπαιδεύομεν, ὥσπερ
 ὀνείρατα ἐδόκουν ταῦτα πάντα πάσχειν τε καὶ γίγνεσθαι περὶ αὐτούς,
 ἦσαν δὲ τότε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ὑπὸ γῆς ἐντὸς πλαττόμενοι καὶ τρεφόμενοι καὶ
 αὐτοὶ καὶ τὰ ὄπλα αὐτῶν καὶ ἡ ἄλλη σκευὴ δημιουργουμένη, ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 παντελῶς ἐξεργασμένοι ἦσαν, ἡ γῆ αὐτοὺς μήτηρ οὖσα ἀνῆκε, καὶ νῦν δεῖ
 ὥς περὶ μητρὸς καὶ τροφῆς τῆς χώρας, ἐν ᾗ εἰσί, βουλευέσθαι τε καὶ
 ἀμύνειν αὐτούς, ἐάν τις ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἴῃ, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν ὥς
 ἀδελφῶν ὄντων καὶ γηγενῶν διανοεῖσθαι. οὐκ ἔτός, ἔφη, πάλαι ἤσχιόνου τὸ
 ψεῦδος λέγειν.—PLATO.

1. What references are there in the third dialogue of the *Politeia* to Diomedes, Odysseus, Damon, Herodicus, and Phocylides?
2. What are Plato's ethical objections to the Homeric poems?

[II.]

Translate:—

Fructibus Agrippae Siculis, quos colligis, Icci,
 Si recte frueris, non est ut copia maior
 Ab Iove donari possit tibi. Tolle querelas:

Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.
 Si ventri bene, si lateri est pedibusque tuis, nil
 Divitiae poterunt regales addere maius.
 Si forte, in medio positorum abstemius herbis
 Vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus, ut te
 Confestim liquidus Fortunae rivus inaret :
 Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit
 Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.
 Miramur, si Democriti pecus edit agellos
 Cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox :
 Quum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia luci
 Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures :
 Quae mare compescant causae, quid temperet annum,
 Stellae sponte sua iussaene vagentur et errent,
 Quid premat obscurum lunae, quid proferat orbem,
 Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors,
 Empedocles an Stertinium deliret acumen ?

HORACE.

1. How is this letter dated? In the interest of what friend was it written?

2. What is the subject-matter of the letters to:—Julius Florus, Albius Tibullus, Celsus Albinovanus, Claudius Nero?

3. Give the meaning of the following words, and mark the quantity of the syllables:—mediastinus, glomus, tibicen, quotus, abrotonum, hirudo, pituita.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. He said that he would come the next day.
2. That he might be elected, he told many falsehoods.
3. That which I have given you will please you.
4. He said that he had heard a man who was making a speech.
5. I wonder why he did this.

6. His body was burnt on the shore by one of his freedmen, and his ashes being conveyed to Rome were deposited privately by his wife Cornelia in a vault of his Alban villa. The Egyptians, however, raised a monument to him on the place, and adorned it with figures of brass, which being defaced afterwards by time, and buried almost in sand and rubbish, was sought out and restored by the Emperor Hadrian.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French or German:—

Eyerard went to Eton, and the school had a remarkable effect upon him; it made him a furious Radical. Instead of imitating the young aristocrats, he hated and scorned them. There must have been a great force of originality in the boy. From Eton he was of course to pass to Oxford; but he refused flatly: he would not fill his head with useless learning: he had made up his mind to be an engineer. This was an astonishment to everyone, as his bent had always been to liberal studies, and he had very little talent for mathematics. But nothing could shake his resolve. He had got it into his head that only some such work, something of a practical kind, that called for strength and craftsmanship, was worthy of a man with his opinions.

[B.]

Translate into English:—

Seulement, il faut remarquer que, si le pic est un héros, c'est le héros pacifique du travail. Son bec qui pourrait être redoutable, ses ergots très forts, sont préparés cependant pour tout autre chose que pour le combat. Le travail l'a pris tellement qu'aucune rivalité ne le conduit à la guerre.

Travail varié et compliqué. D'abord l'excellent forestier, plein de tact et d'expérience, éprouve son arbre au marteau, je veux dire au bec. Il ausculte comment résonne cet arbre, ce qu'il dit, ce qu'il a en lui. Le procédé d'auscultation, si récent en médecine, était l'art principal du pic, depuis des milliers d'années. Il interrogeait, sondait, voyait par l'ouïe les lacunes cavernueuses qu'offrait le tissu de l'arbre. Tel, sain et fort en apparence, que, pour sa taille gigantesque, a désigné, marqué le marteau de la marine, le pic, bien autrement habile, le juge véreux, carié, susceptible de manquer de la manière la plus funeste, de plier en construction, ou de faire une voie d'eau et de causer un naufrage.

Or,—

Das mir übersandte Manuskript habe sogleich mit grossem Vergnügen gelesen; ich schlürfte es auf Einen Zug hinunter. Wie uns ein köstlicher, unsrer Natur analoger Trank willig hinunterschleicht und auf der Zunge schon durch gute Stimmung des Nervensystems seine heilsame Wirkung zeigt, so waren mir diese Briefe angenehm und wohlthätig, und wie sollte es anders sein, da ich das was ich für recht seit langer Zeit erkannte, was ich theils lebte, theils zu leben wünschte, auf eine so zusammenhängende und edle Weise vorgetragen fand? Auch Meyer hat seine grosse Freude daran, und sein reiner, unbestechlicher Blick war mir eine gute Gewähr. In diesem behaglichen Zustande hätte mich Herders beiliegendes Billet beinahe gestört, der uns, die wir an dieser Vorstellungsart Freude haben, einer Einseitigkeit beschuldigen möchte.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.]

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. What do you understand by the expression 'the Laws of Political Economy'? Give some examples of economic laws.

Or,

Define the term 'labour.' How may the quantity of labour be measured?

2. Attempt a definition of 'Socialism.' What are the specific features of 'Collectivism'?

Or,

Discuss the relation of 'quasi-rent' to true economic rent.

3. Indicate concisely the course of growth of the English Cabinet.

Or,

Examine the statement that 'The real political Sovereign . . . is the electoral body.'

4. Explain and criticize the existing English method of conducting foreign affairs.

Or,

Consider the change in recent years in the practical power of the House of Commons.

[B.]

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. From what different points of view may the English Constitution be regarded?

Or,

Give a short account of the functions of the British Premier.

2. Why does Mill object to the distinction between 'order' and 'progress' as applied to the functions of government?

Or,

'In the United States a Court of Justice . . . is supreme over the various Governments.'

Write an explanatory and critical comment on this statement.

3. Is it correct to draw a distinction between the laws of production and those of distribution in respect to their character?

Or,

Write a note on 'the joint-stock company' as a part of the productive organization.

4. Classify the functions of banks, and show how they have developed in the course of time.

Or,

Give a short account of the methods employed in the taxation of commodities.

[c.]

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

(*FOUR questions to be selected.*)

1. Distinguish between 'fees,' 'prices,' and 'taxes.'
2. 'Imports must be paid for by exports.'
Examine this proposition carefully.
3. Give an analysis of cost of production.
4. Indicate concisely the proper functions of a representative body.
5. Why does Mill regard the multiplication of Federal Unions as a benefit to the world?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[*Candidates are not to attempt more than TWO questions from each section.*]

[A.]

1. How does Newman support the statement that 'the good is always useful'?
2. What does Newman consider to be the legitimate aims of popular literature and lectures?
3. Give Newman's views on English composition.

[B.]

4. How does Spencer seek to show that Science affords the best means of religious training?
5. How does Spencer show that what he calls the natural method of teaching morality to children is of direct moral advantage to the parent?
6. What is Spencer's reason for stating that gymnastics is intrinsically inferior to play?

[c.]

7. Distinguish between Humanistic Realism, Social Realism, and Sense Realism, following Monroe's classification.
8. Explain how the Reformation led to formalism in education.
9. Give a sketch of the method of the early Jesuit instruction and the principles on which it was based.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

[Candidates are not to attempt more than two questions from each section.]

[A.]

1. How does Kant support his statement that 'moral culture must be based upon maxims, not upon discipline'?

2. In the chapter on physical education, Kant includes much that we should treat of under moral education?

In what extended sense does he use the words 'physical' and 'moral'?

3. Kant has elsewhere a fine saying that 'Man refuses to violate in his own person the dignity of humanity.' How does he treat the matter in his 'Education'?

[B.]

4. Locke gives virtue and wisdom as the great ends in Education. What does he mean by *virtue*?

5. Give Locke's views on the teaching of grammar.

6. What does Locke say as to the importance and means of securing the pupils' attention?

[C.]

7. Contrast the work and thought of Voltaire and Rousseau,
Or—

Write on changes aimed at by the leaders of the Illumination or Enlightenment.

8. 'In Rousseau's teachings, notwithstanding their extravagance, is to be found the truth on which all the educational development of the nineteenth century is based.' Justify this.

9. Write on some special aspect of Pestalozzi's educational theory or practice.

(For Degree Candidates.)

[Candidates need not attempt more than FIVE questions, of which ONE should be from each of the four divisions; and in no case should more than TWO questions from the same division be attempted.]

[A] and [B] as in the Senior Sophister Class.

[C.]

7. Following Bagley, give the factors of efficient recall. What is their relation to attention?

8. How far does Bagley's treatment of the different apperceptive systems agree with, and how far does it pass beyond, that of Adams?

9. Give Bagley's treatment of what he calls the doctrine of work.

[D.]

10. Give the argument by which Adams shows the paramount importance to the educator of the Herbartian view of apperception.

11. Give Adams's argument in answer to those who say that the schools should train the observing powers in children.

Is it altogether convincing?

12. Give an account of James's theory of the emotions, as stated in Adams (or in Stout's groundwork), with applications to education.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Prove the formula which gives the specific gravity of a mixture of given volumes of liquids, whose specific gravities are known, when no contraction is supposed to take place.

2. A cylinder of poplar (sp. gr. = .4), 10 cms. long, whose cross-section is 50 sq. cms., floats vertically in water: what length of it is immersed when a weight of 100 grammes is placed on its upper face?

3. A specific-gravity bottle when full of water weighs 850 grammes, and when 210 grammes of a substance is introduced into it and it is again filled with water, it weighs 1040 grammes: find the specific gravity and the volume of the substance.

4. When the water-barometer reads 32 feet, how far must the top of a cylindrical diving-bell, 8 feet high, be sunk so that the water may rise half the way up?

5. Find the magnitude and position of the image of an object, 3 inches high, held at a distance of 18 inches from a concave mirror whose radius is 12 inches.

6. Why can all indices of refraction be obtained from a table in which the indices of refraction are given only for light passing from air into the various media?

7. Find the magnifying power of a simple refracting astronomical telescope, whose object-glass has a focal length of 4 feet, and its eyeglass one of $\frac{1}{3}$ inch, for a person whose distance of distinct vision is 5 inches.

8. A heavy uniform rod AB , 13 feet long, weighing 60 lbs., is freely hinged at A and supported at B by a horizontal force, so that B is 5 feet below the level of A . Find the magnitude of the force, and construct the direction of the reaction of the hinge.

9. A particle is projected up a rough plane, whose height is to its length as 4 to 5, with an initial velocity of 8 feet per second: find, taking the coefficient of friction to be $\frac{1}{3}$, how far up the particle will slide, and the acceleration with which it will then descend.

10. A bullet is projected so that initially the vertical component of its velocity is 80 feet per second, and the horizontal component 1000 feet per second: find the greatest height attained, the range on a horizontal plane, and the time of flight.

LOGIC.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Note the immediate logical inferences which can be drawn from the subjoined proposition, naming the process in each case:—

There is no man who never makes a mistake.

What rules govern inferences from Hypothetical Propositions?

2. Explain the terms, Enthymeme, Category, Predicamental Line, *Petitio Principii*.

What inference, if any, can be drawn from the truth of the conclusion of a syllogism to the truth of the premisses? Give an example.

3. Prove (*a*) that from two particular propositions nothing follows, (*b*) that if the middle term is subject of both premisses, the conclusion of the syllogism is particular.

4. Name the mood and figure of the following syllogism, and express the argument in the First Figure:—

Some persons who are now allowed to vote, ought not to be allowed to vote, as they pay no taxes, and all who are allowed to vote ought to pay taxes.

5. Translate the following reasoning into syllogistic form:—

Everybody cannot be wealthy, because the wealth of some depends upon the poverty of others.

What is the most usual weakness in the form of argument called Dilemma?

ENGLISH ESSAY.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The rights of the Monarch in the English Constitution.
2. The advantages and defects of the House of Lords as an element of the Constitution.
3. Literature as a profession in the days of Johnson.
4. Johnson as a literary dictator.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Describe the experiments you would make to verify the principle of Archimedes for water.

2. How would you determine the mean coefficient of apparent expansion of a liquid in glass between the temperatures of 20° C. and 50° C.

3. Define specific heat. Describe an experiment conducted to determine the specific heat of a metal.

4. What is meant by latent heat? In an experiment made to determine the latent heat of fusion of ice, the calorimeter, stirrer, and thermometer weighed 56.4 grams. After water had been poured in the weight of the whole was found to be 107.6 grams. The addition of a quantity of ice caused the temperature to fall from 19.8° C. to 5.2° C. and increased the weight of the calorimeter to 116.4 grams. What would be the value of the latent heat?

5. Explain the meaning of the maximum vapour-pressure of a liquid at a given temperature. Describe what you would observe if you were to pass up a quantity of water drop by drop into the space above the mercury of a barometer.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. How may hydrogen peroxide be prepared? What is the action of hydrogen peroxide on (a) lead sulphide, (b) hydriodic acid, (c) potassium permanganate acidified with sulphuric acid?

2. Two litres of ammonia gas, measured at 0° C. and 760 m.m. are passed over heated copper oxide. Calculate the volume of nitrogen and the weight of water formed.

3. How would you prepare (a) hydrobromic acid, (b) bromine, from potassium bromide? Compare the properties of bromine with those of iodine.

4. What experiments would you carry out in order to determine the equivalent of a metal such as magnesium?

5. Describe all the methods you can think of by which oxygen may be obtained from atmospheric air.

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

[I.]

Translate:—

ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν σταυρῶν ἀκροβολισμὸς ἐν τῷ λιμένι, οὓς ο, Συρακόσιοι πρὸ τῶν παλαιῶν νεωσοίκων κατέπηξαν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιπλέοντες μὴ βλάπτοιεῖ ἐμβάλλοντες. προσαγαγόντες γὰρ ναῦν μυριοφόρον αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοις πύργους τε ξυλίνους ἔχουσιν καὶ παραφράγματα, ἐκ τε τῶν ἀκάτων ὤνεον ἀναδούμενοι τοὺς σταυροὺς καὶ ἀνέκλων καὶ κατακυλμβῶντες ἐξέπριον. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεωσοίκων ἔβαλλον· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ὀλκάδος ἀντέβαλλον· καὶ τέλος τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν σταυρῶν ἀνεῖλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. χαλεπωτάτῃ δ' ἦν τῆς σταυρώσεως ἡ κρύφιος· ἦσαν γὰρ τῶν σταυρῶν οὓς οὐχ ὑπερέχοντας τῆς θαλάσσης κατέπηξαν, ὥστε δεινὸν ἦν προσπλεῦσαι, μὴ οὐ προῖδῶν τις ὥσπερ περὶ ἔρμα περιβάλῃ τὴν ναῦν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτους κολυμβηταὶ δυόμενοι ἐξέπριον μισθοῦ.—*THEUCYRIDES,*

1. Parse — κατέπηξαν, ὁρμοῖεν, ἀνέκλων, ἀνείλον, προσπλεῦσαι. Decline ἔρμα.

2. Give the meanings of — ἀνάκρουσις, περιγραφτός, πανσέληνος, σβεστήριος, σύσκηνος, γεγωνίσκειν, μετόπωρον, ἐμπαλάσσεσθαι, διάβροχος, δίκας δοῦναι.

3. Mention some of the Greek cities in Sicily.

4. Give a brief summary of the events described in the seventh book of Thucydides.

[II.]

Translate :—

Aderat iam annus, quo proconsulatum Asiae et Africae sortiretur, et occiso Civica nuper nec Agricola consilium deerat nec Domitiano exemplum. Accessere quidam cogitationum principis periti, qui iturusne esset in provinciam ultro Agricolam interrogarent. Ac primo occultius quietem et otium laudare, mox operam suam in approbanda excusatione offerre; postremo non iam obscuri suadentes simul terrentesque pertraxere ad Domitianum. Qui paratus simulatione, in arrogantiam compositus et audiit preces excusantis, et quum annuisset, agi sibi gratias passus est, nec erubuit beneficii invidia. Salarium tamen, proconsulari solitum offerri et quibusdam a se ipso concessum, Agricola non dedit, sive offensus non petitem, sive ex conscientia, ne, quod vetuerat, videretur emisse.—TACITUS.

1. Give the meanings of—liburnica, eluctari, indago, scutula, margarita, tollere filium. How does Tacitus use *citra*? What is the derivation of *salarium*?

2. (a) What do you know of Suetonius Paulinus?

(b) Mention any Roman colonies in Britain.

(c) Give the Latin names of the Clyde, the Forth, the Shetland Islands, the Orkneys, Anglesey.

3. Describe the distinctive features of the style of Tacitus, and quote some of the most striking expressions which are found in the *Agricola*.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin :—

1. If you had said this, you would have been wrong.

2. He said that he had never been in Asia.

3. Having left Rome, he went to Spain.

4. The pestilence was so great that many died daily.

5. I do not know whether he is wise or foolish.

6. Sertorius, hearing of this, promised to give them a large sum of money if they would mention it to nobody; and, concealing the deed for several days, he came forward with a joyful countenance to the tribunal, and told the barbarian chiefs that the deity prognosticated to him in his sleep some great good fortune. He then ascended the tribunal, and transacted business with those who applied to him.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into English :—

Paris est né, comme on sait, dans cette vieille île de la Cité qui a la forme d'un berceau. La grève de cette île fut sa première enceinte, la Seine son premier fossé. Paris demeura plusieurs siècles à l'état d'île, avec deux ponts, l'un au nord, l'autre au midi, et deux têtes de pont, qui étaient à la fois ses portes et ses forteresses : le Grand-Châtelet sur la rive droite, le Petit-Châtelet sur la rive gauche. Puis, dès les rois de la première race, trop à l'étroit dans son île, et ne pouvant plus s'y retourner, Paris passa l'eau. Alors, au delà du Grand, au delà du Petit-Châtelet, une première enceinte de murailles et de tours commença à entamer la campagne des deux côtés de la Seine.

Or,

Ich ging also in das Haus hinein und holte meine Geige, die ich recht artig spielte, von der Wand ; mein Vater gab mir noch einige Groschen Geld mit auf den Weg, und so schlenderte ich durch das lange Dorf hinaus. Ich hatte recht meiné heimliche Freude, als ich da meine alten Bekannten und Kameraden rechts und links, wie gestern und vorgestern und immerdar, zur Arbeit hinausziehen, graben und pflügen sah, während ich so in die weite Welt hinausstrich. Ich rief den armen Leuten nach allen Seiten recht stolz und zufrieden Adjes zu, aber es kümmerte sich eben keiner sehr darum.

2. Translate into French or German :—

When Alexandria was taken by the Mahommedans, Amrou, their commander, found there one Philoponus, a learned man ; and as Amrou was a lover of letters, the conversation of Philoponus highly delighted him. On a certain day when they were together, Philoponus said to Amrou, ' You have visited all the repositories or public warehouses in Alexandria, and you have sealed up things of every sort that are to be found in them. As to those things that may be useful to you, I presume to say nothing, but as to things of no service to you, some of them perhaps may be more suitable to me.'

HISTORY.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

1. Give some account of the rule of Theodoric in Italy.

Briefly estimate the difficulties of his position.

2. Describe Justinian's wars against the Ostrogoths, or the campaigns of Heraclius against the Persians.

3. State the causes and summarize the chief events of the first three Crusades.

4. Write an account, with the aid of a plan, of the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, A.D. 1453.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[A.]

1. How would an Herbartian criticize Locke's belief that two honest, earnest men who understood the terms of a proposition could not disagree about it?

2. Explain the terms 'similar,' 'disparate,' 'contrary,' 'fusion,' and 'complication' as applied to ideas, illustrating your explanation in each case.

3. Adams uses the metaphor of a dome to explain the Herbartian view, and that of an hour-glass to explain the Associationist view. Explain clearly the psychological difference between the two views.

4. What is meant by 'voluntary attention,' by 'involuntary attention,' and by 'interest'?

Explain the statement that 'interest may be said to hold the same relation to involuntary attention that the will holds to voluntary.'

[B.]

5. How does Monroe show that the problem of moral education, as it presented itself to the Greek people, was essentially similar to that of modern times as it presents itself in a system of secular State education?

What part did Socrates take in the solution of the problem?

6. What does Monroe give as evidence of the educational influence of Aristotle?

7. Give the history of the University of Athens;

Or—

Of the University of Alexandria.

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. What number must be subtracted from

$$3x^4 + 7x^3 + 8x^2 - 9x - 933,$$

so that the result may be exactly divisible by $x - 7$?

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+10}{3} + \frac{6x-3}{7} = \frac{16x-8}{21} + x-3.$$

3. A and B have £60 between them. A wins from B as much as he had originally, and he then has five times as much as B . What had A at first?

4. If a number consists of two digits of which the first exceeds the second by 4, prove that if the digits are reversed, the new number is always less than the original by 36.

5. Add the fractions

$$\frac{5x-12}{4x^2-9}, \quad \frac{3-3x}{4x^2+4x-3}, \quad \frac{1+2x}{8x-4x^2-3}.$$

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{8x+2}{2x-1} + \frac{4x+3}{2x-2} = 16.$$

7. The cost of a dinner was £5 4s., which was to have been divided equally among the party, but one left without paying, and the rest had each to pay 8d. extra in consequence. Of how many persons did the party consist?

8. Simplify

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{5-2}}{\sqrt{5+2}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{5+2}}{\sqrt{5-2}} \right)^2.$$

9. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{x+2} = 5.$$

10. What two other numbers as well as 7 satisfy the equation

$$x^3 - 5x^2 - 29x + 105 = 0?$$

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Given $\tan A = \frac{7}{24}$, calculate the other trigonometrical functions of A , explaining carefully the meaning of the double sign where it occurs.

2. State the rules for transforming from circular to degree measure and *vice versa*; and find, to the nearest whole number, how many seconds there are in a radian (or angle whose area is equal to the radius), on the assumption that $\pi = 3.1416$.

3. If $\sin A = \frac{7}{24}$, $\cos B = \frac{3}{5}$, calculate the smallest value of $\sin(B - A)$. Why is there more than one value?

4. Write down the expressions for $\sin A + \sin B$ and $\sin A - \sin B$ as products of angles, and thus find an expression for $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B$ as a product of sines of angles.

5. From what geometrical propositions is the formula

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

derived?

Explain clearly how the formula applies to each of the two propositions.

6. Using the formula in the last question, deduce the expression for the sine of half the angle of a triangle in terms of its sides.

7. Calculate the area of a triangle whose sides are 26, 28, and 30, and the cosine of its least angle.

8. In order to ascertain the distance between two inaccessible objects at C and D , a base line AB is measured: its length is 1 mile. The angles CAB and DBA are both found to be 60° , and DAB and CBA are both 30° . Observing that this relation simplifies the calculation considerably, find the distance CD .

9. Find the angles A and B of a triangle if $a = 50$, $b = 40$, and $C = 88^\circ 30'$, given $\text{Log } 3 = .4771$, $\text{Log } \tan 6^\circ 30' 29'' = 9.0572$, and $\text{Log } \cot 44^\circ 15' = 10.0114$.

What further data would you require in order to calculate the side c by logarithms?

10 Calculate x from the equation

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x-1} - \tan^{-1} 1 = 15^\circ.$$

N.B.—Assume

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1},$$

and leave the answer in its simplest form in terms of $\sqrt{3}$.

LOGIC.

MR. ALTON.

1. What is meant by *Contraposition*? Convert A and E by this method, giving examples.
2. State and prove the special rules of the First Figure.
3. Give an example of the direct reduction of *Bokardo* to *Darii*.
4. State accurately the difference between a disjunctive syllogism and a dilemma. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
5. Explain and illustrate the fallacies of *Division*, *Post hoc ergo propter hoc*, *A dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter*.
6. Examine the following arguments:—
 - (a) There is no great man whose place could not be supplied by another; therefore, the world could dispense with all great men.
 - (b) That America and Germany have adopted tariff-systems is a proof that such a system is right for us; for right principles are always advocated by far-seeing statesmen.

MECHANICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. State accurately the theorem of the 'Polygon of Forces.'
 - (a) Five forces acting at a point are represented in magnitude and direction by five given straight lines. Use the theorem of the Polygon of Forces to draw the straight line that represents, in magnitude and direction, the resultant of the forces.
 2. Prove that any number of co-planar forces acting on a rigid body are equivalent either to a single force or to a couple.
 - (a) Given that the sum of the moments of the forces round each of three non-collinear points has the same value (different from zero), prove that the forces are equivalent to a couple.
 3. Forces act on a rigid body along the sides of a closed polygon taken in order, and are proportional to these sides. Prove that the forces are equivalent to a couple, and that they cannot be in equilibrium.
 4. Describe the mechanics of the screw.
 5. Given four pulleys, show how to arrange them so as to raise a weight equal to sixteen times the pull.
 6. Explain how g is found by means of a pendulum.
 7. What is the measure of the Work done by a force—
 - (a) when the point of application moves in the direction of the force, and
 - (b) when the point of application moves in a different direction?
- Give an example of each.

8. A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 3000 feet per second. Find when it would reach the ground again if the air offered no resistance.

9. If the coefficient of friction is μ , and the inclination of the plane i , how much work is wasted by friction when a body of weight W is drawn a distance s up the plane?

Find in foot-pounds the work wasted if $W = 1$ ton, $\mu = \frac{1}{4}$, $s = 100$ feet, $\cos i = .5$.

10. An arrow is aimed at an object 30 feet above the horizon and 100 feet distant from the marksman. If the arrow starts with a velocity of 100 feet per second, prove that it will hit the object if the angle of projection is $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$, the resistance of the air being ignored.

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[I.]

Translate :—

Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
 Terribili squalore Charon : cui plurima mento
 Canities inculta iacet ; stant lumina flamma ;
 Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
 Ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat,
 Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba
 Iam senior ; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
 Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
 Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
 Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum :
 Quam multa in silvis auctumni frigore primo
 Lapsa cadunt folia ; aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
 Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
 Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis.

VIRGIL.

1. Give the principal parts of—stant, subigit, effusa, impositi, immittit.

2. Iam tuta tenebam,
 Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum
 Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.

Translate, and comment on (a) the mood of *tenebam*, (b) the use of *cum*.

3. (a) Quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido ?

Give the context.

(b) Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento ;
 Hae tibi erunt artes :

Complete the quotation.

[II.]

Translate :—

Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν μέγα σῆμα παρέξ Ἴλοιο ἔλασσαν,
 στήσαν ἄρ' ἡμιόνους τε καὶ ἵππους ὄφρα πίοιεν
 ἐν ποταμῷ· δὴ γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἤλυθε γαῖαν.
 τὸν δ' ἐξ ἀγχιμόλοιο ἰδὼν ἐφράσσατο κῆρυξ
 Ἑρμείαν, ποτὶ δὲ Πρίαμον φάτο φώνησέν τε·

“Φράζεο, Δαρδανίδη· φραδέος νόου ἔργα τέτυκται.
 ἄνδρ' ὀρώω, τάχα δ' ἄμμε διαρραΐσσεσθαι οἶω.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ φεύγῳμεν ἐφ' ἵππων, ἥ μιν ἔπειτα
 γούνων ἀψάμενοι λιτανεύσομεν, αἱ κ' ἐλεήσῃ.”

Ὡς φάτο, σὺν δὲ γέροντι νόος χύτο, δειδὶε δ' αἰνῶς,
 ὀρθαὶ δὲ τρίχες ἔσταν ἐνὶ γναμπτοῖσι μέλεσσιν,
 στῇ δὲ ταφών· αὐτὸς δ' Ἑριούνιος ἐγγύθεν ἐλθὼν,
 χεῖρα γέροντος ἑλὼν, ἐξείρετο καὶ προσέειπεν.

HOMER.

1. Parse—στήσαν, πίοιεν, λιτανεύσομεν, χύτο, ἔσταν.
2. (a) Explain the name Ἑριούνιος.
 (b) Give the meanings of the epithets—διάκτορος, τερπικέρανος, ἰοχέαιρα, ῥοδοδάκτυλος. To whom are they applied?
3. State the context of—
 (a) οὐ γὰρ τίς μοι ἔτ' ἄλλος ἐνὶ Τροίῃ εὐρείῃ
 ἥπιος οὐδὲ φίλος, πάντες δέ με πεφρίκασιν.
 (b) ἔτλην δ' οἷ' οὐ πῶ τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος,
 ἀνδρὸς παιδοφόνου ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέγεσθαι.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin :—

1. He said that he saw a woman who was selling fish.
2. He said that his brother had already left Italy.
3. You praise me that I may praise you.
4. Having heard this, he went away.
5. He asked me what I thought about that.
6. Throughout the night, and during the following day, the dead and the disabled lay upon the field as they had fallen; and nothing could be more painful than the groans and complainings of the wounded. Almost every man who had escaped unhurt was wanted for picket-duty; and the few who remained otherwise disposable were quite unable to afford assistance to half the sufferers who required it.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into English :—

Quand le soir était venu, reprenant le chemin de ma retraite, je m'arrêtais sur les ponts pour voir se coucher le soleil. L'astre, enflammant les vapeurs de la cité, semblait osciller lentement dans un fluide d'or, comme le pendule de l'horloge des siècles. Je me retirais ensuite avec la nuit, à travers un labyrinthe de rues solitaires. En regardant les lumières, qui brillaient dans la demeure des hommes, je me transportais par la pensée au milieu des scènes de douleur et de joie qu'elles éclairaient, et je songeais que, sous tant de toits habités, je n'avais pas un ami. Au milieu de mes réflexions, l'heure venait frapper à coups mesurés dans la tour de la cathédrale gothique; elle allait se répétant sur tous les tons et à toutes les distances, d'église en église. Hélas! chaque heure dans la société ouvre un tombeau et fait couler des larmes.

Or,

Kaiser Joseph von Oestreich war ein weiser und wohlthätiger Monarch, wie jedermann weiss; aber nicht alle Leute wissen, wie er einmal der Doktor gewesen ist und eine arme Frau geheilt hat. Eine arme, kranke Frau sagte zu ihrem Bübchen: „Kind, hol' mir einen Doktor, sonst kann ich's nimmer aushalten vor Schmerzen.“ Der Bube lief zum ersten Arzt und zum zweiten; aber keiner wollte kommen, denn in Wien kostet ein Gang zu einem Kranken einen Gulden, und der Knabe hatte nichts als Thränen, die wohl im Himmel für gute Münze gelten, aber nicht bei allen Leuten auf der Erde. Als er aber zum dritten Doktor auf dem Wege war, fuhr langsam der Kaiser in einer offenen Kutsche an ihm vorbei.

2. Translate into French or German :—

While he thus spoke, they had entered a large orchard which surrounded the house on two sides, though the trees, abandoned by the care of man, were overgrown and mossy, and seemed to bear little fruit. Those which had been formerly trained as espaliers, had now resumed their natural mode of growing, and exhibited grotesque forms, partaking of the original training which they had received. The greater part of the ground, which had once been parterres and flower-gardens, was suffered in like manner to run to waste, excepting a few patches which had been dug up, and planted with ordinary pot-herbs.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects :—

1. The career and character of Richard Steele.
2. Realism in painting and in literature.
3. English character as presented in the play of *Henry the Fifth*.
4. The women in *Richard the Third*.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Divide

$$a + b + c - 3a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}}c^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ by } a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{1}{2}} + c^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$7(x+9)^2 + 8(x+5)^2 = 15(x+3)^2 - 64.$$

3. *A* can do a piece of work in 40 days which *B* can do in half the time. *A* begins the work, but after a time *B* takes his place, and the whole work is finished in 29 days. How long did *A* work?

4. Find the highest common factor of

$$2x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 2, \text{ and } 3x^4 + 6x^3 + 7x^2 + 2x + 2.$$

5. Simplify

$$\frac{x^2 - (y-z)^2}{(x+y)^3 - z^3} + \frac{y^2 - (z-x)^2}{(y+z)^2 - x^2} + \frac{z^2 - (x-y)^2}{(z+x)^2 - y^2}.$$

6. Solve the equation

$$(x+1)^3 + 3(x+3)^3 = 4(x+4)^3 - 174.$$

7. Two men start at the same time to meet each other from places 32 miles apart. One takes 10 minutes longer than the other to walk a mile, and they meet in 5 hours. How fast does each walk?

8. Find to four places of decimals the square root of

$$8 + \sqrt{28}.$$

9. Assuming a cubic foot of water to weigh 1000 ozs., find the weight in pounds of the water required to cover an acre to a depth of 1 inch.

10. Find the alteration in a man's income who sells out 80 six per cent. £10 preference shares at 15 $\frac{3}{8}$, and invests in Railway Stock at 205 paying ten per cent.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Find the number of degrees in the angle where circular measure is $\frac{1}{3}$, and the circular measure of 11° 15'.

2. If $\tan A = 2 - \sqrt{3}$, find $\tan 2A$.

3. Show that

$$\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\cot A + \cot B} = \tan A \tan B.$$

4. Two vertical objects, both distant 100 feet from an observer, subtend at his point of observation angles of $30''$ and 30° respectively. Calculate their respective heights.

N.B.—The observer and the objects are on the same horizontal plane.

5. Prove that in a triangle the ratio of $(a - b)$ to $(a + b)$ can be expressed as a ratio of tangents of angles.

6. Solve for any one of the trigonometrical functions of x from the equation

$$\sin x + \cos x = 1.4.$$

Show how to construct the angle x which satisfies the equation, by means of the ruler and compass.

7. Prove the rules for multiplying and dividing numbers by means of their logarithms; and given $\log 2 = .30103$, show how to find the logarithm of the square root of 5.

8. Explain how to find c , A , and B , when given a , b , and C .

9. Prove the formula which expresses $\sin A + \sin B$ in terms of functions of the angles $\frac{A+B}{2}$ and $\frac{A-B}{2}$.

10. Two observers at A and B wish to ascertain the distance between two inaccessible objects C and D in the same horizontal plane with themselves. What observations are they to make?

LOGIC.

MR. MOONEY.

1. Explain sub-contrary propositions, and state the rules of inference with regard to them.

2. Give the obverse of 'Every mistake is not a proof of ignorance.'

3. What is the difficulty in converting O propositions?

4. In which figure of the syllogism is the conclusion always particular, and why?

5. What do you know about the conclusion of a syllogism if you are told that the middle term is distributed in both premises?

6. Construct a syllogism in *Camestres*, and reduce it to the first figure.

7. Give examples of your own to illustrate the fallacies of Illicit Process of the major and minor.

STATICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Explain and illustrate the Law of the Parallelogram of Force

2. A weight of 12 lbs. is suspended from a point P by two strings PA and PB attached to two fixed points A and B , which are in the same horizontal line. $AP = 3$ feet, $PB = 4$ feet, $AB = 6$ feet. Explain how to draw a diagram by which the tensions in PA and PB may be determined; or calculate the tensions otherwise.

3. A ladder 50 feet long weighing 150 lbs. is placed against a smooth wall with its foot 25 feet distant from the base of the wall. Find the horizontal force that must be applied to the foot of the ladder to prevent slipping.

4. In the last example, determine the least possible coefficient of friction between the ladder and the ground, if no external force is required to prevent the ladder from slipping.

5. A circular hole of 1 foot radius is punched out of a circular homogeneous plate of 3 feet radius, the centre of the hole being 16 inches from the centre of the disc. Determine the centre of gravity of the remaining part of the disc.

6. What is the measure of the work done by a force

(a) when the point of application moves in the direction of the force; and

(b) when the point of application moves in a different direction?

Give an example of each.

7. If the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{4}$, find in foot-pounds the work wasted by friction when a body weighing 100 lbs. is drawn a distance of 100 feet up a plane whose inclination is $\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$.

8. Describe the system of pulleys in which the same string passes round all the pulleys.

9. L, M, N are the sums of the moments of a system of co-planar forces round three non-collinear points. Prove that

(a) If $L = M = N$ the system is either in equilibrium or is equivalent to a couple;

(b) If L, M, N are not all equal, the system is equivalent to a single force.

(c) If $L = M$, what can be inferred?

CLASSICS.

MR. MACRAN.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

[I.]

Translate:—

ὥς δὲ ἐς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα συνῆλθον οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰρημένων πολίων, ἐβουλευόντο προθέντος Εὐρυβιάδου γνώμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι τὸν βουλόμενον, ὅκου δοκεοῖ ἐπιτηδεύτατον εἶναι ναυμαχίην ποιέεσθαι τῶν αὐτοῖ χωρέων ἐγκρατέες εἰσί· ἡ γὰρ Ἀττικὴ ἀπείτο ἤδη, τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν περὶ προετίθεε. αἱ γινώμαι δὲ τῶν λεγόντων αἱ πλείσται συνεξέπιπτον πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν πλώσαντας ναυμαχέειν πρὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ἐπιλέγοντες τὸν λόγον τόνδε, ὥς ἦν νικηθέωσι τῇ ναυμαχίῃ, ἐν Σαλαμῖνι μὲν ἐόντες πολιορκήσονται ἐν νήσῳ, ἵνα σφι τιμωρίῃ οὐδεμία ἐπιφανῆσεται, πρὸς δὲ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ ἐς τοὺς ἐκείνων ἐξοίσονται.—HERODOTUS.

(1) Parse—ἀπικάτο, ἀπολαμφθέντες, ἐπαμνησάμενος, ἀννηνείκαντο, ἐξερ-
ράγη, ἀπεβίβασαν.

(2) Give the meaning of—ποδεών, ἐπιψηφίζειν, πρόκατε, καταδοκεῖν,
φορμοί, πλοῖον κατῆρες.

[II.]

Translate:—

Quonam igitur pacto probari potest insidias Miloni fecisse Clodium? Satis est in illa quidem tam audaci, tam nefaria belua docere magnam ei causam, magnam spem in Milonis morte propositam, magnas utilitates fuisse. Itaque illud Cassianum, cui bono fuerit, in his personis valeat, etsi boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, improbi saepe parvo. Atqui Milone interfecto Clodius haec adsequebatur, non modo ut praetor esset non eo consule, quo sceleris facere nihil posset, sed etiam ut eis consulibus praetor esset, quibus si non adiuvantibus, at coniventibus certe, speraret se posse eludere in illis suis cogitatis furoribus; cuius illi conatus, ut ipse ratiocinabatur, nec cuperent reprimere, si possent, cum tantum beneficium ei se debere arbitrarentur, et, si vellent, fortasse vix possent frangere hominis sceleratissimi corroboratam iam vetustate audaciam.—CICERO.

(1) Parse—condonetis, macularat, prodi, adepti, segetem.

(2) Give meaning of—perduellio, eculeus, raeda, conquisitor, diluere crimen, calumnia litium.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

[I.]

Translate:—

ὦ παῖ, τίν' αὐχεῖς, πότερα Λυδὸν ἢ Φρύγα
κακοῖς ἐλαύνειν ἀργυρώνητον σέθεν;
οὐκ οἶσθα Θεσσαλὸν με κατὰ Θεσσαλοῦ
πατρὸς γεγῶτα γνησίως ἐλεύθερον;
ἄγαν μ' ὑβρίζεις, καὶ νεανίας λόγους
ρίπτων ἐς ἡμᾶς οὐ βαλὼν οὕτως ἄπει.
ἐγὰρ δέ σ' οἴκων δεσπότην ἐγεινάμην
κἄθρεψ', ὀφείλω δ' οὐχ ὑπερβηήσκειν σέθεν·
οὐ γὰρ πατρῶον τόνδ' ἐδεξάμην νόμον,
παίδων προβηήσκειν πατέρας, οὐδ' Ἑλληνικόν.
σαυτῷ γάρ, εἴτε δυστυχὴς εἴτ' εὐτυχὴς,
ἔφυς· ἃ δ' ἡμῶν χρῆν σε τυγχάνειν, ἔχεις.
πολλῶν μὲν ἄρχεις, πολυπλήθους δέ σοι γύας
λείψω· πατρὸς γὰρ ταῦτ' ἐδεξάμην πάρα.

EURIPIDES.

(1) Parse—παρεστώς, ἀμάρτω, οἰστέον, πεφυκέναι, ἀμβαλοῦ, εἰκασθέν.

(2) Give the meaning of—κίσσινος, κηδεστής, θοινᾶσθαι, φάτνη,
βρόχος.

[II.]

Translate:—

Ly. Istaec ego mihi semper habui aetati integumentum meae.
Ne penetrarem me usquam, ubi esset damni conciliabulum,
Ne noctu irem obambulatum neu suum adimerem alteri,

Neu tibi aegritudinem, pater, parerem, parsi sedulo :

Sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia.

Ph. Quid exprobras bene quod fecisti ? tibi fecisti, non mihi :

Mihi quidem aetas actast ferme, tua istuc refert maxume.

Is probust, quem paenitet quam probus sit et frugi bonae :

Qui ipsus sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae :

Qui ipsus se contemnit, in eost indoles industriae :

Benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant.

Ly. Ob eam rem haec, pater, autumavi, quia res quaedamst quam volo

Ego me aps te exorare. *Ph.* Quid id est ? dare iam veniam gestio

Ly. Adulescenti hinc genere summo, amico atque aequali meo,

Minus qui caute et cogitate suam rem tractavit, pater,

Bene volo ego illi facere, si tu non nevis.

PLAUTUS.

(1) Parse—tis, eccere, obseveris, suppingi, impoti, apiscitur.

(2) Give the meaning of—ire latrocinatum, condalium, graphicus fur, simitu, pendentem ferire.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin—

1. Caesar says that he will soon return.
2. I tell you the things that my brother told me.
3. I tell you this, that you may know what I think.
4. He said that he had seen the man who was speaking.
5. He ordered the soldiers to charge.
6. But I entirely deny that the Irish are a conquered race. I deny that they are more of a conquered race than the people of any other nation. Ireland is not a whit more conquered than England. They are always telling us that the Normans conquered Ireland. Well, I have heard that the Normans conquered England too, the only difference being that while the conquest of Ireland was partial, that of England was complete.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into English :—

Contre tant d'ennemis et de périls, déclarés ou cachés, les chefs républicains étaient une poignée d'hommes déjà vieillis et usés sous le faix de la vie publique, reportés à la tête de l'État par une combinaison révolutionnaire, non par leur propre force, et qui n'avaient, dans le pays, ni l'autorité de l'habitude, ni l'attrait de la nouveauté. Mais ils étaient courageux et sincères, profondément convaincus de la bonté de leur cause, passionnément dévoués à son service et irrévocablement

compromis dans ses destinées. Rétablir et maintenir la République était, pour eux, un acte de devoir, une affaire d'honneur et une question de vie ou de mort.

Or,

Hier und da liegen die Steine, gleichsam ein Thor bildend, über einander, und oben darauf stehen die Bäume, die nackten Wurzeln über jene Steinpforte hinziehend, und erst am Fusse derselben den Boden erfassend, so dass sie in der freien Luft zu wachsen scheinen. Und doch haben sie sich zu jener gewaltigen Höhe emporgeschwungen, und, mit den umklammerten Steinen wie zusammengewachsen, stehen sie fester als ihre bequemen Kollegen im zahmen Forstboden des flachen Landes. So stehen auch im Leben jene grossen Männer, die über das Ueberwinden früher Hemmungen und Hindernisse sich erst recht gestärkt und befestigt haben.

2. Translate into French or German :—

The desire of pleasing makes a man agreeable or unwelcome to those with whom he converses, according to the motive from which that inclination appears to flow.

If your concern for pleasing others arises from innate benevolence, it never fails of success; if from a vanity to excel, its disappointment is no less certain.

What we call an agreeable man, is he who is endowed with the natural bent to do acceptable things from a delight he takes in them merely as such.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

(a) The character, designs, and fall of Nuncomar as typical of the Bengali race.

(b) The influence of the strong man in politics as exemplified by Strafford and Hampden.

(c) The credulity of human nature as depicted by Goldsmith.

(*For Senior Freshman Supplementalists.*)

Write an essay on *either* of the following :—

(a) Selfishness and unselfishness as painted by George Eliot in *Scenes of Clerical Life*.

(b) Patriotism and Poetry.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

Constructions.

1. Construct a square equal in area the three-fifths of a rectangle whose sides are 3 and 7 cms. or half-inches.
2. Inscribe a circle in a triangle whose sides are 5, 6, and 7 cms. or half-inches.
3. Construct geometrically a third proportional to, and a mean proportional between, two lines whose lengths are 2 and 3 cms. or half-inches.

Theoretical.

4. Prove that the sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.
5. Show how to construct a triangle equal in area to a polygon having five or more sides.
6. Prove the geometrical proposition which corresponds to the algebraic one, $(x - y)(x + y) = x^2 - y^2$.
7. If a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, prove that any external angle is equal to the internal opposite angle.
8. If two triangles have their sides proportional, prove that they are similar.
9. If two equiangular parallelograms are equal in area, prove that their sides are reciprocally proportional.
10. Prove that similar polygons can be divided up into the same number of similar triangles, and that the areas of the polygons are in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. If one man and two women can do a piece of work in ten days, how long will it take two men and one woman to do it, two men doing as much as three women.
2. Using the property that $(x + y)(x - y) = x^2 - y^2$, multiply out the product of the four factors

$$a + b + c, \quad -a + b + c, \quad a - b + c, \quad a + b - c,$$

and obtain the result in a symmetrical form.

3. Calculate to the nearest penny the interest on £106 13s. 4d., from June 15 to September 18 of the same year, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4. Extract the square root of '00081 and of '0081 either completely, or to four decimal places.

5. Solve the equations

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{5} = \frac{13}{2},$$

$$\frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{3} = \frac{11}{2}.$$

6. Solve the equation

$$x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} = 1.24.$$

7. A train starts from Dublin at 12 o'clock noon, and reaches Drogheda, 32 miles distant, at 12.48 p.m. Another train starts from Drogheda at 12.5 p.m., and reaches Dublin at 1.5 p.m. Where do they meet?

8. Show that $(x + y)$ is a factor in $x^3 + y^3$, and thus solve the equations

$$x^3 + y^3 = 91,$$

$$x + y = 7.$$

9. Answers in vulgar fractions of a penny or even of a farthing are sometimes given to such questions as No. 4. For example,

$$£3 \text{ 11s. } 11\frac{3}{4}d. \frac{2}{5}q$$

is given in a well-known arithmetic as an answer to an interest sum. Explain why this is an absurd or inconvenient result, either when there is only one sum to be paid, or when, as in the case of a bank, interest on an overdraft may be calculated from day to day. In the latter case, how should the fractions of a penny be calculated?

10. The death duty at present levied on an estate whose value is greater than £500,000, but not greater than £750,000, is £9 per £100; if over £750,000, but not over £1,000,000, it is £10 per £100. Calculate how much poorer the heir would be by the last penny saved, if his father left £750,000 os. 1d., remembering that the son has to pay £1 per £100 legacy duty on the amount coming to him after the death duty has been deducted from the amount of the father's estate, all of which is left to the son.

CLASSICS.

MR. MACRAN.

[I.]

Translate:—

Κῦρος δὲ τὸν τε πατέρα ἔφη ταῦτα ἐπεσταλκέναι καὶ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἄλλ' ἐγνωνκέναι, ἀλλὰ πάντα ποιήσιν· ἔχων δὲ ἦκειν τάλαντα πεντακόσια· ἐὰν δὲ ταῦτα ἐπιλίπη, τοῖς ἰδίοις χρήσεσθαι ἔφη, ἃ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτῷ ἔδωκεν· ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ταῦτα, καὶ τὸν θρόνον κατακόψειν ἐφ' οὗ ἐκάθητο, ὅντα

ἀργυροῦν καὶ χρυσοῦν. οἱ δὲ ταῦτά τε ἐπὶ ἡνουν καὶ ἐκέλευον αὐτὸν τάξαι τῷ ναύτῃ δραχμὴν Ἀττικὴν, διδάσκοντες ὅτι, ἂν οὗτος ὁ μισθὸς γένηται, οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦται ἀπολείψουσι τὰς ναῦς, καὶ μείω χρήματα ἀνυλώσει. ὁ δὲ καλῶς μὲν ἔφη αὐτοὺς λέγειν, οὐ δυνατὸν δ' εἶναι παρ' ἃ βασιλεὺς ἐπέστειλεν αὐτῷ ἄλλα ποιεῖν. εἶναι δὲ καὶ τὰς συνθήκας οὕτως ἐχούσας, τριάκοντα μνᾶς ἐκάστη νηὶ τοῦ μηνὸς διδόναι, ὅποσας ἂν βούλωνται τρέφειν Λακεδαιμόνιοι.

1. Parse—ἐπεσταλκέναι, ἀφῆκε, προσπέσοι, προσενεχθέντων, κεκαρμένους, ἐμβληθέντα, ἀφῶσι.

2. Give the meanings of the following :—*πρυτάνεις*, ἀνελέσθαι τοὺς ναυαγούς, ἀνήχθησαν εἰς Σάμον, ἔφθη ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων κατακλυθεῖς, ἀττικίζειν, προπιών.

[II.]

Translate :—

*Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit deus,
Ridetque si mortalis ultra
Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento*

*Conponere aequus; cetera fluminis
Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo
Cum pace delabentis Etruscum
In mare, nunc lapides adesos*

*Stirpesque raptas et pecus et domos
Volventis una non sine montium
Clamore vicinaeque silvae,
Cum fera diluvies quietos*

*Inritat amnes. Ille potens sui
Laetusque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse 'Vixi: cras vel atra
Nube polum pater occupato*

*Vel sole puro; non tamen inritum,
Quodcumque retrost, efficiet neque
Diffinget infectumque reddet,
Quod fugiens semel hora vexit.*

1. Parse (giving the principal parts of the verbs):—*icta*, *didicere* *insitam*, *releget*, *abito*, *poti*.

2. Translate and explain :—

'*Impudens Oreum moror.*'

'*Da lunae propere novae.*'

'*Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo.*'

'*Est hederæ vis
Multæ.*'

'*Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus.*'

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. He remained three years at Rome.
2. He asked how many soldiers I had with me.
3. I will tell you where the enemy are.
4. He said that lying was disgraceful.
5. Anything is enough for me.

6. Pliny then took his customary brief night's rest, sleeping composedly as usual; but his attendants were not so easily tranquillized; and, as the night advanced, the continued fall of ashes within the courts of the mansion convinced them that delay would make escape impossible. They roused their master, together with the friend at whose house he was resting, and hastily debated how to proceed.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Auf einer Uferhöhe der Ostsee liegt hart am Wasser hingelagert eine kleine Stadt, deren stumpfer Thurm schon über ein Halbjahrtausend auf das Meer hinausschaut. Ein paar Kabellängen vom Lande streckt sich quervor ein schmales Eiland, das sie dort den „Warder“ nennen, von wo aus im Frühling unablässiges Geschrei der Strand- und Wasservögel nach der Stadt herübertönt. Bei hellem Wetter tauchen auch wohl drüben auf der Insel, welche das jenseitige Ufer des Sundes bildet, rothbraune Dächer und die Spitze eines Thurmes auf, und wenn die Abenddämmerung das Bild erlöscht hat, entzünden dort zwei Leuchthürme ihre Feuer und werfen über die dunkle See einen Schimmer nach dem diesseitigen Strand herüber.

Or,

Derrière les cabanes s'élèvent les maisons du village; parmi elles on distingue quelques auberges qui étalent complaisamment leurs enseignes du *Grand-Cerf*, du *Lion-d'Or*, etc., et qui ouvrent leurs croisées sur la mer pour séduire le visiteur.

Ce petit village, encaissé dans une étroite vallée, n'a de vue que sur l'Océan; les coteaux qui l'enserrent sont nus et presque arides: à peine si l'on aperçoit çà et là quelque pommier tortueux ou quelque chétif arbuste sans cesse battu par les vents; aussi, les habitants ne vivent-ils que du produit de la pêche et de l'argent que viennent y apporter quelques promeneurs attirés par la solitude et la tranquillité de ce site poétique et demi-sauvage.

2. Translate into French or German :—

He awoke with music still ringing in his ears, to find that it was the bells of the cows being driven to pasture. Having quaffed his coffee, he started afresh by the Klausthal-road, and from one of the first heights looked back once again at sunlit Osterode, with its red roofs peeping from the green fir-forest like a moss-rose. Near Lehrbach the hills grew steeper. Beneath, the fir-forests waved like a green ocean, and, above, the white clouds sailed along the blue sky.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The fortunes of Quentin Durward.
2. France in the time of Louis XI.
3. The shorter poems of Tennyson.

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GEOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

Practical.

1. On a line 4·2 centimetres long construct a rectangle equal in area to a triangle whose sides are 4·8, 5·2, 5·6 c.ms.
2. A figure $ABCD$ has $AB = 160$ yards, $ABC = 135^\circ$, $ABD = 45^\circ$, $BAD = 120^\circ$, $BAC = 30^\circ$. Make a drawing to any scale you wish, and estimate the length of CD in yards.
3. Take the triangle in Ques. 1, and find a point such that the perpendiculars on the sides in the order in which they are written may be proportional to 1, 2, 3.

Theoretical.

4. If two triangles ABC , DEF are such that $AB = DE$, the angle $A =$ angle D , and the angle $C =$ angle F , prove that the triangles are equal in every respect.
5. Prove that the line joining Y , X , the mid points respectively of AC , BC , is parallel to AB and equal to $\frac{1}{2}AB$. Prove also that AX , BY trisect each other.
6. ABC is a triangle, and CZ is perpendicular to AB : state the property by means of which AZ and BZ may be calculated, and prove it.
7. If from a point P outside a circle a line be drawn meeting it in A and B , prove that $PA \cdot PB =$ square on tangent.
8. If ABC and $A'B'C'$ are equiangular, prove that $AB : A'B = BC : B'C' = CA : C'A'$.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. If $2x = a + b + c$, find in terms of a , b , c the value of

$$16x(x - a)(x - b)(x - c)$$

2. Reduce

$$\frac{4x^4 - 2x^3 - 16x^2 + 5x + 6}{2x^4 - 7x^3 + 10x^2 - 5x - 6}$$

to its simplest value.

3. Solve the equations

$$3x + 4y - 5z + 60 = 0, \quad 4x - 2y + 2z - 10 = 0, \quad 6x + 5y - z + 45 = 0.$$

4. *B* receives 8 yards handicap from *A* in 100 yards' race; they are level at the end of 4 seconds, and *A* finishes in 10 seconds from the start. How many seconds elapse between *A* and *B* arriving at the tape?

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{92}{50 - x} = 2 + \frac{3}{x}.$$

6. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{a^4} - \frac{a}{a^2 - \frac{a}{a^2 + \frac{1}{a}}}.$$

7. Find the amount of £1083 6s. 8d. for 2 years at 3 per cent. compound interest.

8. A square field contains 2a. 1r. 1p., including a hedge 2 yards wide completely surrounding it. What is the side of the square, and how many square yards are taken up by the hedge?

9. Find to four decimal places the value of

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{2}}{6\sqrt{3} + 9\sqrt{2}}.$$

MR. TATE.

[I.]

LATIN.

Translate :—

Caelo supinas si tuleris manus
 Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle,
 Si thure placaris et horna
 Fruge Lares avidaque porca,

Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
 Fecunda vitis nec sterilem seges
 Robiginem aut dulces alumni
 Pomifero grave tempus anno.

Nam quae nivali pascitur Algidio
 Devota quercus inter et ilices
 Aut crescit Albanis in herbis
 Victima pontificum secures

Cervice tinget: te nihil attinet
Tentare multa caede bidentium
Parvos coronantem marino
Rore deos fragilique myrto.

(a) Parse—tuleris, placaris, robiginem, coronantem.

(b) What do the following words mean:—apium, verbenae, fraxinus, alga, qualus?

(c) Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus, Testis Metaurum flumen.
Explain the allusion.

[II.]

GREEK.

Translate:—

ἐν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἡγγέλθη τοῖς τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγοῖς οἴκοθεν ὅτι φεύγοιεν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου. συγκαλέσαντες οὖν τοὺς ἑαυτῶν στρατιώτας Ἑρμοκράτους προηγοῦντος ἀπωλοφύροντο τὴν ἑαυτῶν συμφορὰν, ὥς ἀδίκως φεύγοιεν ἅπαντες παρὰ τὸν νόμον· παρήνεσάν τε προθύμους εἶναι καὶ τὰ λοιπά, ὥσπερ τὰ πρότερα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς πρὸς τὰ αἰεὶ παραγγελλόμενα, μεμνημένους ὅσας τε ναυμαχίας αὐτοὶ καθ' αὐτοὺς νενικήκατε καὶ ναῦς εἰλήφατε, ὅσα τε μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀήττητοι γεγόνατε ἡμῶν ἡγουμένων, τάξιν ἔχοντες τὴν κρατίστην διὰ τε τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν ὑμετέραν προθυμίαν καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν ὑπάρχουσιν· ἐλέσθαι δὲ ἐκέλευον ἄρχοντας, μέχρι ἂν ἀφίκωνται οἱ ἡρημένοι αὐτ' ἐκείνων.

(a) Parse—ἡγγέλθη, φεύγοιεν, παρήνεσαν, μεμνημένους, ἐλέσθαι.

(b) What do the following words mean:—ἐπιστολεύς, νεοδαμώδεις, σφράγισμα, κατάστρωμα?

[III.]

FRENCH.

Translate into English:—

Aussitôt qu'on met le pied sur le sol de l'Angleterre, même sur le sol mouvant de ses paquebots, on a une impression de liberté et de discipline, de ces deux grandes choses qui font sa force. Quand le bateau stoppe, une équipe de porteurs en uniforme bleu foncé, bérets et diverses portant le chiffre de la compagnie, arrive sur le pont. A un signal donné le carré de corde qui les tient en respect est enlevé et, avec un beau mouvement d'ensemble, ils se précipitent sur les bagages pour les porter au train déjà formé. Là un employé indique à haute voix: 'Charing Cross!'—'Victoria!' et vous savez exactement dans quel wagon monter pour descendre à l'une ou à l'autre de ces gares.

Translate into French:—

(a) Does this train stop before reaching Paris?

(b) Have we time to dine at Rouen?

(c) Could you tell me the shortest way to the cathedral?

(d) In very high mountains the cold increases so much towards the summit that the upper portion is covered with snow which never melts. Sometimes, when the sun shines on one of these mountains, a portion of the snow is loosened from its sides, and slides down into the valley below; as the mass of snow descends, it becomes larger and larger.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

1. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land.
2. Two messengers were sent to Dumnorix with a letter.
3. His ambition was increased by a marriage with Tanaquil, a lady of high rank.
4. During this harangue of Horatius, the decemvirs were at a loss to discover a method either of indignation or indulgence, and did not see what issue the matter would have. C. Claudius, the uncle of the Decemvir Appius, delivered a speech savouring rather of entreaty than of approbation. He implored him to retain a recollection of the society in which he was born, rather than a compact impiously formed with his colleagues.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The Supernatural in Folk-lore and Literature.
2. Modern English Drama and Dramatists.
3. Reasons for choosing Medicine as a Profession.

Trinity Term, 1910.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APRIL.

MR. ROBERTS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{x-a} - a \frac{(x+2a)}{x^3-a^3} \right\} (x^2 + a^2 + ax).$$

2. Divide $3x^4 - x^3 + 3x - 1$ by $x^2 - x + 1$.

3. What value must y have if

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x + y}{x-1} = x + 3 + \frac{4}{x-1}$$

for all values of x ?

4. Find x from the equation

$$\frac{3x-4}{8} + 7(x-4) = \frac{x+6}{10}.$$

5. Add together the fractions

$$\frac{x}{x-1}, \quad \frac{3}{x+1}, \quad \frac{3-4x-x^2}{x^2-1}.$$

6. Multiply £19 19s. 8d. by 1020.

7. How must a grocer mix tea at 2s. 4d. per pound and 2s. 10d. per pound to make a mixture worth 2s. 8d. per pound?

8. Show that £1 18s. 6d. can be made of an equal number of half-crowns, florins, and shillings.

9. Express 1 ton 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. in ounces.

10. Find the square root of 6037.29.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[*Not more than FOUR questions in History to be attempted.*]

1. Summarise the events which led to the landing of the Prince of Orange.
2. Give some instances of conflict between the Lords and the Commons.
3. Outline the rise of the British power in India.
4. Summarise the events which led to the conquest of and to the abandonment of the English possessions in France, giving the dates of the chief battles.
5. Summarise the advantages and disadvantages of the Crusades.

[*Not more than FOUR questions in Geography to be attempted.*]

6. Give the chief industries of Ireland, and explain their geographical distribution.
7. Explain the climates of the coasts and inland districts of Ireland.
8. Give a list of the republics in South and Central America, with one or two striking facts about each.
9. Give twelve of the chief towns in Continental Europe, with their approximate population, and the river, if any, which flows through each.
10. Sketch the mountain ranges of India, and show the directions in which India is open to attack.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

1. If you order me to go to Padua, I shall set out at once.
2. This he said in order that they might not suspect him of treachery.
3. I regret very much that I was ignorant of your purpose.
4. Just before dawn, they advanced from their camp, and drew up in battle array on the lower ground. Their right flank was protected by the river: on their left were placed their archers and horsemen. They did not wait long. The enemy pushed forward with great rapidity. At a short distance from the Spaniards they halted for a moment to reform their ranks. Then, with a fierce shout, they charged, and the battle joined.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into English :—

Je demandai une chambre pour moi et pour le frère Stephano, qui m'en sut un gré infini. Je louai à des juifs un lit, une table et quelques chaises, m'obligeant de payer le loyer de tout à l'expiration de la quarantaine. Le moine ne voulut que de la paille. Je pense que, s'il avait pu deviner que sans lui je serais peut-être mort de faim, il ne se serait point tant glorifié d'être logé avec moi. Un matelot qui espérait me trouver généreux vint me demander où était ma malle, et, lui ayant répondu que je n'en savais rien, il se donna beaucoup de peine pour la trouver avec maître Alban, qui me donna envie de rire quand il vint me demander excuse de l'avoir oubliée, me promettant qu'il aurait soin de me la faire parvenir en moins de trois semaines. Le frère, qui devait en passer quatre avec moi, s'attendait à vivre à mes dépens, tandis que c'était lui que la Providence m'avait envoyé pour m'entretenir.

Or,

Antigonos musste etwas Bedeutendes thun, etwas, das Aufsehen machte. Er kam auf den richtigen Gedanken, einen Handstreich auf Athen zu versuchen, die geistige Hauptstadt der Griechenwelt. Hier regierte, wie wir wissen, für Kassander Demetrios, der den Wohlstand der Stadt in den zehn Jahren seiner Verwaltung hob, aber der Sittlichkeit des Volkes durch sein schlechtes Beispiel schadete, während er zugleich als echter Tyrann durch Beamte und Spione dem Luxus steuern zu wollen vorgab. Man ertrug sein Regiment, und viele Athener hatten sogar ihre Freude daran; aber diejenigen, welche noch an der Vergangenheit dachten, schämten sich der Lage, in welche die Stadt gerathen war. Konnte man frei werden, so hatte man alle Ursache, den Göttern zu danken. Wenn man dann die Politik fremder Fürsten unterstützen musste, so waren es wenigstens entferntere, die weniger drückten als der König Makedoniens, und man konnte doch nach den alten Formen seine Beschlüsse fassen.

Translate into French or German :—

(a) He told me he had been brought up in the country, at the house of a servant of his late father.

(b) I have to attend lectures in chemistry every other day during the next two months, and must devote a good deal of time to reading.

(c) Good-morning, James: I am delighted to see you again, although you have been here three days without coming to visit me. But sit down and tell me all you have been doing while you were in Paris.

(d) After about two hours' sleep, John awoke suddenly. They were ringing the bells of the village church; he went and looked out of the window, and saw a red light in the sky, which seemed to come from a farm belonging to his uncle, and lying half way between the town and the next village.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following :—

1. Slavery.
2. Newspapers.
3. Ambition.
4. Courage.

MIDSUMMER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRASER.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\left(y + \frac{xy}{y-x}\right) \left(y - \frac{xy}{y+x}\right) \left(\frac{y^2-x^2}{y^2+x^2}\right).$$

2. Find the highest common factor of

$$2x^2 - x - 1, \quad 3x^2 - x - 2.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$x - [3 + \{x - (3 + x)\}] = 5.$$

4. Find two numbers differing by 20 whose sum is equal to twice their difference.

5. Multiply
- $x^2 - \sqrt{2}xy + y^2$
- by
- $x^2 + \sqrt{2}xy + y^2$
- .

6. Add the fractions

$$\frac{a-3}{a+2}, \quad \frac{2-x}{x+3}, \quad \frac{1}{x-1}.$$

7. Find the rent of 154a. 2r. 25p. at £1 17s. 6d. per acre.

8. Find the simple interest and amount of £429 3s. 4d. in 4 years at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

9. Express by a vulgar fraction, in its lowest terms, the circulating decimal $\cdot 571428$.

10. If a man spends £20 6s. 8d. per week, and in 9 years saves £3814 4s., what was his income per day, taking a year as 52 weeks?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. WILKINS.

1. Mention the chief events of the reign of King Edward VII.

2. Write a brief account of Nelson's achievements.

3. What was the origin of:—the Wars of the Roses, the War of the Spanish Succession, the Peninsular War?

4. Who were the combatants at Bosworth Field, Blenheim, Dettingen, Flodden, Sheriffmuir, Zutphen?

5. Explain the terms:—Levellers, Chartists, Pragmatic Sanction, Habeas Corpus, Benevolences, Tredings.

6. (a) What hour is it at New Orleans and at Calcutta when it is noon in London?

(b) What hour is it at Cairo and at Port Natal when it is midnight at St. Petersburg?

7. Where are Akkra, Beachy Head, Colombo, East London, Fremantle, Kurrachee, Leixoes, Port Said, Las Palmas, Quiberon, Rangoon, Singapore, Ushant?

8. Where are the Blasket Islands, the Bermudas, the Bahamas, Formosa, the Galapagos Isles, Gozo, Mauritius, Martinique, Rockall, Socotra?

9. Where are the Republics of Andorra, San Marino, Liberia?

10. Draw a map showing the chief towns of North America between the Mississippi and the Atlantic Ocean.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

Translate into Latin:—

1. I am not the man that I was when I served in Africa.

2. Then the people met in the Field of Mars, and were minded to choose year by year two men to share the royal power, to be called consuls.

3. Valerius now ruled alone, and men began to fear that he would make himself king.

4. A strange woman came to the king, and would have him buy at a price nine books of the prophecies of the Sibyl of Cumae; and when he refused, she burnt three, and offered the rest at the same price. But he mocked her for a mad woman. And she came yet again with but three left, and asked the same price: so the king was astonished, and took counsel of the augurs, and bought the books.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into French *or* German:—

Have you called upon our new neighbours yet? Who are they, do you know? The father is a retired officer who has seen much service. He has a son and two daughters. The son is in the army, so we shall not see much of him.

While he was divided between these reflections, and doubtful of what he should do, Bruce was looking upward to the roof of the cabin where he lay, and his eye was attracted by a spider, which, hanging at the end of a long thread of its own spinning, was endeavouring, as is the fashion of that creature, to swing itself from one beam of the roof to another, for the purpose of fixing the line on which it meant to stretch its web.

2. Translate into English:—

Aux yeux de la veuve du pêcheur, le riche baron de Landeck, le puissant bourgmestre, apparaissait comme un être surhumain, dans une atmosphère lumineuse, élevée, à peu près inaccessible au commun des mortels. Elle le voyait quelquefois passer dans un beau carrosse doré avec sa femme et sa fille, qui lui semblaient belles comme le jour, et le regardait avec un profond respect. Elle entendait quelquefois aussi ses voisins et ses voisines parler de lui. Les uns disaient qu'il était si sévère et si imposant qu'on ne pouvait s'en approcher sans trembler; d'autres, au contraire, qu'ils l'avaient vu très affable et très bon.

Or,

Nun bin ich sieben Tage in Rom, und nach und nach tritt in meiner Seele der allgemeine Begriff dieser Stadt hervor. Wir gehen fleissig hin und wieder, ich mache mir die Pläne des alten und neuen Roms bekannt, betrachte die Ruinen, die Gebäude, besuche eine und die andere Villa; die grössten Merkwürdigkeiten werden ganz langsam behandelt, ich thue nur die Augen auf, und sehe und gehe und komme wieder, denn man kann sich nur in Rom auf Rom vorbereiten. Gestehen wir jedoch, es ist ein saures und trauriges Geschäft, das alte Rom aus dem neuen herauszuklauben, aber man muss es doch thun; und zuletzt eine unschätzbare Befriedigung hoffen. Man trifft Spuren einer Herrlichkeit und einer Zerstörung, die beide über unsere Begriffe gehen.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Life in the Middle Ages.
2. Professionalism in Sport.
3. Hero-worship.
4. Friendship.
5. Ghosts.

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Show how to find by means of a celestial globe the stars which are visible at a known place at a given time on a given day of the year.
2. When it is 7 a.m. mean time at a place whose longitude is 8h. W., what is the time at a place whose longitude is 9h. E.?
3. When it is 19 o'clock sidereal time at a place whose longitude is 4h. E., what is the mean time; knowing that the sidereal time at the previous mean noon at Greenwich was 11h., and that a sidereal day contains 23h. 56m. 4s. of mean time?
4. If y is the length of a year in terms of any unit, s the length of a sidereal day, and m the length of a mean day, prove

$$\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{y}.$$

5. Find the coefficient of refraction, knowing that the apparent meridian zenith distances of a star at its upper and lower culminations are $26^{\circ} 39' 30.8''$ and $46^{\circ} 38' 57.3''$, and the apparent meridian zenith distances of the Sun on the longest and shortest days are $29^{\circ} 51' 26.7''$ and $76^{\circ} 43' 52.2''$, and that the tangents of these angles are respectively .502, 1.060, .574, and 4.264.
6. How would you regulate the motion of the Earth round the Sun in order that there might be no seasons on the Earth?
7. Assuming Bode's Law and Kepler's Third Law, find the periodic time of Saturn in years.
8. Prove that the radius of the Earth is to the radius of the Moon as the Moon's parallax is to its semidiameter.
9. How does the fact that Light moves with a finite velocity affect the apparent position of a star?
10. Show how to find the angular radius of the circular part of the celestial sphere within which, if the Moon enters, there is an eclipse of the Moon.

ETHICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[Choose FIVE questions.]

1. Write an account of Ethics as a subject of study, showing its relation to other sciences, and the different departments into which its treatment may be arranged.

2. Three types of Ethical theory have been distinguished: what are they?

How are these types related to Intuitionism and Utilitarianism?

Place in chronological order the chief Ethical philosophers, ancient and modern, under one of these three headings, adding, where necessary, notes to justify the position you assign to each.

3. Give Plato's definitions of what are now called the cardinal virtues.

In the establishment of the virtue of Courage, show the great importance assigned by him to Education.

Give his several psychological proofs of the existence of the three parts into which he analyses human nature.

4. Compare Aristotle with Plato in their methods of studying ethics, and in some of their more important ethical conclusions.

Illustrate Aristotle's method from Book I. of the *Ethics*.

5. Point out the attitude towards Pleasure of—(a) Socrates, (b) Plato, (c) Aristotle, (d) the Epicureans, (e) Kant, (f) Mill, (g) Modern Evolutionists.

6. In the development of the forms of animal life 'the starting-point and goal are alike concealed from us: we see only the race. So it is also with the moral life.'

Apply this statement to Ethics, pointing out (a) the historical development of conduct and theories of conduct, and (b) the limitations of the evolutionist hypothesis in the ethical domain.

7. Butler says that whether there be such a thing as good-will in one man towards another is 'a mere question of fact or natural history.' In what way, then, does he show that this question is to be determined?

What arguments does Butler employ against Hobbes' explanation of benevolence as 'only the love of power and delight in the exercise of it'?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The character and career of Julius Cæsar.
2. Mark Antony as an orator.
3. The phases of the expansion of England.
4. The strength and weakness of the British Empire.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. A uniform triangular slab is supported by three props: prove that the vertical pressures on the props are equal.

2. Prove that any system of coplanar forces is either in equilibrium or reduces to a single force or a couple. Hence prove that the necessary and sufficient condition of equilibrium of such a system is that the sum of the moments of the forces round the three vertices of a triangle is zero.

3. Criticize (a) the assertion of Aristotle that bodies fall quicker in proportion to their weights, and (b) the doctrine of Epicurus that atoms swerve of their own accord from the straight line.

4. Find the pressure between a lift and a weight W placed on it in the following cases:—(a) when the lift is ascending with constant acceleration f , and (b) when it is descending with a constant velocity v .

5. Prove that a ball thrown at an angle of projection α has the same horizontal range as a ball thrown at an angle $90^\circ - \alpha$, the resistance of the atmosphere being neglected.

6. In the hydrostatic press, prove that the work done by the larger piston is equal to the work done on the smaller, assuming that the water is incompressible. Why must this assumption be made?

7. Find the whole pressure on a lock-gate 20 feet wide, the water being 20 feet deep, the surface of the gate being rectangular.

At what point should the whole pressure be regarded as acting?

8. A balloon contains 73,000 cubic feet of hydrogen: find what weight it is capable of raising, the weight of a cubic foot of air being 1.25 oz., and the specific gravity of air being 14.6 times that of hydrogen.

9. Draw, with explanations, a diagram to represent the defects of sight due to the retina and the surface of the crystalline lens being wrongly adapted to each other.

What spectacles should be used to correct these defects?

10. What is the special property of the principal foci (a) of a converging lens, and (b) of a diverging lens? Draw a diagram for each case.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[1.]

Translate:—

Φωκυλίδου γάρ οὐκ ἀκούεις, πῶς φησὶ δεῖν, ὅταν τῷ ἥδη βίος ᾖ, ἀρετὴν ἀσκεῖν. οἶμαι δέ γε, ἔφη, καὶ πρότερον. μηδέν, εἶπον, περὶ τούτου αὐτῷ μαχόμεθα, ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς διδάσκωμεν, πότερον μελετητέον τοῦτο τῷ πλουσίῳ καὶ ἀβίωτον τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι, ἢ νοσοτροφία τεκτονικῇ μὲν καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις τέχναις ἐμποδίων τῇ προσέξει τοῦ νοῦ, τὸ δὲ Φωκυλίδου παρακείμενον οὐδὲν ἐμποδίζει; ναὶ μὰ τὸν Δία, ἧ δ' ὅς, σχεδὸν γέ τι πάντων μάλιστα ἢ γε περαιτέρω γυμναστικῆς ἢ περιττῇ αὐτῇ ἐπιμέλειᾳ τοῦ σώματος· καὶ γὰρ πρὸς οἰκονομίας καὶ πρὸς στρατείας καὶ πρὸς ἐδραίου ἐν πόλει ἀρχὰς δύσκολος. τὸ δὲ δὴ μέγιστον, ὅτι καὶ πρὸς μαθήσεις ἀστινασοῦν καὶ ἐννοήσεις τε καὶ μελέτας πρὸς ἑαυτὸν χαλεπῇ,

κεφαλῆς τινὰς ἀεὶ διατάσεις καὶ ἰλίγγους ὑποπτεύουσα καὶ αἰτιωμένη ἐκ φιλοσοφίας ἐγγίγνεσθαι, ὥστε, ὅπῃ ταύτῃ ἀρετὴ ἀσκεῖται καὶ δοκιμάζεται, πάντῃ ἐμπόδιος· κάμνειν γὰρ οἷεσθαι ποιεῖ ἀεὶ καὶ ὠδίνοντα μήποτε λήγειν περὶ τοῦ σώματος. εἰκὸς γ', ἔφη. οὐκοῦν ταῦτα γινώσκοντα φῶμεν καὶ Ἀσκληπιδὸν τοὺς μὲν φύσει τε καὶ διαίτῃ ὑγιεινῶς ἔχοντας τὰ σώματα, νόσημα δέ τι ἀποκεκριμένον ἴσχοντας ἐν αὐτοῖς, τούτοις μὲν καὶ ταύτῃ τῇ ἔξει καταδείξει ἰατρικὴν, φαρμάκοις τε καὶ τομαῖς τὰ νοσήματα ἐκβάλλοντα αὐτῶν τὴν εἰωθυῖαν προστάττειν δίαιταν, ἵνα μὴ τὰ πολιτικὰ βλάβῃ, τὰ δ' εἴσω διὰ παντὸς νενοσηκότα σώματα οὐκ ἐπιχειρεῖν διαίταις κατὰ σμικρὸν ἀπαντλοῦντα καὶ ἐπιχέοντα μακρὸν καὶ κακὸν βίον ἀνθρώπῳ ποιεῖν, καὶ ἔκγονα αὐτῶν, ὡς τὸ εἰκὸς, ἕτερα τοιαῦτα φυτεύειν, ἀλλὰ τὸν μὴ δυνάμενον ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ περιόδῳ ζῆν μὴ οἷεσθαι δεῖν θεραπεύειν, ὡς οὔτε αὐτῷ οὔτε πόλει λυσιτελεῖ. — PLATO.

(a) Parse—μελετῶντι, προσέξει, ἀποκεκριμένον, εἰωθυῖαν, καθεστηκυία.

(b) Οὐδέν γε καινὸν ποιούμεν κρίνοντες τὸν Ἀπόλλω καὶ τὰ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ὄργανα πρὸ Μαρσύου τε καὶ τῶν ἐκείνου ὀργάνων. Explain.

(c) ταῦτα μὲν μετὰ Δάμωνος βουλευσόμεθα.

What was to be the subject of consultation?

[II.]

Translate:—

Sed tamen est operae pretium cognoscere, quales
Aedituos habeat belli spectata domique
Virtus, indigno non committenda poetæ.
Gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille
Choerilus, incultis qui versibus et male natis
Rettulit acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos.
Sed veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt
Atramenta, fere scriptores carmine foedo
Splendida facta linunt. Idem rex ille poema
Qui tam ridiculum tam care prodigus emit,
Edicto vetuit ne quis se praeter Apellen
Pingeret, aut alius Lysippo duceret aera
Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia. Quod si
Judicium subtile videndis artibus illud
Ad libros et ad haec Musarum dona vocares,
Boeotum in crasso iurares aëre natum.

HORACE.

1. Give the substance of the Epistle from which this passage is taken.

2. Complete the following lines:—

Quidquid delirant reges —
Sincerum nisi vās —
Atride, magis apta tibi —
Cum pulchris tunicis sumet —
Dulcis inexpertis —

3. Write a short note on each of the following names :—Digentia, Zethus, Antonius Musa, Tibur, Carinae, Aristippus, Aesopus.

4. Mark the scansion of :—

Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus ammi.
Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

I have already told you with what care they look after their sick, so that nothing is left undone that can contribute either to their ease or health ; and for those that are taken with fixed and incurable diseases, they use all possible ways to cherish them, and to make their lives as comfortable as possible. They visit them often, and take great pains to make their time pass off easily ; but when any is taken with a torturing and lingering pain, so that there is no hope either of recovery or ease, the priests and magistrates come and exhort them, that since they are now unable to go on with the business of life, are become a burden to themselves and to all about them, and have really outlived themselves, they should no longer nourish such a rooted distemper, but choose rather to die since they cannot live but in much misery.—*Utopia*.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

Jamais encore Prosper n'avait été si fort surpris par les allures de son étrange compagnon. Il semblait comme chez lui dans ce jardin où il venait de s'introduire par escalade ; il allait et venait sans précautions ; on eût dit qu'habitué à pareilles expéditions, il trouvait cette situation toute naturelle, parlant de crocheter la porte d'une maison habitée comme un bourgeois d'ouvrir sa tabatière. Insensible, d'ailleurs, au mauvais temps, au vent, à la pluie qui tombait toujours, à la boue où il pataugeait.

Il s'était rapproché de la maison, et il calculait, il prenait des mesures, comme s'il eût eu l'espérance folle de se hisser le long de cette muraille lisse.

Or,—

Bei grossen Versammlungen, wo viele Privatverhältnisse und Leiden-schaften mit einwirken, wo die Menge der Hörer der Eitelkeit und dem Ehrgeize des Redners einen zu prächtigen Spielraum giebt, und die Parteien oft mit ungezogener Heftigkeit durcheinander stürmen, kann selten ein Ratschluss mit derjenigen Nüchternheit und Reife gefasst werden, wie noch wohl in einem engern Zirkel geschieht, wenn die Mitglieder gut gewählt sind. Nicht zu gedenken, dass bei einer zahl-reicheren Menge mehr beschränkte als erleuchtete Köpfe vorzusetzen

sind, die durch das gleiche Recht der Stimmen die Mehrheit nicht selten auf die Seite der Unvernunft lenken. Eine zweite Maxime, welche die Statthalterin in Ausübung bringen sollte, war diese: diejenigen Glieder des Rats, welche gegen eine Verordnung gestimmt hätten, nachdrücklich anzuhalten, diese Verordnung, wenn sie die Oberhand behalten, ebenso bereitwillig zu befördern, als wenn sie ihre eifrigsten Verfechter gewesen wären.

2. Translate into French or German:—

The French whom the emigrant prince had to govern were no more like the French of his youth than the French of his youth were like the French of the Jaquerie. He came back to a people who knew not him nor his house, to a people to whom a Bourbon was no more than a Carlovingian or a Merovingian. He might substitute the white flag for the tricolour; he might put lilies in the place of bees: he might order the initials of the Emperor to be carefully effaced. But he could turn his eyes nowhere without meeting some object which reminded him that he was a stranger in the palace of his fathers. He returned to a country in which even the passing traveller is every moment reminded that there has lately been a great dissolution and reconstruction of the social system. To win the hearts of a people under such circumstances would have been no easy task even for Henry the Fourth.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[FOUR questions—ONE from each Section—to be selected.]

SECTION A.

1. Explain the use of the conception of 'a margin' in economic inquiries. Give illustrations of its employment.
2. 'The distribution between *wages* and *profits* will depend on the relative strength of *capital* and *labour*.' Discuss this statement, and define the italicized terms.

SECTION B.

3. The mint price of gold is fixed at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. How do you account for this regulation? Is there any connexion between the 'price' of gold and its 'value'?
4. Examine the incidence of any one of the following:—
 - (a) A tax on houses, levied on the occupiers.
 - (b) A tax on the product of a monopolized industry.
 - (c) A customs duty on imported corn.

SECTION C.

5. Contrast Representative Democracy with Bureaucracy. Give illustrations.
6. How ought the chief of the executive in a Republican Government be selected? Give the reasons for your answer.

SECTION D.

7. Consider the effectiveness of the House of Commons as (a) a controller of the national finances, (b) a place for exposing grievances, (c) an agency for selecting ministers.

8. Explain clearly what you understand by the expression 'Constitutional Kingship.' Illustrate from nineteenth-century history.

EDUCATION.

BAGLEY, SPENCER, AND NEWMAN.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Candidates are not to attempt more than SIX questions: two from each Section.]

[A.]

1. 'It is safe then to assert that the main end of education is to instil ideals that will function as judgments.'

Summarize Bagley's argument for this proposition.

2. Give the mental, moral, and physical characteristics of the period from eight to twelve years of age.

3. What does Bagley mean by passive, active, and secondary passive attention? How does he proceed to explain the psychological distinction between work and play?

[B.]

4. How far have the aims and methods of education approximated to Spencer's ideal during the half century which has elapsed since he published his *Education*?

5. In advocating the minimum of positive teaching for children, Spencer says: 'Humanity has progressed solely by self-instruction.' State or criticize his argument.

6. Spencer gives four reasons for holding that the natural discipline of consequences is superior to the empiric one by which most parents regulate their punishments. Enumerate them.

What instances does Spencer give before replying to the question—What is to be done with the graver offences?

[C.]

7. Give illustrations of Newman's statement that there is no science which does not tell a different tale when viewed by itself or as a portion of a whole.

8. Give Newman's account of the practical error of education during the twenty years preceding his *Discourses*, and compare it with the present practice.

9. What use does Newman make of his illustration from the fine arts in his lecture on literature?

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Write a short description of a sundial.
2. What conditions must be taken into account in calculating when Venus is brightest?
Describe her appearance when she is brightest, and give her position approximately.
3. Explain the term 'equation of time.'
State from what causes it arises, and give its greatest value. How many times in the year does it vanish?
4. What are the Perseids, the Leonids, and the Andromedes? and why are they so called?
5. Describe any method for determining after sunset the latitude at sea.
6. Write a short account of the planetary system.
7. Explain what is meant by the expression 'eccentricity of the earth's orbit.' How has it been determined.
8. How do you account for the recurrence of meteoric showers on nearly the same days of the month in different years?
9. State the cause of twilight. Where is its duration shortest, and why?
Does it last all night at any time of the year in Paris?
10. An altitude of a star is observed and found to be the angle whose sine is $\frac{5}{13}$. Calculate the true position of the star, assuming the amount of refraction at an altitude of 45° to be $58''\cdot 2$.

ETHICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[Senior Sophisters will confine their attention to any FIVE questions in A; Degree candidates to THREE questions in A and THREE questions in B.]

[A.]

1. Give accurately Plato's definition of Courage, and show the aptness of his illustration from the dyeing of wool.
What, according to Plato's system, is the *intellectual* basis of Courage? Show the significance of this.

2. What is the good of human life, according to Aristotle?
How does he arrive at his conclusion?
3. Give Aristotle's definition of Virtue, and show how he gets it.
How does he obviate possible misconceptions of the theory that Virtue is a *mean*?
4. Show 'how from the spring of Socratic conversation flowed the divergent streams of Greek ethical thought.'
5. In the process of English ethical thought for two generations after Hobbes the efforts to construct morality on a philosophical basis take more or less the form of answers to Hobbes. Show this.
6. How, in Butler's system, are the principles of Self-Love, Benevolence, and Conscience related to one another?
In your answer quote, or refer to, passages in the first three Sermons.
7. At the beginning of the Dissertation on Virtue Butler gives proofs of the existence of the moral faculty. Enumerate these.

[B.]

8. What is the meaning of the term 'motive,' and what is the relation between Motives and Intentions?
9. Distinguish Psychological Hedonism from Ethical Hedonism.
How has each been criticized?
10. Point out the interest possessed by the difficulties in the questions of human freedom and human responsibility.
11. Write a statement and criticism of Herbert Spencer's application of the evolution theory to morals.
12. Distinguish different views as to the nature and extent of the bearing of ethical theory on practice.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following:—

1. Cordelia.
2. Brutus and Cassius.
3. The expansion of England in the eighteenth century.
4. Carlyle on Cromwell.
5. Peculiarities of Utopian government.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. A ladder 13 feet long, and weighing 50 lbs., rests against a smooth wall, its lower end resting on the ground at a distance of 5 feet from the base of the wall. Find what horizontal force at the foot of the ladder will keep it in equilibrium.

2. A crane consists of a vertical post AB (A being the lowest point), a tie-rod BC , and a jib AC . The tie-rod is at an angle of 30° with the horizon, and the jib at an angle of 60° . A weight of 1 ton is suspended from C . Draw the triangle of forces to determine the thrust in the jib, and the tension in the tie-rod; and calculate the magnitude of those forces.

3. According to James Watt, an English dray-horse can travel $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour while raising 150 lbs. by means of a rope and pulley. Find in foot-pounds the work done per minute.

4. A bicycle with rider, the two together weighing 200 lbs., runs round a curve of radius 80 feet at a rate of 12 miles an hour. Find the force with which the tyre must stick to the ground to prevent slipping. Express this force in pounds weight and in poundals.

5. Describe the hydrostatic press; and prove that it does not enable one to create energy, but only to apply it.

6. Describe the common pump, explaining how it raises water, and why it can only raise it a certain height.

7. Describe the optical construction of the eye.

8. The pressure in the water-pipe at the basement of a house is 40 lbs. weight to the square inch, and at the third floor it is 20 lbs. to the square inch. Find the height of the third floor.

9. Draw a figure to represent the magnification produced by a microscope with two lenses. Explain what the figure means.

10. Find the focal length of a double concave lens of equal curvatures, the index of refraction being 1.5.

Find the focal length in the same case if the lens is double-convex.

Draw figures for both to represent the path of light proceeding from or to a principal focus.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

Translate:—

I.

ὁ δὲ πλείστην μὲν ἡδονὴν ταῖς Ἀθήναις καὶ κόσμον ἤνεγκε, μεγίστην δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐκπληξιν ἀνθρώποις, μόνον δὲ τῇ Ἑλλάδι μαρτυρεῖ μὴ ψεύδεσθαι τὴν λεγομένην δύναμιν αὐτῆς ἐκείνην καὶ τὸν παλαιὸν ὕλβον,

ἡ τῶν ἀναθημάτων κατασκευή, τοῦτο μάλιστα τῶν πολιτευμάτων τοῦ Περικλέους ἐβάσκαινον οἱ ἐχθροὶ καὶ διέβαλλον ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, βοῶντες ὡς “Ὁ μὲν δῆμος ἀδοξεῖ καὶ κακῶς ἀκούει τὰ κοινὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων χρήματα πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐκ Δήλου μεταγαγών, ἡ δ’ ἔνεστιν αὐτῷ πρὸς τοὺς ἐγκαλοῦντας εὐπρεπεστάτη τῶν προφάσεων, δείσαντα τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐκεῖθεν ἀνελέσθαι καὶ φυλάττειν ἐν ὀχυρῷ τὰ κοινὰ, ταύτην ἀνῆρχε Περικλῆς· καὶ δοκεῖ δεινὴν ὕβριν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ὑβρίζεσθαι καὶ τυραννεῖσθαι περιφανῶς ὀρώσα τοῖς εἰσφερομένοις ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἀναγκαίως πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἡμᾶς τὴν πόλιν καταχρυσοῦντας καὶ καλλωπίζοντας ὥσπερ ἀλαζόνα γυναῖκα, περιπτομένην λίθους πολυτελεῖς καὶ ἀγάλματα καὶ ναοὺς χιλιοταλάντους.”

Parse—ἀνῆρχε, θεῖν, ἀπήχθοντο, κατέπρησαν, ἦδον, ταφῆναι.

(a) τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ τεθηγκότας ἐγκωμιάζων ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος ἔλεγε — What?

(b) ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν τὸ Κυλώνειον. Explain: with what results?

(c) οὐδέποτε τοιοῦτον οὐδὲν ἐν τῷ λοιπῷ βίῳ πεποιηκώς. What?

II.

Translate:—

Di patrii, Indigetes et Romule Vestaque mater,
Quae Tuscum Tiberim et Romana Palatia servas,
Hunc saltem everso iuvenem succurrere saeclo
Ne prohibete! Satis iam pridem sanguine nostro
Laomedontae luimus periuria Troiae;
Iam pridem nobis caeli te regia, Caesar,
Invidet, atque hominum queritur curare triumphos,
Quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas, tot bella per orbem,
Tam multae scelerum facies, non ullus aratro
Dignus honos, squalent abductis arva colonis,
Et curvae rigidum falces conflantur in ensem;
Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum;
Vicinae ruptis inter se legibus urbes
Arma ferunt; saevit toto Mars impius orbe;
Ut cum carceribus sese effundere quadrigae,
Addunt in spatia, et frustra retinacula tendens
Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.

(a) Conjugate the verbs to which the following forms belong:—sistunt, arsere, manare, everso, queritur, effossis, molitur, terreberere.

(b) Mark the quantities of—cubile, pampinus, quadrigae, auriga. Indicate the scansion of—

Fluviorum rex Eridanus

and of

Glauco et Panopeae et Inoo Melicertae.

(c) What epithets does Vergil apply to—sues, asellus, mus, talpae, formica, lepores, hirundo, canes?

(For Degree Supplementalists.)

I.

Translate :—

Ἄρ' οὖν, ὃ λέγω, πρὸς θεῶν, οὕτως οὐδὲ μουσικοὶ πρότερον ἐσόμεθα, οὔτε αὐτοὶ οὔτε οὓς φάμεν ἡμῖν παιδευτέον εἶναι τοὺς φύλακας, πρὶν ἂν τὰ τῆς σωφροσύνης εἶδη καὶ ἀνδρείας καὶ ἐλευθεριότητος καὶ μεγαλοπρεπείας καὶ ὅσα τούτων ἀδελφὰ καὶ τὰ τούτων ἀδ' ἐναντία πανταχοῦ περιφερόμενα γνωρίζωμεν καὶ ἐνόντα ἐν οἷς ἔνεστιν αἰσθανώμεθα καὶ αὐτὰ καὶ εἰκόνας αὐτῶν, καὶ μήτε ἐν σμικροῖς μήπε ἐν μεγάλοις ἀτιμάζωμεν, ἀλλὰ τῆς αὐτῆς οἰώμεθα τέχνης εἶναι καὶ μελέτης; Πολλὴ ἀνάγκη, ἔφη. Οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὅτου ἂν ξυμπίπτῃ ἐν τε τῇ ψυχῇ καλὰ ἦθῃ ἐνόντα καὶ ἐν τῷ εἶδει ὁμολογοῦντα ἐκείνοις καὶ ξυμφωνοῦντα, τοῦ αὐτοῦ μετέχοντα τύπου, τοῦτ' ἂν εἴῃ κάλλιστον θέαμα τῷ δυναμένῳ θεᾶσθαι; Πολύ γε. Καὶ μὴν τό γε κάλλιστον ἐρασμιώτατον. Πῶς δ' οὐ; Τῶν δὴ ὅ τι μάλιστα τοιούτων ἀνθρώπων ὃ γε μουσικὸς ἐρῶν ἂν' εἰ δὲ ἀξύμφωνος εἴῃ, οὐκ ἂν ἐρῶν. Οὐκ ἂν, εἰ γέ τι, ἔφη, κατὰ τὴν ψυχὴν ἐλλείποι' εἰ μέντοι τι κατὰ τὸ σῶμα, ὑπομείνειεν ἂν ὥστ' ἐθέλειν ἀσπάζεσθαι.

(a) State briefly Plato's views of music.

(b) φαίνεται μοι εἰς σμικρότερα κατακερματίζεσθαι — Explain.

(c) ὥσπερ αἶρα φέρουσα ἀπὸ χρηστῶν τόπων ὑγίειαν. What is this used to illustrate?

(d) In what important point should the training of the physician differ from that of the judge?

[II.]

Translate :—

Cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi
 Praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, alter
 Dives et importunus ad umbram lucis ab ortu
 Silvestrem flammis et ferro mitiget agrum,
 Scit genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum,
 Naturae deus humanae, mortalis in unum
 Quodque caput vultu mutabilis, albus et ater.
 Utar et ex modico quantum res poscet acervo
 Tollam, nec metuam quid de me iudicet heres,
 Quod non plura datis invenerit; et tamen idem
 Scire volam quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti
 Discrepet et quantum discordet parcus avaro.
 Distat enim spargas tua prodigus an neque sumptum
 Invitus facias neque plura parare labores,
 Ac potius, puer ut festis Quinquatribus olim,
 Exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim.

State and illustrate by quotations

(a) The chief themes of the Epistles.

(b) Horace's 'Defence of Poesy.'

(c) Horace's autobiographical confidences.

(d) His reasons for the Romans' failure in literature.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. He said that he would soon return.
 2. Having said this, he went away.
 3. Learning is difficult; teaching is more difficult.
 4. He sent 1000 soldiers to meet the enemy.
 5. The spirit of the soldiery differed widely. The Romans, though they were fighting far away from their country, had easily been convinced by their officers that they were fighting for Italy and Rome. Consequently, as if their return home depended on the issue of the battle, they had resolved in their hearts to conquer or die. Less resolute were the men in the other army. Most of them were Spaniards, who would rather be beaten in Spain than dragged victorious into Italy.
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MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Que l'homme contemple donc la nature entière dans sa haute et pleine majesté; qu'il éloigne sa vue des objets bas qui l'environnent; qu'il regarde cette éclatante lumière mise comme une lampe éternelle pour éclairer l'univers; que la terre lui paraisse comme un point, au prix du vaste tour que cet astre décrit; et qu'il s'étonne de ce que ce vaste tour lui-même n'est qu'un point très délicat à l'égard de celui que les astres qui roulent dans le firmament embrassent. Mais si notre vue s'arrête là, que l'imagination passe outre: elle se lassera plutôt de concevoir que la nature de fournir. Tout ce monde visible n'est qu'un trait imperceptible dans l'ample sein de la nature. Nulle idée n'en approche. Nous avons beau enfler nos conceptions au delà des espaces imaginables: nous n'enfantons que des atomes, au prix de la réalité des choses. C'est une sphère infinie dont le centre est partout, la circonférence nulle part. Enfin c'est le plus grand caractère sensible de la toute-puissance de Dieu, que notre imagination se perde dans cette pensée.

Or—

Es ist eigentümlich, wie in unserer Zeit so ganz verschiedene psychische Bedürfnisse gleichzeitig wirksam sind, und wie sie ganz entgegengesetzte Strebungen hervorrufen. Eine Strömung, die man als romantisch bezeichnen mag, sucht mit unmittelbaren Seelenkräften über alles bloss Rationelle zu triumphieren, und eine andere sucht mit den Mitteln der exakten Naturwissenschaft und der darauf beruhenden Technik Gebiete zu bewältigen, die immer ein Leben jenseits und oberhalb dieser Sphäre des Exakten zu haben schienen. Einigermassen wird es übrigens bei den pädagogischen Experimentalversuchen fühlbar, dass man vielfach offenbar der Welt der praktischen Berufspädagogen eine klägliche Abhängigkeit von Überlieferung und Routine zutraut,

und ihren Mitgliedern dies von aussen her zum Bewusstsein zu bringen hat dann einen besonderen Reiz. Das ehrliche Wahrheitsstreben aller wissenschaftlich Arbeitenden in allen Ehren: aber es wird mitunter doch durch besondere Gefühle oder Wünsche erst recht beflügelt.

2. Translate into French or German :—

General von Roon once showed how magnificently the system worked. Meeting an old friend at a Berlin railway-station the morning after France's declaration of war in the summer of 1870, the Minister of War was the object of his acquaintance's sympathy owing to the burden of work upon his shoulders.

'On the contrary,' was von Roon's astounding reply, 'everything is thoroughly prepared. The orders have been forwarded, the machine is working without friction, so that I have absolutely nothing to do. I have never had a quieter time before, and I'm going to my country place for a few days' rest, and to gather strength for the trying times that await us.'

Imagine the War Minister of a great power going out of town to take a vacation on the morn of the declaration of war!

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Define 'dew-point,' and describe a method of determining it.

Prove that the ratio of the quantity of water-vapour contained in a certain volume of air to the quantity present in it if saturated is equal to the ratio of the maximum vapour-pressure of aqueous vapour at the dew-point to the maximum pressure at the air-temperature.

2. What do you mean by the moment of a magnet?

Explain how you could determine the moment of a given magnet, being given the intensity of the horizontal component of the Earth's force.

3. Define the unit of electric pressure.

How may pressures be compared by means of a high-resistance galvanometer? Explain why it is necessary for the resistance of the galvanometer to be large.

4. Describe the construction and explain the working of a Ruhmkorff coil.

5. Being provided with a spectrometer and a glass prism, describe how you would determine the refractive index of the glass for sodium light.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. By what experiments would you distinguish between acetylene, olefiant gas, marsh gas, and hydrogen?

2. Mention all the products which can be obtained by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol, and state the conditions under which each of them may be formed.

3. What volume of sulphur dioxide, measured at 0°C . and 760 mm., would be obtained by heating 10 grams of copper with excess of strong sulphuric acid?

$$[\text{Cu} = 63; \text{S} = 32; \text{O} = 16,]$$

4. By what methods are the following substances prepared:—Sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda? Write the chemical equation for each reaction.

5. Describe the chemical changes which take place in the production of ethyl alcohol from (a) grape sugar, (b) cane sugar, (c) starch.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. By what experiments would you distinguish between olefiant gas, marsh gas, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen?

2. Mention all the products which can be obtained by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol, and state the conditions under which each of them may be formed.

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POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.]

(For Senior Sophisters only.)

1. 'The connexion between profits and prices is not only fundamental in practice, but is also fundamental in theory.'

Explain and discuss this statement.

Or,

Give the reasons for state regulation of note issues. How far do you regard them as satisfactory?

2. State accurately Mill's argument in favour of a Second Chamber. How would he reform the House of Lords?

Or,

Sketch the essential elements of a federal system. How does Mill explain the success of the Supreme Court of the United States?

[B.]

(For all Candidates.)

3. Discuss, after Mill, the probable advantages of the due representation of minorities.

Or,

Examine the practical value of the distinction between order and progress in dealing with questions of government.

4. What is meant by 'elasticity of demand'? How does it influence the operation of taxes on commodities?

Or,

'International bimetallism is theoretically possible; but national bimetallism is unstable and inconvenient.'

Comment on this statement.

[C.]

(Far Degree Candidates only.)

5. Point out the effect of custom on the different departments of economic activity.

Or,

Discuss the proper use of the terms 'productive' and 'unproductive.'

6. Give some account of 'the growth of the Inner Cabinet.' How far is it a modern feature of the English system?

Or,

Explain the functions of (a) the Privy Council, (b) the Comptroller-General.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Candidates are not to attempt more than SIX questions, nor more than TWO from any division.]

(For Degree Supplementalists.)

[A.]

1. What does Newman say should be the practical end of a University, if such an end must be assigned?

2. How does Newman contrast the effects of (a) mere solitary study, and (b) being *overtaught* by others?

3. What reasons does Newman give for preferring to speak of education rather than of instruction in a University?

[B.]

4. Statistics show that the children of the better classes are superior in height and weight to those of the classes socially below them. How would Spencer apply physiological principles to explain this?

5. How does Spencer seek to justify his assertion that the penalties inflicted by nature for the transgressions of her laws are 'proportionate to the transgressions'? Support or criticize his description of nature's penalties as 'constant, direct, unhesitating,' or as 'not in excess of the amount necessary'?

6. What instances does Spencer give to illustrate his thesis that there is an inevitable relationship between the successive systems of education and the successive social states in which they have existed?

[C.]

7. What are the physical, mental, and moral characteristics of the period from six to eight years of age?

8. 'The nished product of a conceptual judgment may further function as a condensed experience in facing new situations: this functioning still involves a judgment process.' Explain.

9. Show that sensori-motor actions and ideo-motor actions may both be taken as types of marginal habits.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

[Candidates are not to attempt more than THREE questions from [A] and THREE from [B].]

[A.]

1. What does Kant say on punishment, and what on the sense of shame?

2. Kant holds that the formation of character is the ultimate aim in education. What does he mean by character, and how does he propose to form it?

3. Give instances of some very crude or credulous views held by Kant.

4. What does Kant mean by *physical* and *practical* training respectively? Into what three parts does he divide the latter?

[B.]

5. What, in Locke's opinion, are the most serious faults of children?

6. Give Locke's views on the advantages and disadvantages of pain in the education of children.

7. Give his views on the teaching of Latin.

8. Give the most valuable of Locke's hints on the improvement of memory.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Express (as far as possible) the following E proposition, first as an A proposition, and secondly as an I proposition :—

No man who is not a fool can believe all that the newspapers tell him.

2. If the middle term of a valid syllogism is predicate of both premisses, determine the quantity of the major premiss.

3. If the major term of a valid syllogism is predicate of the major premiss, can you determine in any way the character of the minor premiss?

4. If the conclusion of a valid syllogism be affirmative and universal, show what the mood and figure must be.

5. (a) Why is the First Figure regarded as the fundamental figure of syllogism?

(b) Name the mood and figure of the subjoined syllogism, and reduce it to the first figure :—

All socialists disapprove of private ownership of land.

No man who disapproves of private ownership of land is himself a landowner.

∴ no landowner is a socialist.

6. Express the following reasonings in syllogistic form :—

(a) Nothing can happen by chance, for this would contradict the Law of Causation, which is presupposed by all science.

(b) Men cannot at the same time claim merit for good actions on the ground that man is free, and exemption from blame on the ground that man is a necessary being.

7. Give an example of (a) an argumentum ad hominem, (b) an argument in a circle, (c) a fallacy in hypothetical reasoning, (d) a fallacy of composition.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. Explain the term 'work.' How is the work done measured?

(a) Prove that the work done by two forces is equal to the work done by their resultant.

2. Four sailors raise an anchor by means of a capstan, the radius of which is 6 ins., and the length of the spokes is 6 feet from the capstan. If each man exerts a force equal to the weight of 112 lbs., find the weight of the anchor.

3. Show how to use Atwood's machine in order to prove that a body acted on by a constant force moves with constant acceleration.

4. A pressure equal to the weight of 10 kilogrammes acts on a body continually for 10 seconds, and causes it to describe 10 metres in that time. Find the mass of the body.

5. Prove that the common surface of two liquids which do not mix is a horizontal plane, provided that they are in equilibrium and subject to the Earth's attraction only.

6. Discuss briefly the two following points in the theory of the common pump:—

(a) The function of the piston-valve.

(b) The limit of the height of the suction-valve above the level of the water in the well.

7. When the barometer stands at 29 inches, find the pressure in lbs. weight per square inch exerted by the atmosphere, assuming that the specific gravity of mercury is 13.6.

8. Given a double convex lens, how can its focal length be determined?

9. Draw diagrams of the various kinds of lenses, and show the effect of each lens on a beam of parallel rays.

10. Explain the optical construction of the human eye.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. WEBB.

[Full marks for this paper may be obtained by answering EIGHT questions.]

1. Draw diagrams of the celestial sphere for places at 10° and 80° north latitude, marking on them the meridian, horizon, zenith, pole, and the Sun's diurnal path on June 21st.

2. State the law which connects the periodic times and the mean distances of the planets, and from it prove that of two planets the one which is nearer the Sun has a greater velocity in its orbit than the other.

3. Explain how the constant of refraction can be determined by observation of a single circumpolar star when the observer's latitude is known. Is this method feasible at all times of the year?

4. Explain the following terms in reference to the Moon:—*sidereal period, synodic period, sidereal period of the nodes, synodic period of the nodes*. Find the synodic period of the nodes, given that the sidereal period of the nodes is $18\frac{2}{3}$ years.

5. Draw diagrams illustrating lunar and solar eclipses. Explain from them the relative frequency of each kind of eclipse.

6. Apparent noon is observed to occur at a certain place at 6 p.m. by a Greenwich chronometer. Find the observer's longitude if on the day of observation the equation of time at Greenwich mean noon is $+ 7' 30''$, and on the next day it is $+ 7' 36''$.

7. What is the 'aberration of light'? How much does it displace a star, and in what direction? What effect has it on a star's apparent position during a year?

8. Show by a diagram why it is that Venus is sometimes a morning, sometimes an evening star; also how her maximum elongation can be calculated.

The positions of maximum elongation occur at two unequal intervals of time?

9. Give an account of Mars' satellites. A circumstance unique in the solar system occurs in connexion with one of them. What is this, and how will it affect the behaviour of the satellite as viewed from Mars?

10. Draw rough sketch-maps showing the relative position of

(a) the Seven Stars of the Plough (or Ursa Major), and the Pole-star;

(b) Orion's Belt, Sirius, Aldebaran, Rigel, and Betelgeux.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The general characteristics of Bacon's essays (with illustrative quotations and references).

2. Bacon's views on education.

3. The political morality of Walpole's time.

4. Walpole as a statesman.

CLASSICS.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

I. Translate:—

εἰ δέ τις ὑμῶν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν Φίλιππον εὐτυχοῦντα ὁρῶν ταύτῃ φοβερὸν προσπολεμῆσαι νομίζει, σῶφρονος μὲν ἀνθρώπου λογισμῷ χρῆται· μεγάλη γὰρ ῥοπή, μᾶλλον δὲ τὸ ὕλον ἢ τύχῃ παρὰ πάντ' ἐστὶ τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράγματα· οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἔγωγε, εἴ τις αἰρεσίῃ μοι δοίῃ, τὴν τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως τύχην ἂν ἐλοίμην, ἐθελόντων ἂν προσήκει ποιεῖν ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ κατὰ μικρὸν, ἢ τὴν ἐκείνου· πολὺ γὰρ πλείους ἀφορμὰς εἰς τὸ τὴν παρὰ τῶν θεῶν εὐνοίαν ἔχειν ὁρῶ ὑμῖν ἐνούσας ἢ 'κείνῳ. ἀλλ', οἶμαι, καθήμεθα οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες· οὐκ ἔνι δ' αὐτὸν ἀργοῦντα οὐδὲ τοῖς

φίλοις ἐπιτάττειν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τι ποιεῖν, μή τί γε δὴ τοῖς θεοῖς. οὐ δὴ θαυμαστόν ἐστιν, εἰ στρατευόμενος καὶ πονῶν ἐκεῖνος αὐτὸς καὶ παρὼν ἐφ' ἅπασι καὶ μηδένα καιρὸν μηδ' ὥραν παραλείπων ἡμῶν μελλόντων καὶ ψηφισμένων καὶ πυνθανομένων περιγίγνεται.—DEMOSTHENES.

2. What was the position of affairs when the *First Philippic* was delivered? What policy does Demosthenes recommend?

3. Give the meaning of these phrases: οἱ δανειζόμενοι ῥαδίως ἐπὶ τοῖς μεγάλοις τόκοις—ἐν προσθήκης μέρει—εἰσεφέρετε κατὰ συμμορίας—ἐνεκά γε ψηφισμάτων ἐδεδώκει δίκην—οἱ πλάττοντες τοὺς πηλίνους.

4. What was the situation of Amphipolis? What was its importance to Philip, and how did he get hold of it?

How does Demosthenes satirize in the *Third Olynthiac* the frivolous objects on which the Athenians wasted their energies?

MR. R. J. GWYNN.

1. Translate:—

Quis gremio Enceladi doctique Palaemonis affert
Quantum grammaticus meruit labor? et tamen ex hoc
Quodcunque est (minus est autem, quam rhetoris aera)
Discipuli custos praemordet Acoenonetus
Et, qui dispensat, frangit sibi. Cede, Palaemon,
Et patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter, quam
Institor hibernae tegetis niveique cadurei;
Dummodo non pereat, mediae quod noctis ab hora
Sedisti, qua nemo faber, qua nemo sederet,
Qui docet obliquo lanam deducere ferro;
Dummodo non pereat totidem olfecisse lucernas,
Quot stabant pueri, quum totus decolor esset
Flaccus et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni.
Rara tamen merces, quae cognitione tribuni
Non egeat.

JUVENAL.

2. Explain fully the phrases:—Ede ubi consistas; vitem posce libello; crambe repetita; ventosa cucurbita; Mamercorum alapas.

3. What does Juvenal consider Nero's worst act of tyranny?

Whom does he call *calvus Nero*?

How does he refer to Moses?

Give three names for different classes of gladiators.

4. Describe after Juvenal (a) the crowd in the streets of Rome; (b) the wrongs of the subject provinces.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

Translate into Latin:—

1. I think that there ought to be two consuls in the State.

2. Marius got together an army of unconquered veterans.

3. He announced the arrival of Caesar with all his forces.

4. Caesar marched thither, and the Germans entered into negotiations with him for settlements in Gaul. These he was unwilling to grant, but he recommended them to join the Ubii, who were hard pressed by the Suevi, and would be glad of their support. Upon this, further delays took place, and the suspicion arose in Caesar's mind that the only object of the negotiators was to gain time until the arrival of the main body of their cavalry should give them the superiority.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. TATE.

1. Translate into English :—

Accablé de cette inspiration sublime, il s'endormit la tête sur son instrument, et ne se réveilla qu'au jour. Les chants de la nuit lui remontèrent avec peine dans la mémoire comme les impressions d'un rêve. Il les écrivit, les nota, et courut chez Diétrich. Il le trouva dans son jardin, bêchant de ses propres mains des laitues d'hiver. La femme du maire patriote n'était pas encore levée. Diétrich l'éveilla, il appela quelques amis tous passionnés comme lui pour la musique et capables d'exécuter la composition de De Lisle. Une des jeunes filles accompagnait. Rouget chanta. A la première strophe les visages pâlirent, à la seconde les larmes coulèrent, aux dernières le délire de l'enthousiasme éclata. L'hymne de la patrie était trouvé !

Le nouveau chant, exécuté quelques jours après à Strasbourg, vola de ville en ville sur tous les orchestres populaires.

Or,

Tyrol ist sehr schön, aber die schönsten Landschaften können uns nicht entzücken bei trüber Witterung und ähnlicher Gemüthsstimmung. Diese ist bei mir immer die Folge von jener, und da es draussen regnete, so war auch in mir schlechtes Wetter. Nur dann und wann durfte ich den Kopf zum Wagen hinausrecken, dann schaute ich himmelhohe Berge, die mich ernsthaft ansahen, und mir mit den ungeheuern Häuptern und langen Wolkenbärten eine glückliche Reise zunichten. Hie und da bemerkte ich auch ein fernblaues Berglein, das sich auf die Fusszehen zu stellen schien, und den anderen Bergen recht neugierig über die Schultern blickte, wahrscheinlich um mich zu sehen. Dabei kreischten überall die Waldbäche, die sich wie toll von den Höhen herabstürzten und in den dunkeln Thalstrudeln versammelten.

2. Translate into French or German :—

Two students, named Smith and Jones, lived in two adjoining rooms on the third floor of a furnished house in College Street. 'Go to Mr. Jones's room,' said Smith to his servant one day, 'and ask him to lend me his dictionary.' The servant obeyed the order. 'I never lend my books,' answered Jones. 'People never give books back. But if Mr. Smith would like to come in here, he can consult the dictionary as long as he likes.' Smith, however, hurt by this answer, did not avail himself of the offer made him.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Define the coefficient of absolute expansion of a liquid, and describe how to determine its value for mercury.
2. Explain clearly the difference between boiling and evaporation, and describe illustrative experiments.
3. Describe how to measure the dip at a given place.
4. Describe the way in which you would plot the lines of magnetic force due to a current flowing round a circular coil of wire.
Draw diagrams showing the nature of the lines (a) if the coil is a flat coil, (b) if it is wound in the form of a spiral.
5. Define electric pressure.
Explain what the energy of an electric current depends upon, and how you would make the measurements required to determine it in a given case.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. A mixture of 10 c.c. of carbon monoxide, 10 c.c. of marsh gas, and 30 c.c. of oxygen, measured at 0°C . and 760 mm., is exploded in an endiometer. What is the volume of the residual gas at the same temperature and pressure, and of what does it consist?
2. Classify the following substances as oxidising or reducing agents, and give examples of the action of each:—(a) chlorine water, (b) sulphuretted hydrogen, (c) sulphurous acid, (d) hydrogen peroxide, (e) nitric acid.
3. On what grounds has the formula NH_3 been given to ammonia?
4. How would you distinguish (a) a nitrite from a nitrate, (b) a bromide from a chloride, (c) a metaphosphate from an orthophosphate?
5. What are the chief sources of boron? Write the formulae of the oxide, chloride, and nitride of boron. What is the action of water on each of these compounds?

HISTORY.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[Four questions to be attempted—two in each section.]

[A.]

1. Estimate the value to England of the Norman Conquest.
2. Sketch and discuss briefly the nature of the quarrel between Anselm and Henry I.
3. What part did England play in the Crusades?
4. Describe the chief events which led to the Wars of the Roses.

[B.]

1. Account for the decline and fall of the Carolingian Empire.
2. Sketch the chief events of the reign of Philip IV of France.
3. Indicate the importance of the struggle between Louis XI and Charles the Bold.
4. Write short notes on two of the following:—Alcuin, Bernard of Clairvaux, Suger, Etienne Marcel.

 EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Candidates should attempt TWO or THREE questions from [A] and ONE or TWO from [B], i.e. FOUR or FIVE in all.]

[A.]

1. What is the test of truth, as given by Welton in his first chapter? How does he justify it?
2. Criticize Mill's *dictum* that 'it is not true that only one effect must be connected with only one cause or assemblage of conditions . . . Many causes produce death.'
3. 'Induction is primarily analytic . . . but it is also synthetic . . . Deduction primarily synthetic . . . but in it we analyze the system unawares.' Explain.
4. What is the part of previous knowledge in 'observation'?
5. Give some of the criteria which assist in deciding whether testimony is to be accepted as sufficiently convincing.
6. What is the general bearing of logic on education?

[B.]

7. Write on the School of the Rhetor, and the qualities which Quintilian held that it should impart.
8. 'However nearly the ethical teaching of Stoicism resembled that of Christianity, there was no similarity in the extent of its influence, and therefore in its educational character.' Explain.
9. Give some account of the revival of learning under Charles the Great.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRASER.

1. A, B, C rent a field for £159 12s.; A puts in 14 horses, B 32 oxen, and C 46 sheep: supposing cost of the keep of a horse, ox, and sheep to be the ratios 3, 2, 1, how should the rent be divided?

2. A merchant sells an article at an advance of 10 per cent. on the cost price: how much of the selling price is profit?

3. At what price must I buy a 4 per cent. stock with the proceeds of sale of £9600 3 per cent. stock at $86\frac{3}{8}$ in order that I may have no change in my income, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. brokerage being allowed on each transaction?

4. What annual payment will discharge a debt of £110 due in 5 years, simple interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. per annum?

5. If $x + y = z$, prove that $x^3 + y^3 + 3xyz = z^3$.

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{3}{4-2x} + \frac{30}{8(1-x)} = \frac{3}{2-x} + \frac{5}{2-2x}.$$

7. Simplify the expression—

$$\frac{(a+b)^2 - c^2}{a^2 + ab - ac} \times \frac{a}{(a+c)^2 - b^2} \times \frac{(a-b)^2 - c^2}{ab - b^2 - bc}.$$

8. Resolve into factors the expressions—

$$(a) \ x^4 - 2x^3 - 63x^2,$$

$$(b) \ a(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) + b(a^2 + c^2 - b^2).$$

9. Find the values of x and y which satisfy the equations

$$a_1x + b_1y = c_1,$$

$$a_2x + b_2y = c_2.$$

10. A sum of £17 4s. is made up of 248 coins which are either florins or shillings: how many are there of each?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. ROGERS.

1. A liner 660 ft. long, moving perpendicular to the line of sight, is observed to be just covered by the diameter of a halfpenny (1 inch) held perpendicular to the line of sight at a distance of 32 inches from the eye. Find the distance of the liner from the observer.

2. Find to two decimal places the sine and cosine of an angle whose tangent is $\cdot 5$.

Show that the angle must lie in one of two quadrants, and state the algebraic sign of the sine and cosine for each of those quadrants.

3. Express $\tan(A + B + C)$ in terms of $\tan A$, $\tan B$, and $\tan C$.

4. Simplify

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A},$$

and find its value when $A = 10^\circ$.

5. Given $\sin A = \cdot 9$, find $\sin 3A$, and explain why it is negative.

Show that $\sin 30^\circ$ may be determined by finding the least value of x (greater than zero) for which $\sin 3x = 0$.

6. Find the value of $\tan 15^\circ$.

7. Using

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab},$$

prove that the length of the perpendicular from the vertex A of a triangle on the side a is

$$\frac{2}{a} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.$$

8. Show how to find, either by direct measurement or by trigonometry, the height of a mountain by observations at two places in the horizontal plane.

9. Find the approximate value of $(1\cdot04)^{10}$ given

$$\log 1\cdot04 = \cdot017033,$$

$$\log 1\cdot48024 = \cdot17033.$$

Apply the result to find to the nearest shilling the compound interest on £100 for 10 years at 4 per cent.

10. Given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, show how to solve it by the use of logarithms.

LOGIC.

MR. ALTON.

1. What is meant by quantification of the predicate? How far do we quantify the predicate in ordinary language?

2. What is meant by Induction? What principles does it assume? Can Induction be brought under the logical rules of Deduction?

3. Construct syllogisms in *Disamis* and *Fesapo*, and reduce them ostensively and *per impossibile*.

4. Explain the terms—*conversion per accidens*, *a priori*, *a posteriori*, *analytical*, and *synthetical*. Illustrate your answer.

5. Examine the following arguments:—

(a) All honest politicians seek the good of their country: all politicians therefore are dishonest or seek the good of their country.

(b) He who is content is rich: no covetous man is content: therefore, no covetous man is rich.

6. 'We are involved in a *petitio principii* in syllogistic deduction.' Explain and criticize this statement.

MECHANICS.

MR. WEBB.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

1. Describe an experimental proof of the parallelogram of forces.

2. $ABCD$ is a square, each side being 4 feet long.

Find the sum of the moments of the following forces about the middle point of AB , viz.:—4 lbs. along AB , 5 along CB , 2 along CD , and $3\sqrt{2}$ along the diagonal DB .

3. A body weighing 52 lbs. is sustained on a smooth inclined plane, which rises 5 feet in every 13 of its length, by a rope making an angle of 30° with the plane.

Find the tension of the rope.

4. Define the 'centre of gravity' of a body. Find its position in the case of a plane slab whose shape is that of a square with an isosceles right-angled triangle described on one side.

5. Explain what is meant by the work done by a force.

A man clears out a choked tramrail by running an iron bar along it. The bar is kept inclined to the rail at an angle of 60° , and the thrust given by the man along the bar is 20 pounds.

What work does he do in cleaning 40 feet of rail?

6. Draw a system of pulleys by means of which a mechanical advantage of 8 is obtained, marking the tension of each string in your diagram.

7. A uniform beam 12 feet long, weighing 6 lbs., has weights of 3 and 7 lbs. attached to points respectively 2 and 9 feet from one end, and is supported on props at its ends. Find the pressure on the props.

8. Prove that any number of forces in one plane are in equilibrium if the algebraic sum of their moments is zero about each of three points not in one right line.

(a) Why are the words 'not in one right line' necessary in the above statement?

9. Prove that two couples whose moments are equal and opposite equilibrate.

10. Describe the essentials of a good balance. How can you weigh a body with a faulty balance?

(For Final Freshman Supplementalists.)

Any FIVE of the questions for Senior Freshmen and the following:—

11. State the Law of Motion on which the dynamical method of measuring forces is based.

What is the unit in this system, and how is it related to the weight of a pound mass?

12. A stone is thrown vertically upwards with a velocity of 60 feet per second from the top of a tower 100 feet high. When will it reach the ground at the base of the tower?

13. A body whose mass is 10 lbs. is drawn along a smooth horizontal table by a string passing over a pulley at the edge and attached to a mass of 6 lbs. hanging freely. Find the acceleration and the tension of the string.

14. The sine of the angle of inclination* of a rough plane is $\frac{5}{13}$.

A body set moving down it with a velocity of 8 feet per second comes to rest after moving 13 feet. What is the coefficient of friction?

15. Find the range of a projectile on a horizontal plane when the initial velocity and direction of projection are known.

CLASSICS.

MR. TATE.

[I.]

Translate:—

ἔπειτα δ' οὐτι σωφρόνως ἐδέξατο
τὰ προστυχόντα ξένια, συμφορὰν μαθών,
ἀλλ' εἴ τι μὴ φέροιμεν, ὥτρυνεν φέρειν·
ποτῆρα δ' ἐν χεῖρεσσι κίσσινον λαβὼν
πίνει μελαίνης μητρὸς εὐζωρον μέθυ,
ἕως ἐθέρμην' αὐτὸν ἀμφιβᾶσα φλὸξ
οἴνου· στέφει δὲ κῤᾶτα μυρσίνης κλάδοις
ἄμους· ὕλακτῶν· δισσὰ δ' ἦν μέλη κλύειν·
ὃ μὲν γὰρ ᾗδε, τῶν ἐν Ἀδμήτου κακῶν
οὐδὲι προτιμῶν, οἰκείται δ' ἐκλαίομεν
δέσποιναν· ὅμμα δ' οὐκ ἐδείκνυμεν ξένῳ
τέγγοντες· Ἀδμητος γὰρ ᾧδ' ἐφίετο.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—προστυχόντα, μαθών, ἀμφιβᾶσα, ᾗδε, ἐφίετο.

2. Sketch briefly the plot of the Alcestis.

[II.]

Translate:—

St. Arcano tibi ego hoc dico, ne ille ex te sciat

Neve alius quisquam. Ph. Crede audacter quid lubet.

- St.* Per deos atque homines dico, ne tu illunc agrum
Tuom siris umquam fieri neque gnati tui :
Ei rei argumenta dicam. *Ph.* Audire edepol lubet.
St. Primum omnium, olim terra quom proscinditur,
In quineto quoque sulco moriuntur boves.
Ph. Apage. Acheruntis ostium in vöstrost agro.
St. Tum vinum, prius quam coctumst, pendet putidum.
Le. Consuadet homini, credo. Etsi scelestus est,
At mihi infidelis non est. *St.* Audi cetera.
Postid, frumenti quom alibi messis maxumast,
Tribus tantis illi minus reddit quam obseveris.
Ph. Em istic oportet opseri mores malos,
Si in opserendo possint interfieri.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse—siris, coctumst, obseveris, interfieri.

2. In what sense does Plautus use solstitialis morbus, latrocinari, nudius sextus, sed quid ais ?

(For Final Freshmen Supplementalists.)

[I.]

Translate :—

ὥς δ' ὅτε νεβρὸν ὄρεσφι κύων ἐλάφοιο δίηται,
ὄρσας ἐξ εὐνῆς, διὰ τ' ἄγκεα καὶ διὰ βήσσας·
τὸν δ' εἰ πέρ τε λάθῃσι καταπτῆξας ὑπὸ θάμνῳ,
ἀλλὰ τ' ἀνιχνεύων θέει ἔμπεδον, ὅφρα κεν εὕρῃ·
ὥς Ἐκτωρ οὐ λῆθε ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα.
ὀσσάκι δ' ὀρμήσειε πυλάων Δαρδανιάων
ἀντίον αἰξασθαὶ ἐὺδμήτους ὑπὸ πύργους,
εἰ πῶς οἱ καθύπερθεν ἀλάλκοιεν βελέεσσι,
τοσσάκι μιν προπάροιθεν ἀποστρέψασκε παραφθὰς
πρὸς πεδίον· αὐτὸς δὲ ποτὶ πτόλιος πέτετ' αἰεὶ.
ὥς δ' ἐν ὀνείρῳ οὐ δύναται φεύγοντα διώκειν·
οὔτ' ἄρ' ὁ τὸν δύναται ὑποφεύγειν οὔθ' ὁ διώκειν·
ὥς ὁ τὸν οὐ δύνατο μάρψαι ποσὶν, οὐδ' ὁς ἀλύξαι.

HOMER.

1. Parse—ὄρεσφι, ὄρσας, ὀρμήσειε, παραφθὰς, μάρψαι.

2. What do the following words mean :—γλήνεα, φωριαμός, αἰσυμνη-
τήρ, βούβρωστις, κάπετος.

[II.]

Translate :—

Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
Inpositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum :
Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo
Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat et terris inmittit apricis.

Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.
Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe submotos arcet arena.

VERGIL.

1. Parse—lapsa, gurgite, fugat, ulterioris, summotos.
2. Vergil compares Dido in her frenzy with two celebrated personages of ancient Greek legend. Who are those personages, and in what Greek plays are they brought on the stage? Quote Vergil's lines if you can.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin prose:—

The generals were summoned, the trumpeter was ordered to be in attendance: but he was hardly needed to sound an alarm through the city. The precise nature of the danger was probably understood by few: the general opinion was perhaps that Philip was in full march for Attica. All waited impatiently for the morning. At day-break the Five Hundred were assembled, while the people flocked to the Pnyx; and the seats were already filled by a curious and anxious multitude, before the Council had gone through the preliminary forms required to introduce the business. At length the Council entered: the bearer of the news was produced, and made to repeat his story: then followed the herald's invitation: Who will speak? An unusually long pause ensued: the herald reiterated his question; but no one came forward out of the crowd of orators and official persons present, until at last Demosthenes mounted the bema.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into English:—

Or toute cette multitude attendait depuis le matin. Bon nombre de ces honnêtes curieux grelottaient dès le point du jour devant le grand degré du Palais; quelques-uns même affirmaient avoir passé la nuit en travers de la grande porte pour être sûrs d'entrer les premiers. La foule s'épaississait à tout moment, et, comme une eau qui dépasse son niveau, commençait à monter le long des murs, à s'enfler autour des piliers, à déborder sur les entablements, sur les corniches, sur les appuis des fenêtres, sur toutes les saillies de l'architecture, sur tous les reliefs de la sculpture.

Or—

Ein reicher, gutthätiger Mann wollte einen seiner Sklaven glücklich machen; er schenkte ihm die Freiheit und liess ihm ein Schiff mit

vielen köstlichen Waaren ausrüsten. „Geh,“ sagte er, „und segle damit in ein fremdes Land; wuchere mit diesen Waaren, und aller Gewinn soll dein sein.“ — Der Sklave reisste ab; aber kaum war er einige Zeit auf der See, als sich ein heftiger Sturm erhob und das Schiff gegen eine Klippe warf, dass es scheiterte. Die köstlichen Waaren versanken im Meer, alle seine Gefährten kamen um, und er selbst erreichte mit genauer Noth das Ufer einer Insel. Hungerig, nackt und ohne Hülfe, ging er tiefer ins Land hinein, und weinte über sein Unglück, als er von fern eine grosse Stadt erblickte, aus der ihm eine Menge Einwohner mit grossem Geschrei entgegenkam.

2. Translate into French or German :—

On Monday William of Orange arrived at Leyden and took up his quarters in the Baron of Montfoort's house. The people hailed their 'Father William' with great rejoicing; and the indefatigable champion of the freedom of the Netherlands, in the midst of the satisfaction and triumph that surrounded him, busied himself for the further prosperity of the town. At a later period he rewarded the staunch endurance of its inhabitants with a truly glorious monument of their victory—the University of Leyden.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

[Choose ONE subject.]

- (a) The description of nature in Marvell's and Milton's poems.
- (b) The movements of the age as reflected in the poetry of the early years of the nineteenth century.
- (c) George Eliot's Humour.

(For Final Freshman Supplementalists.)

- (a) The 'mala gaudia mentis' of Richard III.
- (b) Shakspeare's conception of Queen Margaret.
- (c) The faint flicker of Addison's humour.
- (d) The waspish pungency of Pope.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Construct an equilateral triangle equal in area to the sum of the areas of two equilateral triangles whose sides are 3 inches and 4 inches respectively.

(a) Measure the length of its side.

2. Construct a triangle which has its three sides equal to 2, 3, 4 inches respectively, and inscribe a circle in it.

3. State all the cases in which two triangles possessing the same three parts are identical.

4. On a given straight line construct a parallelogram having an angle equal to a given angle and its area equal to the area of a given triangle.

5. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares of the whole line and of one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square of the other.

(a) Prove that the square of the sum of two lines is equal to the square of their difference, together with four times their rectangle.

6. Explain what is meant by saying that two circles touch one another.

(a) Prove that two circles can only touch one another at one point.

7. If from a point without a circle there can be drawn two straight lines, one of which cuts the circle and the other meets it, and if the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle be equal to the square of the line which meets it, the line which meets the circle touches it.

8. Prove that the straight line which bisects the vertical angle of a triangle divides the opposite side into segments which have the same ratio to one another as the adjacent sides of the triangle have.

(a) State and prove the converse.

9. Describe a rectilineal figure which shall be equal to one given rectilineal figure and similar to another.

10. Prove that, in equal circles, angles, whether at the centre or circumference, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. If the price of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consols is $80\frac{1}{2}$, what rate of interest has an investor for his money?

2. Find the product of $421\cdot34$ and $\cdot0017$, and divide the former by the latter to two places of decimals.

3. A man has to pay two years hence £540 16s., the rate of interest (compound) being 4 per cent. How much money if paid now will clear him?

4. A wins 3 out of every 5 finished games with C ; B wins 4 out of every 7 finished games with C . What proportional of finished games ought A win when playing with B ?

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-2}{3} - \frac{3}{4}(3-5x) = \frac{4}{3}\left(4x - \frac{9}{2}\right) + 6\frac{5}{6},$$

and verify your answer.

6. Find to the nearest decimal the value of x satisfying the equation

$$7x^2 - 11x - 17 = 0.$$

7. A party dines for £1. If there had been one more and the price had been one penny per head less, the total cost would have been increased by 7d.: find the cost of the dinner per head. Verify your answer.

8. Find values of x and y satisfying the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x - 2y &= -11, \\ x^2 - 2y^2 &= 7. \end{aligned}$$

Verify your answer.

9. Simplify

$$\left(\frac{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + 2ab + b^2} \right) \div \left(\frac{a}{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{1}{a + b} \right).$$

10. Simplify

$$\left(x^{-\frac{3}{4}} y^{\frac{5}{2}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times \left(\frac{x^9}{y^4} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}}.$$

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Two upright lines subtend angles of 30" and 30° respectively at the eye of an observer in the same horizontal plane as their lower ends, and each line is distant one mile from him. Calculate their heights to the third decimal place.

2. If the tangent of an angle be one-third, calculate, without extracting the square roots, the values of all the other trigonometrical functions.

3. Prove the formula which expresses $\sin(A - B)$ in terms of trigonometrical functions of A and B separately.

4. What is the 'ambiguous case,' and what formula are most conveniently employed in solving it?

5. Show how to express $\tan (A + B)$ in terms of $\tan A$ and $\tan B$.
6. Prove the expression $c = a \cos B + b \cos A$ for all possible cases.
7. Prove the formula which expresses the sine of half the angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.
8. Calculate the area of a triangle whose sides are 19, 20, 21. (The square root need not be extracted, but all the square factors should be put outside it.)
9. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin 7A + \sin 13A}{\cos A + \cos 7A + \cos 13A}.$$

10. Calculate the cosines of the triangle whose sides are 8, 17, and 15, showing how when one value has been calculated out, the others can be easily inferred without going through the long process again.

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

[I.]

Translate :—

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera cori ;
Tranquillo silet immotaque attollitur unda
Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori ;
Cetera populea velatur fronde iuventus
Nudatosque umeros oleo perfusa nitescit.
Considunt transtris, intentaque bracchia remis ;
Intenti expectant signum, exultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.

VIRGIL.

Parse fully—submersum, perfusa, arrecta, intenti, frondenti, transtris.

[II.]

Translate :—

“Κύκλωψ, τῇ, πῖε οἶνον, ἐπεὶ φάγες ἀνδρόμεα κρέα,
ὄφρ' εἰδῆς, οἶόν τι ποτὶν τόδε νηὺς ἐκεκεύθει
ἡμετέρῃ· σοὶ δ' αὖ λοιβὴν φέρον, εἴ μ' ἐλεήσας
οἴκαδε πέμψεις· σὺ δὲ μαίνεαι οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτῶς.
σχέτλιε, πῶς κέν τίς σε καὶ ὕστερον ἄλλος ἴκοιτο
ἀνθρώπων πολέων ; ἐπεὶ οὐ κατὰ μοῖραν ἔρεξας.”
ὥς ἐφάμην, δ' δ' ἔδεκτο καὶ ἐκπινεν· ἦσατο δ' αἰνῶς

ἡδὺν ποτὸν πίνων καὶ μ' ἦτεε δεύτερον αὖτις·
 “δός μοι ἔτι πρόφρων, καὶ μοι τεδν οὔνομα εἰπὲ
 αὐτίκα νῦν, ἵνα τοι δῶ ξείνιον, ᾧ κε σὺ χαίρης.
 καὶ γὰρ Κυκλώπεσσι φέρει ζείδωρος ἄρουρα
 οἶνον ἑριστάφυλον καὶ σφιν Διὸς ὕμβρος ἀέξει·
 ἀλλὰ τόδ' ἀμβροσίης καὶ νέκταρός ἐστιν ἀπορρώξ.”

HOMER.

Parse fully—φάγες, ἦτεε, δῶ, ἵκοιτο, εἰδῆς.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. He said that the enemy was at hand.
2. He told me this in order that I might tell you.
3. Having returned to Rome, he remained there three days.
4. If you come, I shall be glad.
5. Before him lay a river over which it was easy to advance, but over which if things went ill not one of his little band would ever return. On this occasion, for the first and the last time, his dauntless spirit, during a few hours, shrank from the fearful responsibility of making a decision. He called a council of war. The majority pronounced against fighting; and Clive declared his concurrence with the majority.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

O mère, disait-il, je ne sais ce qu'il s'est passé en moi quand j'ai su que mon oncle avait osé te menacer. Lui, te menacer!... C'est que vois-tu, mère chérie, j'ai votre cœur à tous deux, à toi et à ce noble Gaston de Clameran, mon père. Va! quand il a dit à son frère de s'adresser à toi, il n'avait plus sa pleine raison. Je te connaissais bien, et depuis longtemps. Souvent mon père et moi nous allions rôder autour de ton hôtel, et quand nous t'avions aperçue, nous rentrions heureux. Tu passais, et il me disait: 'Voici ta mère, Raoul!' Te voir! c'était notre joie. Quand nous savions que tu devais te rendre à quelque fête, nous t'attendions à la porte, pour t'apercevoir belle et parée. Que de fois, l'hiver, j'ai lutté de vitesse avec les chevaux de ta voiture pour t'admirer plus longtemps.

Or,

Dazwischen ertönten schrille, kurze, abgerissene Schmerzensschreie, doppelt schrecklich in ihrer Wirkung, weil man ihnen anhörte, dass sie lange und gewaltsam niedergedrückt worden waren und daraus die Furchtbarkeit des Schmerzens ermessen konnte, der sie dennoch er-

presste. Aus diesem Wirniss von schrecklichen Tönen und Geräuschen erhob sich dann plötzlich ein Gesang, aufschwellend aus tiefen, schluchzenden Tönen zu immer steigender Höhe; ein brüllender, gellender, beinah wahnwitziger Gesang, die Ekstase der Qual, den ganzen Raum der Basilika erfüllend wie eine Blutwelle, und hinausdröhnend bis auf die Strasse. Und wenn der Pöbel, der ausserhalb der Basilika stand und die Pforte belagerte, diesen Gesang vernahm, dann beantwortete er ihn mit einem blutdürstigen Geheul.

2. Translate into French or German :—

Johnson came up to London precisely at the time when the condition of a man of letters was most miserable and degraded. It was a dark night between two sunny days. The age of patronage had passed away. The age of general curiosity and intelligence had not arrived. The number of readers is at present so great that a popular author may subsist in comfort and opulence on the profits of his works. In the reigns of William the Third, of Anne, and of George the First, even such men as Congreve and Addison would scarcely have been able to live like gentlemen by the mere sale of their writings.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects :—

1. The age of the mail-coach and the age of the motor-car.
2. The chivalry of the Scottish Border.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRY.

MR. ROGERS.

Practical.

[The method of construction should be stated, but proof is not required.]

1. Describe a square equal in area to an equilateral triangle whose side is 2 inches, and measure the length of the side of the square.
2. Find a mean proportional between 1 inch and 2 inches, and measure it.
3. Describe an equilateral triangle equal in area to a square whose side is 2 inches, and measure the length of the side of the triangle.

Theoretical.

4. Prove that the sum of the three angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.
5. In an obtuse-angled triangle, prove that the square on the side opposite the obtuse angle exceeds the sum of the squares on the sides containing it by a certain quantity.
6. Prove that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle.
7. If the angle in a segment of a circle is half a right angle, prove that the arc of the segment is three-quarters of the whole circumference.
8. Prove that the bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base in the ratio of the sides.
9. If the two triangles ABC and DEF are such that the angles A and B are respectively equal to the angles D and E , prove that the triangles have the same shape.
10. If two parallelograms are equal in area, prove that one can be cut up and placed on the other (*a*) when a side of one parallelogram is equal to a side of the other, and (*b*) when this is not the case.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. If $x + y + z = 0$, prove $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz$.
2. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{x^4 + x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 1}.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned}x + y + z &= 1, \\2x + 3y + 4z &= -8, \\3x + 4y + 6z &= -10.\end{aligned}$$

4. If
- a
- and
- b
- are the roots of
- $x^2 + Px + Q = 0$
- , prove
- $ab = Q$
- .

5. Solve

$$x - y = 2, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 6\frac{1}{2}.$$

6. Find to three places of decimals

$$\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}.$$

7. Find at what times between 3 and 4 o'clock the hands of a clock are at right angles to one another.

8. Find the simple interest on £981 for 315 days at
- $2\frac{1}{4}$
- per cent. per annum.

9. Express 10,000,000 square feet in acres, roods, and perches.

10. What sum invested to-day at 5 per cent. compound interest will amount to £9,261 at the end of three years?

CLASSICS.

MR. CANNING.

1. Translate into English:—

Divis orte bonis, optime Romulae
custos gentis, abes iam nimium diu;
maturum reditum pollicitus patrum
sancto concilio redi.

lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ:
instar veris enim voltus ubi tuus
affulsit populo, gratior it dies
et soles melius nitent.

ut mater iuvenem, quem Notus invido
flatu Carpathii trans maris aequora
cunctantem spatio longius annuo
dulai distinet a domo,

votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,
curvo nec faciem litore dimovet:
sic desiderii icta fidelibus
quaerit patria Caesarem.

2. Give the meanings of—ferax, adorea, indoles, plectrum, balanus, sublustris, illaqueo, argutus, exsultim, funeratus.

3. Parse enisus, pereat, sustulerit, consili, demeret, desine, faece, diffidit, vetet, disce.

4. Explain the allusions :—

(a) Cantaber sera domitus catena.

(b) O magna Karthago probrosis
altior Italiae ruinis.(c) Fratresque tendentes opaco
Pelion imposuisse Olympo.(d) Multaque pars mei
vitabit Libitinam.

5. Translate into English :—

ἐμοὶ μὲν, ὦ Μιλήσιοι ἀνάγκη τοῖς οἴκοι ἄρχουσι πείθεσθαι· ὑμᾶς δὲ ἐγὼ ἀξιώ προθυμοτάτους εἶναι εἰς τὸν πόλεμον διὰ τὸ οἰκοῦντας ἐν βαρβάροις πλεῖστα κακὰ ἤδη ὑπ' αὐτῶν πεπονθέναι. δεῖ δ' ὑμᾶς ἐξηγεῖσθαι τοῖς ἄλλοις συμμάχοις ὅπως ἂν τάχιστα τε καὶ μάλιστα βλάπτωμεν τοὺς πολεμίους, ἕως ἂν οἱ ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος ἤκωσιν, οὓς ἐγὼ ἔπεμψα χρήματα ἄξοντας, ἐπεὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε ὑπάρχοντα Λύσανδρος Κύρῳ ἀποδοὺς ὥς περιττὰ ὄντα οἴχεται· Κύρῳ δὲ ἐλθόντος ἐμοῦ ἐπ' αὐτὸν αἰεὶ ἀνεβάλλετό μοι διαλεχθῆναι, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκείνου θύρας φοιτᾶν οὐκ ἐδυνάμην ἐμμαντὸν πείσαι. ὑπισχνοῦμαι δ' ὑμῖν ἀντὶ τῶν συμβάντων ἡμῖν ἀγαθῶν ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ ᾧ ἂν ἐκεῖνα προσδεχώμεθα χάριν ἀξίαν ἀποδώσειν. ἀλλὰ σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς δείξουμεν τοῖς βαρβάροις ὅτι καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ ἐκείνους θαυμάζειν δυνάμεθα τοὺς ἐχθροὺς τιμωρεῖσθαι.—XENOPHON.

6. Parse—ἐπύθοντο, συνήθροισε, ἀλίσκηται, ἡργυρολογηκότες, ἀφῆκαν, ἑώρα, ἐπαναστάς, ἔδησαν.

7. How does Xenophon express—put out to sea against ; to bring to anchor ; to be slain ; to be banished ; on the spur of the moment ; to enrol soldiers ; transport (ship) ; in full force ?

8. Discuss briefly the trial and condemnation of the generals after Arginusae.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin :—

(a) He said that he was wrong.

(b) He promised to come to-morrow.

(c) I tell you this that you may tell him.

(d) He ordered his soldiers to rise.

(e) If you come, I shall be glad.

(f) At this his relations were sore amazed : not for that they believed that what he had said to them was true, but because they thought that some frenzy distemper had got into his head : therefore, it drawing towards night, and they hoping that sleep might settle his brains, with all haste they got him to bed. But the night was as troublesome to him as the day ; wherefore, instead of sleeping, he spent it in sighs and tears.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. GOLIGHER.

1. Translate into English :—

Il nous arrive parfois de rencontrer des inconnus auxquels nous nous intéressons de but en blanc, à première vue, avant d'avoir même échangé un mot avec eux. Ce fut exactement cet effet que produisit sur Raskolnikoff l'individu qui avait l'air d'un ancien fonctionnaire. Cet homme, qui avait déjà dépassé la cinquantaine, était de taille moyenne et de complexion robuste. Sa tête, en grande partie chauve, ne conservait plus que quelques cheveux gris. Le visage bouffi, jaune ou plutôt verdâtre, accusait des habitudes d'intempérance ; sous les paupières gonflées brillaient de petits yeux rougeâtres, mais pleins de vivacité. Ce personnage portait un vieux frac noir tout déchiré : ennemi du débraillé, il avait correctement passé dans la boutonnière le seul bouton qui restât à son habit. Le gilet de nankin laissait voir un plastron fripé et couvert de taches.

Or

Meine Frau konnte jedwedes englische Buch lesen, ohne viel zu buchstabieren ; und in Sachen des Einpökelns, des Einmachens und der Küche nahm sie es mit jeder andern auf. Dabei rühmte sie sich, im Hauswesen ausserordentlich erfinderisch zu sein, obgleich es mir nicht vorkommen wollte, als ob wir bei all ihrer Erfindsamkeit reicher würden. Dessenungeachtet liebten wir uns von Herzen, und unsere Liebe nahm mit den Jahren zu. Es gab in der That nichts, was uns gegen die Welt oder gegeneinander hätte aufbringen können. Wir hatten ein hübsches, in anmutiger Gegend gelegenes Haus und gute Nachbarschaft. Da unser Haus dicht an der Landstrasse lag, so sprachen Wanderer und reisende Fremde oft bei uns ein, und kosteten unsern Stachelbeerwein, wegen dessen wir in allgemeinem Rufe standen, und ich muss mit dem Wahrheitssinn eines Geschichtsschreibers sagen, dass es niemand gab, der damit nicht zufrieden gewesen wäre.

2. Translate into French or German :—

One morning last autumn I went for a stroll in the Botanical Gardens, in company with Dr. Terty, one of my oldest acquaintances. When I was a mere child, Dr. Terty was practising in the town of V— ; but after about thirty years of this pleasant occupation, all his patients having died—his tenant-farmers, as he called them : and they had brought him in more than many farmers do to their landlords on the best lands in Normandy—he had taken up no new cases, but being now well advanced in years, he came and settled down in Paris, and ceased to practise except for his own personal pleasure. He was one of those pitiless observers who cannot avoid being misanthropists ; he never became righteously indignant, however, but always despised mankind as tranquilly as he took a pinch of snuff.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects :—

1. The different aspects of Tennyson's poetry presented in *Maud* and *The Passing of Arthur* respectively.
2. Louis XI. and his Court.
3. The different types of soldier in *Quentin Durward*.

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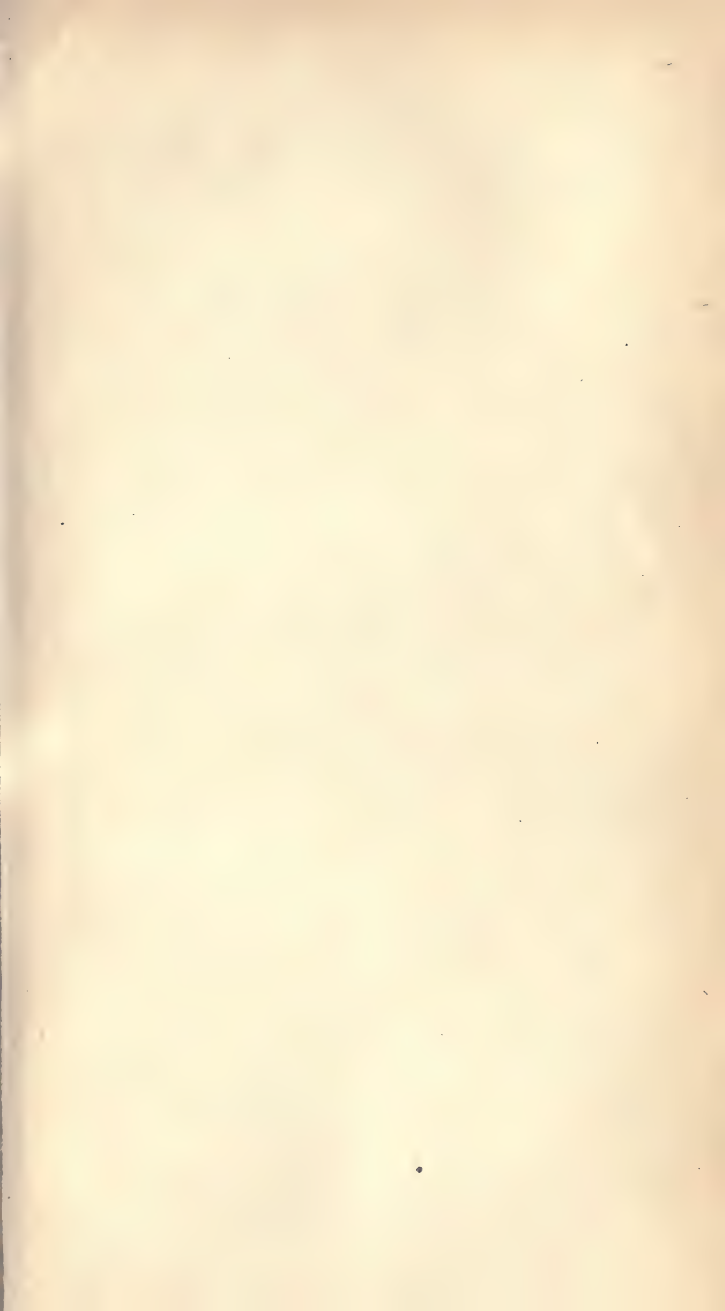
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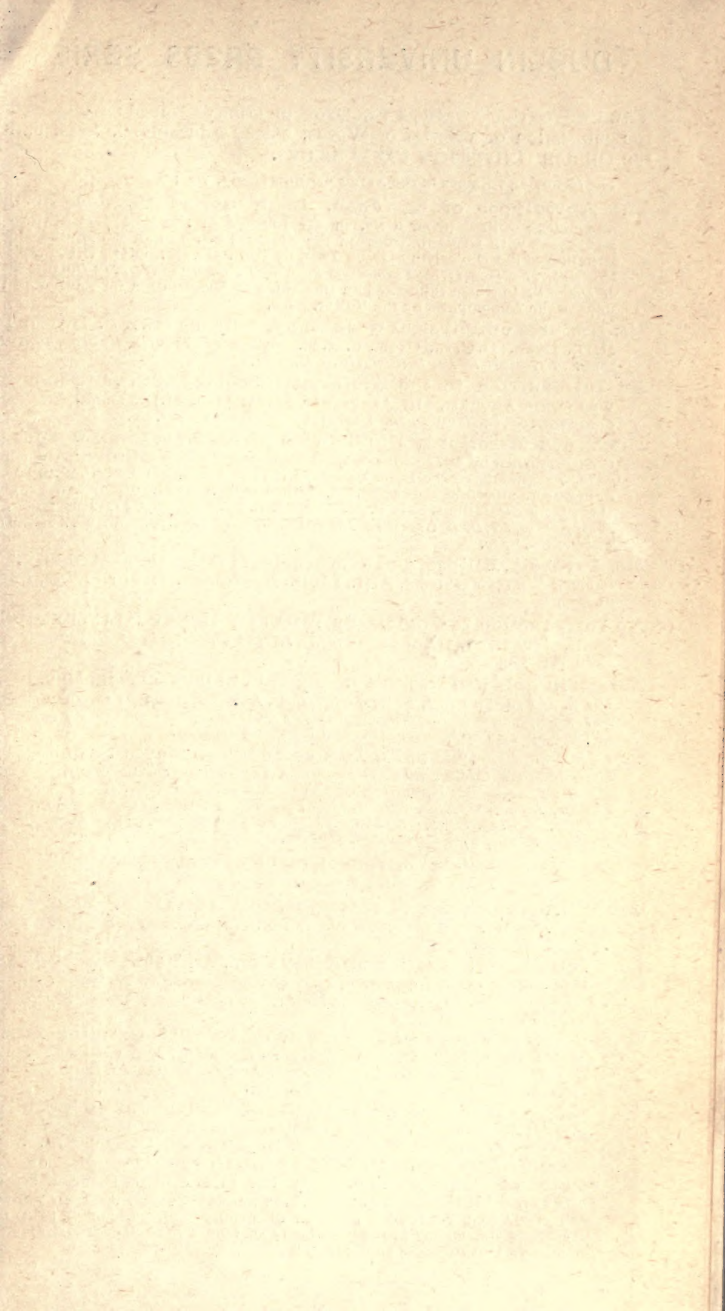
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